

9

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1871-2,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1871-2.

(IN TWO VOLUMES.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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1871-2.

(TWO VOLUMES.)

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1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MAITLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 December, 1871.

[*In answer to Question No. 4, Votes No. 16, 8th December, 1871.*]

Bishop's Bridge,
20 May, 1871.

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of Bishop's Bridge, Ravensfield, Sawyer's Gully, and the Black Waterholes, appeal to your Honorable House, praying that the money to be expended on the public road from Toll-bar, near Maitland, to Cessnock, be entrusted to the Bishop's Bridge Road Trust, we being fully convinced that the money placed to their credit for 1870 has been more judiciously expended, and more substantial improvements made, than on any former year during the time it has been under the control of the Maitland District Council. It is also our belief that the local Trustees are in a better location to overlook the work than gentlemen in Maitland, who have no time to spare, nor experience in road making. We now leave the matter in the hands of the gentlemen of the Assembly; and, as in duty bound, your Petitioners do ever pray.

[*Here follow 98 Signatures.*]

Bishop's Bridge,
20 May, 1871.

AT a Public Meeting at Bishop's Bridge, on this date, the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously, concerning the Maitland District Council and the expenditure of public money on the Wollombi Road, between the Toll-bar, near Maitland, and Cessnock:—

Resolution the first.

Proposed by Mr. Hixon,—
Seconded by Mr. Peek,—

That it is with much regret we learn that the money to be expended on the Wollombi Road, from Toll-bar, near Maitland, to Cessnock, is likely to be again expended by the Maitland District Council, as we are quite satisfied that the money under the present Trust has been more judiciously expended, and more substantial work done, than on any former year.

Resolution the second.

Proposed by Mr. Dorrington,—
Seconded by Mr. Chaseley,—

That it is our belief that the local Trust at present appointed has the full confidence of the public, and are in a much better position to overlook the work going on in their locality than gentlemen residing in Maitland, the majority of them having neither time to spare nor practical knowledge of road work; it would therefore be a great loss to the public should the money be again placed under the District Council of Maitland to be, as in former years, frittered away on two or three miles of the road nearest to Maitland.

Resolution the third.

Proposed by Mr. Devine,—
Seconded by Mr. Howe,—

That it is the opinion of this Meeting the sooner the Maitland District Council is dissolved the better, as money expended by them on the Wollombi Road has never given the public satisfaction.

Resolution the fourth.

Proposed by Mr. Norrie,—
Seconded by Mr. Farnham,—

That a vote of censure be passed on our Member (Mr. Dillon) for the part he has taken in the Legislative Assembly to prolong the existence of the Maitland District Council, as he must know that it has never worked satisfactorily.

Resolution the fifth.

Proposed by Mr. Howe,—
Seconded by Mr. Peek,—

That a Petition be got up and signed, with as little delay as possible, to be forwarded to Mr. Dodds, M.L.A., with a request that he will use his influence in the Assembly to prevent the money granted for the Wollombi Road ever being again entrusted to the Maitland District Council.

(Signed) JOHN FARNHAM,
Chairman.

To Alexander Dodds, Esq., M.L.A.,—

Cessnock, 23 May, 1871.

Sir,

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Cessnock, do most respectfully request that you will continue your endeavours to dissolve the Maitland District Council. We are thoroughly convinced that the present Road Trust have expended the money committed to their charge both judiciously and economically, contrasting most glaringly with the former lavish and wasteful expenditure. The replacing of the money in the hands of the District Council will inflict a serious and permanent injury on the neighbourhood. We express the universal opinion of the neighbourhood when we assert that the money is now better expended than for years past. We think it our duty thus publicly to express our sympathy with your endeavours to dissolve the Maitland District Council, and once more respectfully request that you will redouble your efforts to effect the same.

Your obedient humble servants,
GEORGE ELLIOTT,
And 33 Signatures.

THAT this Meeting, representing the Electorates of the Hunter, West Maitland, East Maitland, and Morpeth, disapproves of the Bill now before the Legislative Assembly, entitled "*A Bill to dissolve the Maitland District Council*," and also disclaims the practice of entrusting the various grants apportioned for expenditure upon roads placed by law under the control of the Maitland District Council and Maitland Road Trust, to private individuals, as an abandonment of the true principles of Representative Government, and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

Proposed by James N. Brunker, Esq., seconded by Mr. William Gibb,—supported by Alderman Evans, and Wm. Keating, Mr. John Bourke, Mr. Isaac Gorrick,—and carried with only one dissenting voice, "That the foregoing resolution be forwarded by the Chairman to the Hon. the Minister for Works, Sydney."

East Maitland,
19 June, 1871.

STEPHEN SCHOLEY,
Chairman.

To Stephen Scholey, Esq., Warden of the Maitland District Council,—

Sir,

We, the undersigned, Electors of the Police District of Maitland, request that you will convene a Meeting of the above Electors, to be held at the Mechanics' Institute, East Maitland, or some other suitable place, for the purpose of adopting some measures to prevent the "*Bill to dissolve the Maitland District Council*" becoming law.

June, 1871.

CHARLES E. WILKS,
And 65 other Signatures.

To Stephen Scholey, Esq., Warden, Maitland District Council,—

Sir,

We, the undersigned, Electors of the Police District of Maitland, request that you will convene a meeting of the above Electors, to be held at the Mechanics' Institute, East Maitland, or some other suitable place, for the purpose of adopting some measures to prevent the Bill to dissolve the Maitland District Council becoming law.

June, 1871.

THOMAS BLISSETT,
And 157 other Signatures.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MAITLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL DISSOLUTION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST, COMMISSIONERS OF MAITLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 December, 1871.

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

The Petition of the Commissioners of the Maitland District Council,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are aware that a Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House for the dissolution of the said Council.

Your Petitioners would most respectfully acknowledge their willingness to exercise all the functions of their office as Commissioners, but which they have not been permitted to perform in consequence of the customary road grants being withheld from them.

Your Petitioners beg to state that they have been and are now ready to show and prove that they have at all times faithfully performed their duties, and can refer with confidence to the documents now in the Auditor General's Department.

Your Petitioners beg most respectfully to state further, that as a proof of the confidence reposed in the Council, and the desire that it should remain in existence and have full charge of the roads, the large number of five hundred and thirty-seven votes was lately recorded in favour of one of the Commissioners.

Your Petitioners would respectfully suggest that until some more comprehensive scheme for the management of the roads shall have been introduced, your Honorable House will not give its sanction to the Bill now under your consideration.

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

Maitland District Council, East Maitland,
December 19, 1871.

[Here follow 6 Signatures.]

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PATERSON.

(PETITION FOR DISSOLUTION OF—MR. GEORGE TOWNSHEND, *SEN.*)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 January, 1872.

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

The humble Petition of Mr. George Townshend, of Trevallyn, in the district of Paterson, County of Durham, New South Wales,—

SHOWETH, by the statement that he now makes, and the correctness of which he is prepared to prove, that the District Council of Paterson has shown itself quite unfit to manage such matters as are entrusted to it; therefore he prays that it may be done away with.

1st. That, in the line of road from the Paterson township to Gresford, a distance of 16 miles, the Council have, by deviating from an excellent survey, made by Dr. Carmichael, who was employed by the Government to lay out that line, gone out of their way in two cases, without any good reason, to adopt very bad lines instead of very good ones.

One, on Mr. Nevison's property, named Tillimbi, and the other, on Mr. Gilbert Cory's, near the township of Vacy. A petition, signed by this Petitioner, and by many others interested in the matter, begging the Council to reconsider their resolution, was presented to it, but they did not deign to give any reply, but threw it amongst their waste papers.

In the Tillimbi case the Council had some time before passed a resolution to repair the road along which the traffic had for years gone (a very bad piece); but their Warden, Mr. Edward Gostwyck Cory, to whom the superintendence of that part of the line had been entrusted, chose to spend the money, of which he had possession, on Dr. Carmichael's proposed line in preference to the old road in use; and he had nearly cleared it when squabbles arose amongst the members, and Mr. Cory (very properly I think) was called to account for departing from the resolution of the Council.

I, seeing that the interest of the public was going to be sacrificed, got up the petition before spoken of, and, upon its having no good effect, I wrote to Mr. Robertson, the then Minister for Lands, and got a reply from him, stating that as there was a difference of opinion in the district on the case, a surveyor would be ordered to examine the two places, and decide between the parties. As I got no notice of the time he would be there I did not attend. To this day I do not know what his opinion was; but this I do know, that the worst line in every respect is the one adopted. This is not only my opinion, but the very general one. The best is I suppose lost to the community for ever. Before a decision was come to in the matter, a gang of the road-party was put on that part of the road, which the Council wished to have to make it appear less objectionable to the surveyor, at a cost of £15 to £20, which would have been thrown away had the surveyor decided against that part. That must be considered by every right principled man a most dishonest proceeding.

In the case of the rejection of Dr. Carmichael's new line, through Mr. Gilbert Cory's property, near Vacy—a great improvement on the old line, both shorter and better in every respect—it is generally believed to have been a job to favour a brother Councillor. On the opposite site of the river the road wound a great deal; Mr. Cory having the management of it, made it straight, but he would not do the same at the part through his paddock, the place above alluded to, although there was no good reason why he should not, but the best why he should, as acting for the public, who sent him into the Council to study their interests—not his own.

His tenant—a publican—has a racecourse where the road should go. On the Allyn Road under the Council there is a most glaring mistake in taking the road through the late Charles Boyde's alluvial flats, instead of a more direct and better way;—that will have to be done sometime at a considerable cost. Through this property—Trevallyn—the Council have had an expensive alteration (a good one); but they could have taken the right road at first, and so saved about £50. In fact, they have deviated where they should not, and not done so where they should. They have built two considerable bridges, besides many minor ones, in the 16 miles of road from Gresford to Paterson,—one over the Paterson at Vacy, and another over a creek close to the township of Paterson.

A

A vote of £1,000 was passed by the Assembly for the former, and £360 for the latter. There being some delay in passing the £1,000 by the Government and arranging for the building, a deputation of three members of the Council waited on Mr. Robertson, the Minister for Lands, to ask him for the money, and to allow the Council to manage the work. He referred them to Captain Martindale, the Superintendent of Roads. He gave his consent; so they went back to Mr. Robertson, who also consented; but before doing so he asked them who would guarantee the proper expenditure of the money. Mr. M'Cormick, the chief spokesman of the deputation, said that he would. "Then," said Mr. Robertson, "we will give you £500 of it at once, and the rest as required." Off they went, quite pleased, particularly the guarantee (who, on his return, told the story), at being considered of such importance and credit by a Minister of the country. They got the money. A contractor gave him a plan and specification, and chose a very excellent place for the bridge, but without consulting any professional man upon the subject. On one side of the river there, fortunately, is a perpendicular rock for one end of the bridge to rest upon; the other end they placed on a bank of alluvial land, without any piles being driven in. Before long, after the structure was completed, several floods occurred, and washed the land away, letting down the end of the bridge, so as to be impassable.

Instead of Mr. M'Cormick being called upon to make good the damage, as he should have been, they got, through the influence of the Speaker, the Member of the Electorate, another £500.

I heard him boast at the last election, when he was telling the electors what he had got for them, that he got the whole £1,500 for them, in which assertion he was not correct, as I told him and them that the first sum was voted before he became a Member.

On rebuilding the broken down part they sunk a large hole and laid the timbers on the solid bed of gravel, and now it is likely to stand against any floods. It cost the country £1,600.

The other Bridge at Paterson has also been made a bungling job of, it not going in a line with the road.

That was also done according to a plan of the Council's. The first vote was £250, but they got another £100 through the same influence of their Member.

I made a complaint to the Council (all the Members being present) of one of their body, Mr. M'Cormick, having employed a part (3) of the road-party under his control to make a private road of his own, and taking the overseer from the greater part of the party, as one of those employed by him.

A third charge was the giving an intimate friend of his 14s. a day for himself, his dray, and bullocks, when several of the little farmers near would have been glad to do the same work for 10s. a day; and if tenders had been issued, some one I believe would have gladly done it for 7s. 6d. a day.

A fourth charge I made was, that he had made a culvert of slabs with earth put on them at the extravagant cost of £15, where £5 would have been ample if done in a right way.

I had the greatest difficulty in getting a hearing, and when I did it was a mere farce, the whole Council showing an evident desire to screen their colleague without giving me an opportunity of proving my case, the main part of the charges not being denied. Thus jobs are sanctioned in this district, and if anyone steps forward to expose them he is opposed in every way possible. I have tried to stop the wrong-doings not only by the District Council, but by others in prominent positions, but have not succeeded to any extent for the reasons stated. I could relate several cases to prove what I have asserted.

I see no remedy in the matter of the roads but in some way throwing the burden, or a great portion of it, on those for whose benefit they were made to exist.

If this was done, those paying would look sharp that the money was properly expended. This opinion I have long held.

On the road up the Allyn River, under Mr. Wm. B. Boydell's management as Councillor, a bridge was built over a deep creek of such materials as to make it quite dangerous for any vehicle to pass over it. I spoke of it to him, but he little heeded what I said; strange to say, that not very long after, he was driving his wife and several of his children in a buggy with a pair of horses, when down went the said bridge, and one of the horses was killed, he and his family having a miraculous escape.

On the road up the Paterson, above Gresford, I have seen the overseer, and one of the men of the party under Mr. Councillor Brown, quite drunk, close to a wine-shop of Mr. B's., wrestling in working time.

The deed under which the District Council exists allows them to deviate as they like without any reference to any higher authorities, such as the Surveyor General. This I consider should not be.

I pray that this Council may be done away with.

G. TOWNSHEND, SENIOR.

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROAD BETWEEN NEW ENGLAND AND MANNING
RIVER DISTRICT.

(PETITION FOR OPENING OF—INHABITANTS OF MANNING RIVER DISTRICT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 January, 1872.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Manning River District,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That there is a line of communication between the New England District and the Manning River, which could be made a good road at small expense.

That such a road would greatly reduce the distance in the communication between the New England District and Sydney, and could be kept in order at a much less expense than either of the existing lines from New England to the coast.

That besides expediting the conveyance of goods, mails, and passengers between the New England District and Sydney, such a road would be of infinite service in providing a ready means of exchanging the valuable commodities of the respective districts.

That such a road would pass through, and thereby open up for sale, a considerable quantity of most valuable agricultural land, at present unavailable for want of communication with the surrounding districts.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the above matters into your favourable consideration, and grant to your Petitioners such relief in the premises as to your Honorable House may seem fit.

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

[Here follow 413 Signatures.]

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROAD FROM SUTTON FOREST RAILWAY STATION TO TOWNSHIP
OF ROBERTSON.

(PETITION—FREEHOLDERS, LEASEHOLDERS, &c., RESIDING ON THIS ROAD.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 January, 1872.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Freeholders, Leaseholders, and Free Selectors residing on the roads from Sutton Forest Railway Station, Throsby Park, Burrawang and its vicinity, to the Township of Robertson,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are interested in this road, and in the expenditure of the moneys voted by your Honorable House for the repairs of the roads named.

Your Petitioners have learned with regret that tenders are called for the clearing of a deviation known as Mr. Campbell's deviation, from Blinkinsop's 116 acres to T. Wilson's 51 acres, and that a large portion of this money is to be expended for that purpose, to the injury of all concerned except about four individuals. We have also learned with regret that the Minister for Lands has set forth that all concerned have taken compensation. We beg most respectfully to state that such is not the case, and the only persons who may have done so are the four whose farms the deviation goes through; namely—J. Hunt, W. White, R. Wilson, and T. Wilson.

Some of your Petitioners have gone to great expense in buildings and improvements on the present road, and would be at great loss and ruin. Nearly all the inhabitants interested in this road reside on their farms, towards the south, west, and east, and the proposed deviation would seriously inconvenience them.

That a large sum of public money has already been expended on the present road; and if the sums voted be expended as usual, this road, which is now nearly all cleared, will soon become a good one, being of firm substance and good material, whilst Mr. Campbell's deviation is a complete swamp, and will take a very large expenditure to make a good road.

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will cause the sum voted to be expended as originally on the road named above.

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

[*Here follow 118 Signatures.*]

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS.

(REPORT FROM ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF ON PROGRESS OF WORKS ON SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND NORTHERN EXTENSIONS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 November, 1871.

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS.

Department of Public Works,
Railway Branch, Engineer's Office,
Sydney, 30 October, 1871.

SIR,

In attention to your verbal instructions, I have the honor to submit the following detailed Report on the progress of the Railway Works on the Southern, Western, and Northern Extensions.

I have considered it advisable, in order to avoid the inconvenience of a reference to my Report on this subject dated the 12th September, 1865, to recapitulate a considerable portion of the information therein given, so that the present Report may embrace all the information in my possession on the cost of the Railways from Picton to Goulburn, Penrith to Bathurst, and Singleton towards Armidale.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

That portion of the Southern Railway between Picton and Goulburn, being a length of 81½ miles is completed, and was opened for public traffic throughout on the 27th May, 1869.

Land has been taken for a double line, but the works are for a single line throughout.

The contracts for the construction of this length were divided into the following sections:—

No.	Contract	Miles.	Chains.
1	Contract	5	34
2	"	6	76
3	"	11	40½
4	"	5	21
5	"	8	75½
6	"	16	70
7	"	26	27
Total		81	24

Section No. 1.—Length, 5 miles 34 chains.

In August, 1862, a contract was entered into on a schedule of prices with Mr. Croshaw for this section; but, in December, 1863, Mr. Croshaw finding it impossible to proceed with the works, the contract was undertaken on the same terms and conditions by Messrs. Murnin and Brown, and by them has been satisfactorily completed.

The Viaduct at Picton and the Tunnel through the Redbank Range are the most important works on this section.

The Viaduct is built in masonry, set in cement, and consists of five openings of 40 feet each; the arches are semicircular, and on an incline of 1 in 40. In consequence of its proximity to the Picton Station it has been built for a double line of Railway; its entire length is 276 feet, and its extreme height from foundations to rail level, 78 feet. The total cost has been £10,437 12s. 3d., or at the rate of £37 16s. 4d. per lineal foot.

The Tunnel is 198 yards in length, lined with brickwork set in cement throughout, and constructed for a single line of way. In form it is elliptical; 15 feet wide in its widest part, and 17 feet high from rail level to soffit of arch. The cost, including excavation, which was to a great extent through hard shale, has been £10,653 15s. 6d., or at the rate of £53 16s. per yard lineal.

The total quantity of excavation on this contract has been 196,994 cubic yards, 38,626 cubic yards being in rock.

Sixteen culverts have been constructed, of either brickwork or masonry, of an aggregate length of 1,082 feet, and consist of—

One	...	...	...	...	1 ft. 6 in.
Three	...	...	...	...	2 0
Five	...	...	...	...	3 0
One	...	...	...	...	4 0
Three	...	...	...	...	5 0
Two	...	...	...	...	8 0
One	...	...	...	...	10 0

The total cost of this section, including fencing and clearing, but exclusive of permanent way and ballasting, has been £49,549 4s. 2d., or at the rate of £9,133 9s. 10½d. per mile.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 40 for a length of 2 miles 33 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 16 chains.

Section No. 2.—Length, 6 miles 76 chains.

This contract was let to Messrs. Shuttleworth and Wallis, in September, 1862; but the works having been suspended by them in February, 1863, were undertaken by Messrs. Larkin and Wakeford, and have been satisfactorily completed. The works are very light, the total excavation being only 89,879 cubic yards, 18,643 cubic yards being in rock.

Eleven culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 556 feet, and consist of—

Three	...	...	...	...	2-feet
Five	...	...	...	...	3 „
One	...	...	...	...	4 „
Two	...	...	...	...	5 „

The total cost, including fencing and clearing, but exclusive of permanent way and ballasting, has been £11,544 16s. 8d., or at the rate of £1,661 2s. 6d. per mile.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 40 for 66 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve 50 chains.

Section No. 3.—Length, 11 miles 40½ chains.

This section was originally contracted for by Messrs. Randle and Gibbons. The bond was signed on the 10th February, 1863, the time of completion being 7th July, 1864. In September, 1863, this firm became insolvent, and on the 24th November, 1863, the works were let to Messrs. Larkin and Wakeford, Murnin, and Brown, and have been by them satisfactorily completed.

The excavations are very heavy, amounting to 446,566 cubic yards, 223,962 cubic yards being through hard sandstone.

The greatest depth of cutting is 76 feet, and the highest embankment is 82 feet.

There are three timber bridges under the Railway, of a total length of 546 feet, which consist of forty-four openings of 12 feet each.

One timber bridge over the Railway has been constructed, of a span of 37 feet, the width of roadway being 14 feet, and the height from level of rails to floor of bridge 76 feet.

The whole of the culverts, twenty-eight in number, of an aggregate length of 2,450 feet, have been completed, and consist of the following:—

Two	...	...	...	...	1 foot 6 inch
Six	...	...	...	...	2 feet
Eleven	...	...	...	...	3 „
One	...	...	...	...	4 „
Six	...	...	...	...	5 „
Two	...	...	...	...	10 „

The total cost of the works, exclusive of permanent way and ballasting, has been £71,105 3s. 5d.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 30 for 2 miles and 2 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 30 chains.

Section No. 4.—Length, 5 miles 21 chains.

This section was let to Messrs. Larkin, Wakeford, Murnin, and Brown, in November, 1863, and the whole of the works have been satisfactorily completed.

The most important work on this contract is the Gibraltar Tunnel, 572 yards in length, the excavation for which was through hard shale and sandstone. The tunnel has been lined throughout with brickwork and masonry in cement (both being used to facilitate its completion), and is of the same form and dimensions as the tunnel through the Redbank Range at Picton.

There are also ten timber bridges, of an aggregate length of 760 feet, having the following openings:—

Four	...	...	...	...	6-feet spans
Fifteen	...	...	...	...	12 „
Fifteen	...	...	...	...	26 „
Three	...	...	...	...	30 „

Seventeen culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 738 feet, and consist of—

Three	...	...	...	...	2-feet
Six	...	...	...	...	3 „
Four	...	...	...	...	4 „
Four	...	...	...	...	5 „

The total quantity of excavation is 175,527 cubic yards—43,549 cubic yards being rock—including 23,623 cubic yards from the tunnel.

The total cost of all the works, exclusive of permanent way and ballasting, has been £64,243 13s. 3d.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 55 for 1 mile and 4 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 40 chains.

Section No. 5.—Length, 8 miles 75½ chains.

This section was let to Messrs. D. Williams & Co., on the 30th July, 1863, and the whole of the works have been satisfactorily completed.

The largest work on this contract was the construction of a timber viaduct over the Wingecarribee River, near to Bong Bong, 1,048 feet in length, and consisting of 38 spans of 26 feet each. The greatest height from surface of ground to rail level is 25 feet.

There are also ten other timber bridges on this section, of an aggregate length of 685 feet, consisting of 397 feet of 26-foot spans, 1 span of 30 feet, 216 feet of 12-foot spans, and 42 feet of smaller openings of various spans.

Twenty-two culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 838 feet, and consist of—

Five	...	...	...	...	...	2-feet
Seven	...	...	...	...	...	2 " 6 inches
Six	...	...	...	...	...	3 "
Two	...	...	...	...	...	4 "
Two	...	...	...	...	...	8 "

The total quantity of excavation is 171,770 cubic yards, 7,783 cubic yards being rock. The total cost of the works, exclusive of permanent way and ballasting, has been £33,729 4s. 3d.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 40 for a length of 68 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 30 chains.

At the end of this contract, near to Vine Lodge, the residence of Henry Badgery, Esq., and 91 miles from Sydney, the Railway attains its highest level between Sydney and Goulburn,—the rails being 2,357 feet above high-water of spring-tides at Sydney.

Section No. 6.—Length, 16 miles 70 chains.

This contract was let to Messrs. Foster & Roberts, on the 13th January, 1864, and the whole of the works have been satisfactorily completed.

There are fourteen timber bridges, of an aggregate length of 1,376 feet, and consist of—

Thirty-three spans of	...	...	...	...	26 feet
Four	...	...	...	...	20 "
Two	...	...	...	...	18 "
Twenty	...	...	...	...	12 "
Three	...	...	...	...	11 "

Forty-five culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 1,833 feet, and consist of—

Seventeen	...	...	...	...	3-feet
Seven	...	...	...	...	4 "
Thirteen	...	...	...	...	5 "
Two	...	...	...	...	8 "
One	...	...	...	...	2 "

Five open culverts.

The total quantity of excavation is 405,600 cubic yards, 87,298 cubic yards being rock.

The total cost of the work, exclusive of permanent way and ballasting, was £64,537 3s. 5d.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 50·77 for a length of half a mile, and the smallest radius of a curve is 30 chains.

Section No. 7.—Length, 26 miles 27 chains.

This contract, commencing near to Marulan and terminating in the town of Goulburn, was let to Mr. Faviell, on the 28th December, 1864, and has been satisfactorily completed. It includes, in addition to the works, the laying of the permanent way, ballasting, and sleepers.

There are five bridges on this length, having stone or brick piers and abutments, with superstructures of wrought-iron, of an aggregate length of 2,637 feet, which have been erected at the following places:—

Viaduct over Barber's Creek, five spans of 60 feet.

Viaduct over the Wollondilly River (first crossing), one span of 130 feet and seven spans of 60 feet.

Viaduct over the Wollondilly River (second crossing), one span of 130 feet and six spans of 60 feet.

Viaduct over Boxer's Creek, two spans of 60 feet.

Viaduct over the Mulwarree Creek, twelve spans of 60 feet each.

There are also eleven timber bridges, of an aggregate length of 2,209 feet, consisting of—

Seventy-one spans of	...	...	...	...	25 feet
Three	...	...	...	...	24 "
Ten	...	...	...	...	12 "
Eight	...	...	...	...	10 "

Sixty-seven culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 2,854 feet, and consist of—

One	...	...	...	...	18-inch
Fifteen	...	...	...	...	2-feet
Twenty-nine	...	...	...	...	3 "
Ten	...	...	...	...	5 "
Seven	...	...	...	...	8 "
Five	...	...	...	...	10 "

The total quantity of excavation on this section is 608,032 cubic yards, 126,640 cubic yards being rock.

The total cost of the works, exclusive of the ironwork for permanent way, has been £305,699, or £11,574 per mile.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 50 for a length of 50 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 30 chains.

The level of the rails in the Station-yard at Goulburn is 2,071 feet above high-water of spring-tides at Sydney.

Laying

Laying permanent way and ballasting.

A contract was entered into, on the 31st May, 1865, with Messrs. Larkin & Wakeford, for laying the permanent way, including sleepers and ballasting, from Picton to the end of No. 3 contract (at Mittagong), being a length of 23 miles 70½ chains.

The total cost of this contract, exclusive of rails, but including the laying of sidings at Picton, Mittagong, and other miscellaneous works, was £43,209 5s. 4d.

On the 23rd May, 1866, a contract was entered into with Messrs. Larkin & Wakeford for laying the permanent way, including sleepers and ballasting, from Mittagong to the end of No. 6 section, terminating about 6 miles from Marulan, being a length of 31 miles 6 chains and 50 links.

The total cost, including sidings at Bowral Station, Sutton Forest, Cabel's Siding, and various miscellaneous works, but exclusive of rails, was £70,045 9s. 2d.

The dates on which the several sections of the extension Picton to Goulburn were opened for traffic, and their lengths in round numbers, are as follows:—

1st March, 1867—Picton to Mittagong	... ..	24 miles
2nd December, 1867—Mittagong to Sutton Forest	... ..	9 "
6th August, 1868—Sutton Forest to Marulan	... ..	28½ "
27th May, 1869—Marulan to Goulburn	... ..	20 "
Total	... ..	81½ miles

The total cost from Picton to Goulburn, including trial surveys, engineering expenses, purchase and compensation for land, construction of works, permanent way, fencing, water supply, station buildings, gate-houses, office and station furniture, and heavy flood repairs during construction, has been £990,646, or at the rate of £12,192 11s. per mile.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

EXTENSION PENRITH TO BATHURST.

Plans and sections of the entire distance to Bathurst have been approved by Parliament.

This extension has been divided into the following sections:—

No. 1 Contract, commencing on the west side of the river Nepean, length 11 miles 3 chains			
2	"	11	51 "
3	"	15	34 "
4	"	15	76 " 35 links
5	"	15	10 " 65 "
6	"	6	6 "
7	"	16	66 "
8	"	14	10 "
9	"	2	12 "

Section No. 1.—Length, 11 miles 3 chains.

The tender of Mr. Watkins for the works on this section was accepted in March, 1863, and they were completed in December, 1865.

The most important work was the erection of the Knapsack Gully Viaduct, consisting of 5 spans of 50 feet each and 2 spans of 20 feet each. It is built in masonry, set in Portland cement, for a single line of Railway, and on an incline of 1 in 30.

The length is 388 feet, and the greatest height from the foundations to the level of rails is 126 feet. The quantity of masonry is 6,713 cubic yards, and the total cost has been £22,724 14s., or at the rate of £58 11s. 4½d. per yard lineal.

Four timber bridges have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 1,132 feet, which consist of—

Eighty-three spans of	... ..	12 feet each
Four	... ..	21 "
One	... ..	26 "

Fifty-two culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 2,605 feet, and consist of—

Fourteen	... ..	1 foot 6 inches
Thirty-three	... ..	2 feet
Four	... ..	3 "
One	... ..	5 "

The total quantity of excavation is 475,015 cubic yards, 128,220 cubic yards being rock.

The total cost of the works, exclusive of permanent way and ballasting, has been £88,666 14s. 5d.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 30 for 1 mile and 63 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 8 chains.

Section No. 2.—Length, 11 miles 51 chains.

This section was let to Messrs. Duxbury & Kerr, in February, 1863, and completed in May, 1866.

Sixty-one culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 2,144 feet, and consist of—

Twelve	... ..	1 foot 6 inches
Forty-eight	... ..	2 feet
One	... ..	3 "

Two bridges have been erected to carry the Western Road over the Railway; they are built in masonry, set in cement.

The total quantity of excavation on this section is 403,960 cubic yards, 255,519 cubic yards being rock.

The total cost of the works, exclusive of permanent way and ballasting, has been £63,527 14s.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 33, for a length of 76 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 8 chains.

Section

Section No. 3.—Length, 15 miles 34 chains.

This contract was let to Mr. W. Watkins, on the 14th August, 1863, and completed in August, 1866.

Eighty-one culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 2,837 feet, and consist of—

Nineteen	1 foot 6 inches
Sixty-eight	2 feet
Two	3 "
Two	8 "

The total quantity of excavation is 421,891 cubic yards, 229,687 cubic yards being rock.

The total cost of the works, exclusive of rails sleepers, ballast and road laying, has been £64,390 15s. 1d.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 33 for a length of 1 mile and 66 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 8 chains.

The level of rails at the commencement of this contract, near to the Blue Mountain Inn, is 2,403 feet, and the level of rails at the termination of the contract is 3,494 feet above high-water of spring tides at Sydney.

Laying and ballasting permanent way.

On the 17th October, 1865, a contract was entered into with Messrs. Larkin & Wakeford for laying the permanent way, including the providing of sleepers and ballast for that portion of this extension between Penrith and Blackheath, being a length of 38 miles 8 chains.

This work has been satisfactorily completed. The total cost, exclusive of rails and other ironwork for permanent way, but including sidings, and a temporary station at the Weatherboard, and the sidings at the Blue Mountain, has been £78,725 13s. 10d.

Section No. 4.—Length, 15 miles 76 chains 35 links.

This contract included the ballasting, and laying of the permanent way, in addition to the usual works, and was let to Mr. W. Watkins, on the 19th January, 1865. The whole of the works have been satisfactorily completed.

The tunnel through Mount Clarence is 539 yards in length, and lined with masonry set in cement throughout.

Seventy-four culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 3,149 feet, and consist of—

Two	1 foot
Sixty-five	2 feet
Five	3 "
One	5 "
One	10 "

The total quantity of excavation is 594,553 cubic yards, 421,697 cubic yards being rock.

The total cost of this section, including all works, laying the permanent way, providing sleepers and ballasting, but exclusive of rails, chairs, &c., and stations, was £187,734 15s. 10d.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 33 for a length of 1 mile and 31 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 10 chains.

On this contract, at the entrance to the Clarence Tunnel, a distance of 88½ miles from Sydney, the Railway attains its highest level between Sydney and Bathurst, the rails being 3,658 feet above high-water of spring tides at Sydney.

Section No. 5.—Length, 15 miles 10 chains 65 links.

This contract included the ballasting and laying of the permanent way, in addition to the usual works, and was let to Mr. P. Higgins, in May, 1866.

The whole of the works have been satisfactorily completed.

On this section there are seven viaducts and two bridges over the Railway, of an aggregate length of 2,225 feet, varying in height from 10 feet to 70 feet, and consist of the following spans:—

Four openings, each 10 feet span	
Two " " 15 "	
Three " " 20 "	
Fourteen " " 25 "	
Two " " 27 "	
Thirty-seven " " 30 "	
One " " 54 "	

One timber approach bridge, eight openings, each of 25 feet.

There are also three tunnels: one on the Lithgow Valley Zig Zag, 77 yards in length; one at Morangaroo, 267 yards in length; and one under the Mudgee Road, 47 yards in length.

The total quantity of excavation is 1,144,284 cubic yards, 747,710 cubic yards being rock.

The total amount paid for all works on this contract, including fencing, ballasting, sleepers, and laying permanent way sidings at Bowenfels, Wallerawang, and water supply at Lithgow Zig Zag, but exclusive of station buildings, rails, and other ironwork for permanent way, has been £328,284 10s. 9d.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 40 for a length of two miles, and the smallest radius of a curve is 8 chains.

Section No. 6.—Length, 6 miles 6 chains.

This contract was let to Mr. Mackenzie, on the 29th June, 1867; but he having abandoned the works in the beginning of 1868, the contract was relet to Mr. M'Cauley, on the 27th April, 1868, and the works have been satisfactorily completed by himself and Mr. Forrester (one of his sureties).

The total quantity of excavation is 233,239 cubic yards.

Twenty-two

Twenty-two culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 1,661 feet, and consist of—

One double open culvert,	1 foot 10 inches
Four	2 feet
Ten	3 "
Three	5 "
Four	6 "

The total cost, including the sidings at Rydal, fencing, clearing, ballasting, sleepers, and road-laying, but exclusive of rails, chairs, &c., has been £48,910 1s. 9d.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 50 for a length of 1 mile 14 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 20 chains.

Section No. 7.—Length, 16 miles and 66 chains.

This section, which commences at Rydal, was let to Mr. D. Williams, on 14th August, 1868, the time for completion being 31st December, 1870, which has since been extended to 31st January, 1872. With the exception of the laying of 10 miles of the permanent way, this contract is very nearly completed.

The total quantity of excavation removed up to 25th September, 1871, including excavation to foundations of bridges and culverts, was 938,795 cubic yards.

There are the following bridges over Solitary Creek, varying in water-way from 30 feet to 120 feet, viz. :—

No.	Miles.	Chains.	
1,	at 111	49	One 30-foot span, built in brickwork.
" 2,	" 111	58	" 30 " " "
" 3,	" 111	73	" 30 " " "
" 4,	" 112	15	Two 30 " " "
" 5,	" 112	33	" 30 " " "
" 6,	" 112	67	Four 30 " " "
" 7,	" 113	11	One 60 " (skew), iron girder, with brick abutments.
" 8,	" 113	26	" 60 " " " "
" 9,	" 113	55	" 50 " built in brickwork.
" 10,	" 114	00	" 60 " (skew), iron girder, with brickwork abutments.
" 11,	" 114	23	" 50 " built in brickwork.
" 12,	" 114	42	" 50 " " " "
" 13,	" 115	29	" 60 " (skew), iron girder, with brickwork abutments.
" 14,	" 115	44	Two 50 " built in brickwork.
" 15,	" 115	75	One 66 " (skew), iron girders, with brickwork abutments.
" 16,	" 116	09	" 50 " built in brickwork.
" 17,	" 120	06	Two 60 " (skew), iron girders, with brickwork pier and abutments.

From the above list, it will be seen that there are no less than 17 large bridges over Solitary Creek, in a distance of nine miles, containing 20,292 cubic yards of brickwork or masonry, in addition to wrought iron girders to the superstructure of six of these crossings.

At 123 miles 8 chains (Tarana Mountain) there is a brick bridge, with an arch of 30 feet span, and retaining walls 283 feet 6 inches in length.

There are also four bridges over the Railway, viz. :—

No.	Miles.	Chains.	
1,	at 113	51	These are occupation bridges, having brick piers and timber superstructures, each 18 feet span.
" 2,	" 118	06	
" 3,	" 120	25	These bridges are each of 18 feet span, and built entirely in brickwork.
" 4,	" 121	34	

The quantity of brickwork and masonry in these bridges, including the bridge and retaining walls at Tarana Mountain, is 2,057 cubic yards, making a total of 22,349 cubic yards for the whole of the bridges on this contract.

Sixty-nine culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 3,798 feet, and consist of—

Forty-seven	...	3-feet
Two	...	4 "
Ten	...	5 "
Six	...	8 "
Two	...	10 "
One	...	30 "
One	...	15 " double

The quantity of brickwork in these culverts is 8,075 cubic yards, which added to the quantity of brickwork in the bridges under and over the Railway, amounting to 22,349 cubic yards, makes a total quantity of brickwork and masonry of 30,424 cubic yards on this length.

The total cost of the works up to 25th September, 1871, exclusive of rails and other ironwork for permanent way, but including fencing, ballasting, sleepers, and road-laying, has been £234,710 14s. 4d.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 55 for a length of one mile 77 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve 10 chains.

I anticipate that the whole of the works and permanent way in this section will be completed in March next.

Section No. 8.—Length, 14 miles 10 chains.

The tender of Mr. Mark Faviell was accepted for the construction of the works on this section, on 14th August, 1868.

The time for completion was the 31st December, 1870, which has since been extended to the 30th April, 1872.

The total estimated quantity of excavation is 794,100 cubic yards. Up to the date of last certificate (21st October), 761,541 cubic yards had been removed.

Thirty-eight

Thirty-eight culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 2,778 feet, and consist of—

Twenty-four...	3-feet
Ten ...	5 "
Two ...	8 "
One ...	20 "
One ...	30 "

The quantity of brickwork in these culverts is 6,496 cubic yards.

Two bridges have been constructed over the Railway, containing 873 cubic yards of brickwork.

The total amount expended up to the 23rd October, 1871, has been £107,241 13s. 5d.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 33 for a length of 1 mile 26 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 16 chains.

I anticipate that this length will be ready for opening for public traffic in April next.

Section No. 9.—Length, 2 miles 12 chains.

This section, terminating near to the river Macquarie at Bathurst, was let to Mr. J. S. Cummings, on the 20th April, 1871; the time for completion being the 31st March, 1872.

The estimated quantity of excavation on this section is 109,137 cubic yards. Up to the 10th October, 1871, the date of the last certificate, 11,384 cubic yards had been removed.

There are only two small timber bridges to be erected on this section, of an aggregate length of 203 feet.

The total amount expended up to the 10th October is £1,332 9s. 2d.

No portion of the fencing had been erected at the date named.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 46 for a length of 31 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 30 chains.

The estimated average cost per mile from Penrith to Bathurst, including the bridge over the river Nepean at Penrith, was £15,691, but the actual cost cannot be given until the completion of the Contracts Nos. 7, 8, and 9.

The total amount expended up to 31st October, 1871, including trial surveys and all engineering expenses, is £1,595,985 13s. 4d.

The dates on which the several sections of this extension were opened for public traffic, and their lengths in round numbers, are as follows:—

11th July, 1867.—Penrith to Weatherboard ...	28 miles
1st May, 1868.—Weatherboard to Mount Victoria ...	15 "
18th October, 1869.—Mount Victoria to Bowenfells ...	20 "
1st March, 1870.—Bowenfells to Wallerawang...	8 "
1st July, 1870.—Wallerawang to Rydal...	6 "
Total ...	77 "

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

EXTENSION FROM SINGLETON TOWARDS ARMIDALE.

Plans and sections of that portion of this extension from Singleton to Murrurundi, being a distance of nearly 70 miles, have been submitted to Parliament and approved.

Land has been taken for a double line of Railway, but the works are for a single line only throughout.

Contracts were entered into, at the dates hereafter named, for the whole of this length, and divided into the following sections.

Contract No.	commencing on the north side of the river Hunter	miles	chains	links
1,	7	61	40
" 2,	7	56	00
" 3,	15	4	00
" 4,	20	26	00
" 5,	18	79	35

Section No. 1.—Length, 7 miles 61 chains 40 links.

The tender of Messrs. Randle and Gibbons for the works only on this section was accepted on the 29th May, 1863, the time for completion being August, 1864.

This firm not being able to carry on the works, from pecuniary embarrassments, the contract was transferred to their sureties, Messrs. Macnamara and Edwards, and was by them satisfactorily completed.

The total quantity of excavation was 177,008 cubic yards, 23,014 cubic yards being rock.

Twenty-four culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 1,498 feet, and consist of—

No. 13	2-feet
1	2 " double
5	3 "
3	5 "
2	8 "

Four timber bridges have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 648 feet, and consist of four spans of 26 feet, and forty-three spans of 12 feet.

The total cost of this section, including fencing and clearing, but exclusive of permanent way and ballasting, has been £26,306 12s. 9d., or at the rate of £3,388 per mile.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 33 for a length of 38 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 30 chains.

Section No. 2.—Length, 7 miles 56 chains.

This contract for the construction of works only was let to Mr. George Blunt, on the 14th May, 1863, and has been satisfactorily completed.

The total quantity of excavation has been 119,342 cubic yards, of which 13,245 cubic yards were rock.

Sixteen timber bridges have been erected on this section, of an aggregate length of 2,152 feet, and consist of—

Four spans of	33 feet each
Forty-eight do.	26 "
One do.	18 "
Two do.	15 "
Forty-eight do.	12 "

Nine culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 279 feet, and consist of—

	ft. in.
Three	2 0
Two	2 0 double
One	2 6
Three	5 0

The total cost has been £25,457 4s. 1d., exclusive of permanent way and ballasting.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 33 for a length of 20 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 72 chains.

Section No. 3.—Length, 15 miles 4 chains.

The contract for the construction of works only on this section (Liddell to Musclebrook) was let to Mr. Blunt, on the 2nd September, 1864, the time for completion being the 31st July, 1866.

The total quantity of excavation on this contract was 518,602 cubic yards, of which 140,906 cubic yards were rock.

There are six timber bridges, of an aggregate length of 919 feet, and consist of thirty spans of 26 feet each, and three spans of 12 feet.

Thirty-four culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 1,837 feet, and consist of—

Two.....	1-foot
Two.....	2-feet
Six	3 "
Five	4 "
Nine	5 "
Ten.....	8 "

The quantity of masonry in these culverts is 3,194 cubic yards.

The cost of this contract, exclusive of permanent way and ballasting, has been £93,039 2s. 10d.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 46 for a length of 57 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 20 chains.

Laying permanent way and ballasting.—Length, 30 miles 78 chains.

The contract for laying the permanent way, and providing sleepers and ballast, on Contracts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Singleton to Musclebrook, was let to Messrs. Larkin and Wakeford, on the 27th September, 1867, the time for completion being 1st December, 1868, afterwards extended to the 28th February, 1869.

The cost of this contract, exclusive of rails and other ironwork for permanent way, but including sidings at Camberwell and Musclebrook, has been £46,452 18s. 2d.

Section No. 4.—Length, 20 miles 26 chains.

The tender of Messrs. Amos & Co. for the construction of the works (exclusive of the bridge over the River Hunter at Aberdeen), laying the permanent way, and providing sleepers and ballast, was accepted on the 18th February, 1868; the time for completion being the 31st December, 1869. Some difficulty having been experienced by Messrs. Amos & Co. in carrying out the works, they obtained the assistance of Messrs. Larkin and Wakeford, who signed a bond as joint contractors, on the 21st June, 1869; the time for completion being extended to 31st August, 1870. In consequence of the unprecedented wet weather causing heavy floods, which seriously damaged the works, the contract time was further extended to the 31st December, 1870.

The total quantity of excavation has been 392,605 cubic yards, 12,398 cubic yards being rock.

There are seven timber bridges on this section, of an aggregate length of 1,792 feet, which consist of—

Six spans of	10 feet
Eighty-five do.	18 "
Six do.	26 "

Thirty-seven culverts have been constructed, of an aggregate length of 1,392 feet, containing 2,143 cubic yards of brickwork in cement, and consist of—

One	1-foot
Two	2-feet
Three	3 "
Twelve	4 "
Seven	5 "
Eight	6 " 6 inches
Four	8 "

The total cost of this contract, exclusive of rails and other ironwork for permanent way (but including sidings at Aberdeen and Scone), has been £101,295 3s. 7d.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 50 for 40 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 30 chains.

Bridge over the river Hunter at Aberdeen.

This bridge is constructed for a single line, with two continuous wrought-iron lattice girders, of 486 feet each in total length, 14 feet 6 inches in depth, and placed 14 feet apart. It is divided into three spans

spans of 150 feet, each span being supported on two cast-iron cylinders, 9 feet in diameter, sunk into the rock at an average depth of 20 feet below the ordinary level of the water in the river. These cylinders are filled up for their whole height with concrete, composed of gravel and cement, in the proportion of six of gravel to one of cement.

The cross girders carrying the roadway are 14 inches in depth, 3 feet apart, and rest upon the bottom boom of the main girders.

The roadway is carried on the cross girders by four longitudinal bearers; those under each rail are 15 x 7, and the side-bearers 7 inches by 6 inches. Upon these bearers is laid planking 3 inches in thickness, to which the chairs carrying the rails are spiked.

The whole of the ironwork was imported from England direct, without the intervention of a contractor, and was manufactured by the Park Gate Iron Company, Rotherham, at a cost of £13,314 16s. 6d., including freight to Newcastle and Railway charges to Aberdeen.

The fixing of the wrought-iron cylinders was let to Messrs. Bell & Franklin, on the 12th November, 1869, the time for completion being the 31st March, 1870. In consequence of the heavy floods which occurred in the beginning of this year, the time was extended to the 1st July, 1870.

The total cost of Messrs. Bell & Franklin's contract was £4,895 19s.

The contract for the erection of the wrought-iron lattice girders forming the superstructure of the bridge was let to Mr. Thomas Smythman, on the 31st May, 1870, the time for completion being the 31st October, 1870.

The cost of this contract, including the fixing of all necessary staging, and the painting of girders and cylinders, was £6,318 7s. 2d.

The total cost of this bridge, including all materials and labour, has been £24,840 18s. 5d.

Section No. 5.—Length, 18 miles 79 chains 35 links.

This contract was let to Mr. Macquarie, on the 9th October, 1868, the date named for completion being the 30th June, 1870.

On the 11th August, 1870, the time for completion was extended to 13th August, 1871. The works not being carried out satisfactorily by Mr. Macquarie, the contract was assigned to Mr. John Alger, on the 30th May, 1871, and the time further extended to 31st March, 1872, at which date the whole of the works and permanent way will no doubt be completed.

The total quantity of excavation removed, up to the 25th October, 1871, was 782,354 cubic yards.

Six timber bridges have been erected, of an aggregate length of 593 feet, and consist of—

Twenty-three	...	...	...	...	18-foot spans
Three	...	...	...	...	20 "
Three	...	...	...	...	26 "

Sixty-nine culverts have been constructed (being the whole number required), of an aggregate length of 4,182, and consist of—

Eight	...	...	...	...	1-foot
Seventeen	...	...	...	...	3-foot
Fourteen	...	...	...	...	4 "
Nine	...	...	...	...	5 "
Seven	...	...	...	...	6 " 6 inches
Ten...	...	...	...	...	8 "
Four	...	...	...	...	10 "

A portion of this contract, being a length of about six miles to the Wingen platform, has been opened for public traffic. The permanent way is laid and partially ballasted for a further distance of 4½ miles, leaving only 8½ miles to be laid to complete the whole distance to the Murrurundi Station.

The total expenditure up to the 25th October, 1871, has been £122,686 0s. 10d.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 50 for a length of 1 mile and 61 chains, and the smallest radius of a curve is 30 chains.

The estimated average cost per mile from Singleton to Murrurundi (including the bridges over the Hunter at Singleton and Aberdeen), is £10,084, but the actual cost cannot be given until the completion of the works.

The dates on which the several sections of this extension were opened for traffic, and their lengths in round numbers, are as follows:—

19th May, 1869.	Singleton to Musclebrook	...	...	31 miles
20th October, 1870.	Musclebrook to Aberdeen	...	...	7 "
17th April, 1871.	Aberdeen to Scone	...	...	9 "
1st August, 1871.	Scone to Wingen	...	...	10 "

I have, &c.,

JOHN WHITTON.

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS.

(RETURN SHOWING NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE TRAVELLED FREE DURING 1871.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 January, 1872.

RETURN showing the names of all persons, other than Members of Parliament or Civil Servants, who have been permitted to travel by Railway, free of charge, during the last twelve months, and the circumstances that have led to the concession of this privilege to such persons.

[Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly, in pursuance of the answer made by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to Mr. Farnell's question on the 24th January, 1872. See Votes and Proceedings, No. 26.]

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS.—(1ST CLASS.)

RETURN of Free Passes issued for the Year 1871.

Date of issue.	Class.	No.	To whom granted.	Stations.		How long current.	Why granted.
				From	To		
1871.							
Jan. 1	1	107	Lessee for advertising on Government Railways.	Sydney	All stations and return	1 month.	Lessee for advertising on Govt. Railways as per contract.
" 16	1	111	J. P. Priddy	"	"	1 day.	
" 21	1	114	F. W. Haddon	"	"	1 month.	Visitor to Colony.
" 30	1	...	Capt. Verney, A.D.C. to Governor Blackall.	"	Rydal and return	...	Visitor from Queensland.
	1	...	Hon. A. H. Palmer	"	All lines, all stations, and return.	During stay in Colony.	Premier, Queensland.
	1	...	Mr. Sandeman	"	"	"	M.P., Queensland.
	1	...	N. E. O. M'Devitt	"	"	"	M.P.
	1	...	Judge Lutwyche	"	"	"	Visitor to Colony, &c., from Queensland.
Feb. 2	1	116	Mr. & Mrs. Moore, and friend.	"	All stations and return	1 day	Visitors to the Colony.
	1	117	Lessee for advertising on Government Railways.	"	"	1 month.	Lessee for advertising, &c.
March...	1	122	"	"	"	"	"
"	1	1	Mr. Wills	"	"	"	Victorian Cricketer.
"	1	2	Mr. Costick	"	"	"	"
"	1	3	Mr. Goldsmith	"	"	"	"
"	1	4	Mr. Loughlan	"	"	"	"
"	1	5	Mr. Williams	"	"	"	"
"	1	6	Mr. M'Farlane	"	"	"	"
"	1	7	Mr. Cooper	"	"	"	"
"	1	8	Mr. Darke	"	"	"	"
"	1	9	Mr. Campbell	"	"	"	"
"	1	10	Mr. Read	"	"	"	"
"	1	11	Mr. Heather	"	"	"	"
"	1	12	Mr. Hipwell	"	"	"	"
"	1	13	Mr. Miller	"	"	"	"
"	1	14	Mr. Bennett	"	"	"	"
"	1	19	E. Dalrymple	"	"	1 month.	Visitor to the Colony.
"	1	20	Mr. De Boos	"	"	3 days	Reporter to Herald.
"	1	...	J. Scott, Esq.	"	All lines, all stations, and return.	During stay in Colony.	Visitor from Queensland.
April ...	1	33	Lessee for advertising on Government Railways.	"	All stations and return	1 month.	Lessee for advertising on Government Railways, &c.
" 10	1	34	Mr. Lloyd & party (9)	"	Penrith and return	...	Entertainment in aid of the funds of the Penrith Hospital.

Date of issue.	Class.	No.	To whom granted.	Stations.		How long current.	Why granted.
				From	To		
1871.							
April 12	1	37	H. B. A. Middleton.....	Sydney	All stations and return	6 days	Commissariat.
" 14	1	40	Mr. De Boos	"	Mt. Victoria and return	4 "	Reporter <i>S.M. Herald</i> .
" 15	1	42	Mr. Heaton	"	Windsor and return	6 "	" <i>Empire</i> .
" 19	1	43	W. le Mesurier	"	All stations and return	3 "	Visitor to the Colony.
May 1	1	48	Lessee for advertising on Government Railways.	"	"	1 month.	Lessee for advertising, &c.
" 1	1	55	Mr. G. Murray.....	Goulburn	Sydney and return	.....	Volunteer Service.
June 3	1	61	Mr. Hillman.....	Sydney	All stations and return	8 days	Visitor to the Colony from W. Australia.
" 22	1	67	Dr. T. Seecombe	"	"	1 month & 9 days.	Visitor to the Colony.
" 22	1	68	Count F. C. Mataxa.....	"	"	1 "	Reporter to <i>Herald</i> .
" 24	1	68a	Reporter to <i>Herald</i>	"	Rydal and return	1 day	" <i>Empire</i> .
" 24	1	69	" <i>Empire</i>	"	"	"	"
" 24	1	70	Lessee for advertising on Government Railways.	"	All stations and return	1 month.	Lessee for advertising, &c.
July 1	1	71	Mr. De Boos	"	"	"	Special reporter to <i>Herald</i> .
"	1	73	Lessee for advertising on Government Railways.	"	"	"	Lessee for advertising, &c.
"	1	74	Mr. Lee	"	Goulburn	"	Visitor to the Colony (H.M.S. "Clio.")
"	1	75	Mr. J. D. Walker.....	"	"	1 "	"
"	1	80	Mr. Cracknell	"	Rydal and return	1 day	Visitor to the Colony (Civil Service, Queensland.)
" 22	1	81	Capt. Bonier.....	"	All stations and return	1 month.	Visitor to the Colony (Dutch Man-of-War "Curaçoa.")
" 22	1	82	Lieut. Vanderwyk	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	83	" Vanderweide	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	84	" Stooker	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	85	" Van Doorn.....	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	86	" Cremer	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	87	S. T. Holtzapfel	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	88	Mr. Baker	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	89	Mr. J. C. De Oriesse	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	91	W. H. Van Braam	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	92	L. C. Koster	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	93	F. Dalhousen	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	94	Count Van L. Stirum	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	95	J. C. Van Wessern	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	96	J. A. G. Gregory	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	97	W. Ironk	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	98	J. C. Grave	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	99	J. J. Van Amstel	"	"	"	"
" 22	1	100	F. M'Nab	"	"	"	Consul for Netherlands, to accompany visitors.
" 22	1	101	J. W. Wille	"	"	"	Deputy Consul for Netherlands, to accompany visitors.
Aug.	1	107	Lessee for advertising on Government Railways.	"	"	"	Lessee for advertising on Government Railways.
"	1	108	S. H. Pearse	"	Haslem's Creek and return	Year	Secretary, Haslem's Creek Necropolis.
"	1	109	G. E. Crane	"	"	"	Committee, "
"	1	110	G. Phillips	"	"	"	"
"	1	111	S. D. Gordon	"	"	"	"
"	1	112	J. Cowlishaw.....	"	"	"	"
"	1	113	J. R. Fairfax.....	"	"	"	"
"	1	114	A. Cohen	"	"	"	"
"	1	115	G. Thornton	"	"	"	"
" 9	1	118	Capt. Duchet	"	All stations and return	1 month.	Visitor to the Colony (French Man-of-war.)
"	1	119	Mons. Bellin	"	"	"	"
"	1	120	" Prioli	"	"	"	"
"	1	121	Dr. Corlieu	"	"	"	"
"	1	122	O. L. Montefiore	"	"	"	Consul for France.
" 21	1	127	R. C. Bagot	"	"	8 days	Visitor to the Colony from Melbourne.
" 23	1	128	G. W. Underhill	"	"	"	Visitor to the Colony (H.M.S. "Clio.")
" 26	1	29	Mr. and Mrs. Fraser	"	Rydal and return	1 day	Visitors to the Colony.
"	1	32	Mr. Underhill and party	"	Liverpool and return	"	Cricketing party, H.M.S. "Clio."
Sept. 6	1	135	F. C. Flenley, R.N.	"	Pictou and return	2 days	Visitor to the Colony.
"	1	136	Lessee for advertising on Government Railways.	"	All stations and return	1 month.	Lessee for advertising, &c.
" 9	1	137	Lieut. Beddoes	"	Fairfield and return	3 days	Visitor, H.M.S. "Clio."
"	1	138	R. G. Kent	"	All stations and return	22 days	Visitor from Melbourne
"	1	140	Lieut. Stephens & friends	"	Bowenfels and return	1 day	Visitor, &c., H.M.S. "Clio."
" 13	1	142	Mr. M'Kenzie	"	Rydal and return	8 days	"
" 20	1	146	E. G. Maxwell, R. Cummings.	"	Goulburn and return	"	"
" 22	1	150	Captain Hudson, Dr. Secombe.	"	All stations and return	.....	"

Date of issue.	Class.	No.	To whom granted.	Stations.		How long current.	Why granted.
				From	To		
1871. Sept. ...	1	...	Commodore Stirling.....	Sydney	All lines, all stations, and return.	During stay in Colony.	Commodore of H.M.S. "Clio."
	1	...	Mr. J. K. Hudson, R.N.	"	"	"	Officer, H.M.S. "Clio."
	1	...	Mr. J. E. W. Newsham, R.N.	"	"	"	"
	1	...	Mr. J. H. W. Beddoes, R.N.	"	"	"	"
	1	...	Count F. C. Mataxa	"	"	"	"
	1	...	J. H. Lee	"	"	"	"
	1	...	A. T. Gibbons	"	"	"	"
	1	...	W. J. H. Stephens	"	"	"	"
	1	...	G. W. R. Ingledon	"	"	"	"
	1	...	Thos. Seecombe, M.D.	"	"	"	"
	1	...	F. C. Henley	"	"	"	"
	1	...	Jno. Downes	"	"	"	"
	1	...	A. Mitchell, M.D.	"	"	"	"
	1	...	W. Underhill	"	"	"	"
October.	1	155	R. Ommanley	"	Goulburn	8 days	"
	1	158	Lessee for advertising	"	All stations	1 month.	For advertising on Govt. Railways.
	1	161	W. Cummings	"	Goulburn	1 day	"
	1	163	Capt. & Mrs. Birnie	"	Rydal and return	4 days	Visitors, ship "Ann Duthie."
Nov. ...	1	192	Officer of the Sloop of War "St. Mary's."	"	All stations and return	1 month.	Visitor, &c., A. Sloop of War "St. Mary's."
	1	193	"	"	"	"	"
	1	194	"	"	"	"	"
	1	195	"	"	"	"	"
	1	196	"	"	"	"	"
	1	197	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. ...	1	199	Lessee for advertising on Government Railways.	"	"	1 month.	Lessee for advertising, &c.
	1	108	Mr. De Boos	"	"	"	Reporter, <i>Herald</i> , visiting Gold Fields for report, &c.
"	23	1	W. Wardell	"	Rydal and return	"	Visitor, &c., from Victoria.
(2ND CLASS.)							
Jan. 1	2	167	C. Hayes	"	Goulburn	1 journey	Unemployed.
"	11	2	169 Thomas Haynes, Michl. Kain.	"	"	"	"
"	20	2	170 M. Hart	"	Sutton Forest	"	"
"	23	2	171 P. Collins and Boss	"	Rydal	"	"
"	24	2	172 J. Chard, wife, and 3 children.	"	Goulburn	"	"
Feb. 10	2	173	W. Roddolph	"	"	"	"
"	18	2	174 P. Sleek	"	Rydal	"	"
"	2	175	P. Mann and Organ	"	Goulburn	"	Deserving poor.
"	16	2	176 W. Hill, wife, and 7 children.	"	Rydal	"	Unemployed.
"	2	177	Wm. Lane	"	Goulburn	"	"
"	20	2	178 C. Jackson	"	Rydal	"	"
"	2	179	G. Simpson	"	"	"	"
"	2	180	Wm. Sherwood	"	"	"	"
"	23	2	181 J. Hooper & Robt. Thomas	"	"	"	"
"	24	2	182 C. M'Elroy, J. Reeves, W. Walker, G. Cooper, and G. Gomes.	"	"	"	"
"	24	2	183 G. Bryant	"	"	"	"
"	2	184	R. Ashton, W. Stewart, Geo. Clark.	"	"	"	"
"	2	185	Mrs. Ripley & 2 children	"	"	"	"
"	27	2	186 P. Mungwen	"	Wallerawang	"	Destitute. Unemployed.
"	2	187	P. Egan	"	"	"	"
"	2	188	J. Bolden	"	Goulburn	"	"
"	2	189	H. Davis and G. Davis	"	Rydal	"	"
"	2	190	E. Hughes	"	"	"	"
"	2	191	J. Murphy	"	Goulburn	"	"
"	2	192	Wm. Smith	"	"	"	"
"	2	193	C. Shaw	"	"	"	"
Mar. 7	2	195	J. Haugh & Jsh. Dunnett	"	"	"	"
"	8	2	196 Thos. Boyce, M. Caulfield	"	Rydal	"	"
"	2	197	Thos. Cornish	"	"	"	"
"	2	198	J. Aundell	"	"	"	"
"	11	2	199 F. Vanbuskerk	"	"	"	"
"	2	200	T. Clarke	"	"	"	"
"	13	2	201 Margt. Connell	"	Goulburn	"	"
"	2	202	Pat Keemar	"	Rydal	"	"
"	2	203	J. Anderson, Thos. Magor	"	"	"	"
"	2	204	Thos. Williams	"	Goulburn	"	"
"	2	205	Rt. Keating	"	"	"	"
"	2	206	Thos. Collins	"	"	"	"
"	2	207	Jno. Keegan	"	"	"	"
"	2	208	Robt. Hume	"	"	"	"
"	2	209	F. E. Liardet and wife	"	Marulan	"	"
"	16	2	210 R. C. Bourke	"	Rydal	"	"
"	18	2	211 Mr. White and 4 children	"	Goulburn	"	Destitute.

Date of issue.	Class.	No.	To whom granted.	Stations.		How long current.	Why granted.
				From	To		
1871.							
Mar. 18	2	212	Mrs. White	Sydney.....	Goulburn.....	1 journey	Destitute.
" 22	2	213	Jas. Dixon.....	"	"	"	Unemployed.
" 25	2	214	L. Powis	"	Rydal	"	"
" 25	2	215	J. Simmons	"	Bowenfells	"	"
" 25	2	216	W. Berry	"	"	"	"
" 25	2	217	W. Anderson	"	"	"	"
" 25	2	218	Mrs. Connor and child.....	"	Goulburn.....	"	Destitute.
" 31	2	219	Alex. Smith	"	Rydal	"	Unemployed.
April 3	2	220	J. Kennedy	"	Bowenfells	"	"
" 25	2	1	Hy. Kerr	"	"	"	"
" 25	2	2	J. Cummins	"	"	"	"
" 25	2	3	Mrs. Mudge & child.....	"	Sutton Forest	"	Destitute.
" 29	2	4	H. M'Culloch	"	Rydal	"	Unemployed.
" 29	2	5	H. Chipchase	"	"	"	"
May ...	2	6	A. Meyer	"	"	"	"
" ...	2	7	P. Boland	"	"	"	"
" ...	2	8	J. Fox	"	"	"	"
" ...	2	9	W. Shepherd, T. T. Shepherd.....	"	Wallerawang	"	"
" 10	2	10	Mrs. Homan and child.....	"	Goulburn.....	"	Destitute.
" 10	2	10 ^a	Mrs. Dawson.....	Bowenfells	Sydney	"	Benevolence.
" 10	2	11	J. Poplin	South Creek.....	Goulburn.....	"	Sick and destitute.
" 10	2	12	P. M'Govern.....	Sydney	Rydal	"	Unemployed.
" 18	2	13	Robt. Turner.....	"	Goulburn.....	"	"
" 18	2	14	J. Madigan	Goulburn	Sydney	"	Benevolence.
" 22	2	15	J. Mung	Sydney	Goulburn.....	"	Unemployed.
" 22	2	16	M. O'Brien	"	"	"	"
" 22	2	17	M. Fox	"	Rydal	"	"
" 22	2	18	W. Wilkinson	Blackheath	Sydney	"	Destitute.
June 1	2	19	Mrs. Seaman.....	Sydney	Goulburn.....	"	"
" 3	2	20	J. Shleuckrich	"	Rydal	"	Unemployed.
" 6	2	21	W. Collins	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	22	D. Hartigan	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	23	E. C. Sutton	"	Goulburn.....	"	"
" 14	2	24	F. M'Keyney	"	Wallerawang	"	"
" 14	2	25	Thos. Gorbell	"	Goulburn.....	"	"
" 14	2	26	M. Hurly	"	Wallerawang	"	"
" 20	2	27	S. Squires	"	Rydal	"	"
" 21	2	28	J. M'Glischen.....	"	"	"	"
" 21	2	29	Ed. Wills	"	"	"	"
" 27	2	31	A. Thomas.....	"	"	"	"
" 30	2	32	R. W. Smith.....	"	"	"	"
July 5	2	33	D. Nicholson.....	"	"	"	"
" 5	2	34	G. Skinner	"	"	"	"
" 5	2	35	Poor woman & 2 children	Sutton Forest	Sydney	"	Benevolence.
" 5	2	36	Mary Hacket.....	Goulburn.....	"	"	"
" 5	2	37	J. Duffy	"	"	"	"
" 31	2	38	S. Aldridge	Sydney	Goulburn.....	"	Unemployed.
Aug. 2	2	39	R. Newell	"	"	"	In advance of fare, Goulburn Meat Co. to pay.
" 2	2	40	R. Johnson	"	"	"	"
" 2	2	41	W. Farrell	"	"	"	"
" 4	2	42	W. Schofield	"	Rydal	"	In advance of fare.
" 4	2	43	Pauper	Mittagong	Sydney	"	Benevolence.
" 10	2	44	F. Wood	Sydney	Campbelltown.....	"	"
" 10	2	45	J. Naphthali	"	Rydal	"	Unemployed.
" 12	2	46	J. Hancock	"	"	"	"
" 12	2	47	W. Homen	"	Goulburn.....	"	"
" 14	2	49	Jas. Barry	"	Bowenfells	"	"
" 14	2	50	M. H. Hattam	"	Rydal	"	"
" 16	2	51	J. Hancock	"	"	"	"
" 16	2	52	J. M'Grune	"	"	"	"
" 16	2	53	M. Cope	"	Goulburn.....	"	"
" 16	2	54	J. Smith	"	Wallerawang	"	"
" 16	2	55	G. Hughes.....	"	Rydal	"	"
" 16	2	56	J. Henderson	"	"	"	"
" 16	2	57	P. Collins & boy	"	"	"	"
" 16	2	58	C. Gibson	"	"	"	"
Sept. 4	2	60	Mary Brady & 3 children	"	"	"	Paupers, unemployed.
" 4	2	62	J. Sewell	"	"	"	Unemployed.
" 4	2	63	Rob. Horn	"	"	"	"
" 4	2	64	J. Stewart	"	Wallerawang	"	"
" 4	2	65	J. Sheehy	"	Goulburn.....	"	"
" 4	2	66	A. Stephen	"	Rydal	"	"
" 4	2	67	J. Moore	"	Goulburn.....	"	"
Oct. ...	2	68	M. Quinlivan	"	"	"	"
" 7	2	69	W. Bird & E. Brace	"	Rydal	"	"
" 7	2	70	J. Kearman	"	Goulburn.....	"	"
" 14	2	72	W. Elbourne & family.....	"	Rydal	"	"
" 14	2	74	R. Baker	"	Goulburn.....	"	"
" 14	2	75	B. Connelly & infant	"	"	"	Paupers.
" 14	2	76	M. Core & infant	"	Rydal	"	Destitute.
" 14	2	77	A. Core & infant	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	78	W. J. Bardsley	"	Richmond	"	Employment.
" 14	2	79	R. Talbot	"	Rydal	"	Seaman of H.M.S. "C/o."
" 16	2	80	G. Frost	"	"	"	"
" 16	2	81	J. Henderson	"	"	"	"

Date of issue.	Class.	No.	To whom granted.	Stations.		How long current.	Why granted.
				From	To		
Oct. 16	2	82	J. Driscoll, T. Kennan, & D. M'Gurty.	Sydney	Rydal	1 journey	Unemployed.
	2	83	J. Smith	"	"	"	"
	2	84	P. Hemmings	"	Goulburn	"	"
" 25	2	85	E. Hodgetts	"	Rydal	"	"
	2	86	G. Morris & P. Riley	"	Bowenfells	"	"
" 30	2	87	W. Edwards	"	Rydal	"	"
	2	88	T. Perkins	"	Wallerawang	"	"
Nov. 6	2	89	J. M'Henery	"	Rydal	"	"
	2	90	Man-servant	"	"	"	In attendance on Judge M'Farland.
	2	91	G. Dunn	"	"	"	"
	2	92	W. Creber	"	"	"	"
	2	93	M. King, H. Brown, & W. Walton.	"	"	"	"
	2	94	Mrs. Smith	"	Goulburn	"	Destitute.
	2	95	Ann Hüder	"	Rydal	"	Unemployed.
	2	96	K. Banham	"	"	"	"
	2	97	R. Pepper	"	"	"	"
	2	98		"	"	"	Not claimed.
	2	99	E. Clark	Sydney	Goulburn	"	Unemployed.
	2	100	C. Wooleston	"	Wallerawang	"	"
	2	101	J. & S. Burgis	"	"	"	"
	2	102	J. Brown and J. Connor	"	Rydal	"	"
	2	103	J. Cope	"	Goulburn	"	"
	2	104	T. Murray	"	Wallerawang	"	"
" 29	2	105	J. Enshaw	"	Windsor	"	"
" 30	2	106	J. Hunt	"	Rydal	"	"
	2	107	Mr. Alcock	"	Wallerawang	"	"
	2	108	H. Williams	"	Rydal	"	"
Dec. 1	2	109	R. Lovell	Bowenfells	Sydney	"	"
	2	110	T. Bayley	Sydney	Goulburn	"	"
" 15	2	111	Eth. Shalvey	"	"	"	"
	2	112	T. Boswell	"	"	"	"
" 18	2	113	R. Lakin & 4 children	"	Parramatta	"	Benevolence.
	2	114		Parramatta	Sydney	"	"
" 19	2	115	M. Paxton & 4 children	Sydney	Goulburn	"	"
" 27	2	116	Pauper	"	Rydal	"	"
" 28	2	117	M. Thornton	"	"	"	"
	2	118	H. Gunn	"	Goulburn & return	"	To visit the Bishop of Goulburn, who had promised to assist him.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—(1ST CLASS.)

RETURN of Free Passes issued for the Year 1871.

Date of issue.	Class.	No.	To whom granted.	Stations.		How long current.	Why granted.
				From	To		
Jan. ...	1	115	F. W. Haddon	Newcastle	All Stations	1 month	Visitor to the Colony.
Feb. ...	1	116	Lessee for advertising	"	"	"	Posting notices, as per contract.
" ...	1	119	Mr. Murray	"	Scone	1 day	Reporter, <i>Empire</i> .
" ...	2	...	W. K. Lockhead	"	All Stations	"	To search for missing goods.
June ...	1	121	Mr. Ridley	"	Scone	17 days	Reporter, &c.
" ...	1	122	Lessee for advertising, &c.	"	"	1 month	For advertising on Railway, &c.
July ...	1	124	"	"	"	"	"
" ...	1	126	Mr. C. R. Robinson	Scone	Newcastle	1 day	Reporter, <i>Herald</i> .
Aug. ...	1	127	Lessee for advertising, &c.	Newcastle	Wingen	1 month	For advertising on Railway, &c.
" ...	1	...	Mr. East	"	All Stations	1 day	Press Reporter, Singleton Show.
" ...	1	...	Mr. Manxsted	"	"	"	"
Sept. ...	1	131	Lessee for advertising, &c.	"	"	1 month	For advertising on Railway, &c.
" ...	1	...	Mr. Butler	"	"	1 day	Press reporter.
Oct. ...	1	134	Lessee for advertising, &c.	"	"	1 month	For advertising on Railway.
Nov. ...	1	138	"	"	"	"	"
" ...	1	...	Mr. Butler	"	"	1 day	Press reporter, &c.
Dec. ...	1	...	Lessee for advertising, &c.	"	"	1 month	For advertising on Railways.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—(2ND CLASS.)

RETURN of Free Passes issued for Year 1871.

Date of issue.	Class.	No.	To whom granted.	Stations.		How long current.	Why granted.
				From	To		
Mar. 15	2	73	S. Mulray	Newcastle	Muswellbrook	1 journey	Unemployed.
May 4	2	74	C. S. Edwards	"	"	"	"
	2	74	Thos. Dodd	"	"	"	"
	2	74	W. Percy	"	"	"	"
	2	74	Thos. Bell	"	"	"	"
	2	74	J. J. Harris	"	"	"	"
	2	74	J. A. Smith	"	"	"	"
	2	74	W. Pirrie	"	"	"	"
	2	74	G. Deversux	"	"	"	"
" 7	2	75	P. Pierce	"	Scone	"	"
" 19	2	76	P. Mahoney	"	"	"	"
" 19	2	76	E. Short.....	"	"	"	"

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

RETURN of Free Passes issued 1871.

Previous to 16th September, 1871, Volunteers were allowed to travel free, if in uniform and on duty, without passes.

Special Volunteer free passes have since been issued, as per Return from Colonel Richardson, from 16th September to 31st December, 1871, as under.

RETURN of Free Passes issued to Volunteers for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1871.

Date of issue.	Class.	No.	To whom granted.	Stations.		How long current.	Why granted.
				From	To		
1871.							
Sept. 16	2	1	Bugle Major John Brady	Sydney	Richmond (return)	Same day	Examination of Buglers
" 30	1	2	Major R. P. Raymond...	"	Windsor	"	Rifle Match.
" 30	1	3	Capt. John Wells.....	"	"	"	"
" 30	1	4	Ensign Cooper	"	"	"	"
" 30	2	5	Sergt. Brownlow	"	"	"	"
" 30	2	6	" Finch	"	"	"	"
" 30	2	7	" W. Freeman	"	"	"	"
" 30	2	8	Corpl. Lamb	"	"	"	"
" 30	2	9	" A. Freeman	"	"	"	"
" 30	2	10	" Lacey	"	"	"	"
" 30	2	11	" Maddocks	"	"	"	"
" 30	2	12	" D. Fisher	"	"	"	"
" 30	2	13	Private Slade	"	"	"	"
" 30	2	14	" Evans	"	"	"	"
" 30	2	15	" O'Connor.....	"	"	"	"
" 30	2	16	" H. Fisher	"	"	"	"
" 30	2	17	" Hurley	"	"	"	"
" 26	2	18	Sergt. Beauman	"	Richmond	"	Drill Volunteers.
" 27	2	19	"	Richmond	Windsor	"	"
" 28	2	20	"	Windsor	Sydney	"	Returning from Drill-
" 28	2	21	Sergt. Stokes, V. P. Staff	Sydney	Parramatta (return)	"	ing Volunteers.
Oct. 14	2	22	"	Parramatta	Wallerawang	"	Drill Volunteers.
" 31	2	23	"	Wallerawang.	Parramatta	"	Drill Volunteers, at
" 14	1	24	Capt. A. O. Moriarty ...	Sydney	Penrith (return)	"	Bathurst.
" 14	1	25	Lieut. Johnston	"	"	"	Returning from duty
" 14	1	26	Ensign D'Arrietta	"	"	"	at Bathurst.
" 14	2	27	Color-Sergt. Marshall ...	"	"	"	Rifle Match.
" 14	2	28	Sergt. Brewster	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	29	" Gee	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	30	Corpl. Hardy.....	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	31	" Kelly	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	32	" Griffiths	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	33	" Melville	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	34	Bugler Holmes	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	35	Private Cain	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	36	" Geary	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	37	" D. Kelly	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	38	" Oakes	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	39	" Parkinson	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	40	" J. Brewster	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	41	" Maclean	"	"	"	"

Date of issue.	Class.	No.	To whom granted.	Stations.		How long current.	Why granted.
				From	To		
1871.							
Oct. 12	2	42	Sergt. Stokes, V. P. S.	Parramatta ...	Richmond (return)	Same day	Half-yearly Inspection.
" 13	2	43	"	"	Penrith	"	"
" 14	2	44	Sergt. Foskett	Sydney	"	"	Rifle Match.
" 26	1	45	Lieut. Mackintosh	Newtown	Sydney	"	To attend Commanding Officer's Parade.
" 26	2	46	Sergt. Laird	"	"	"	"
" 26	1	47	Ensign Vote	Burwood	"	"	"
" 28	1	48	Lieut. Mackintosh	Newtown	"	"	To attend Inspection Parade.
" 28	2	49	Sergt. Laird	"	"	"	To attend half-yearly Inspection.
" 28	1	50	Ensign Vote	Burwood	"	"	"
Nov. 9	1	53	Capt. Holborow	Richmond	"	"	Rifle Match.
" 9	2	54	Color-Sergt. Guest	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	55	Sergt. Reid	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	56	Corpl. Stafford	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	57	" Ross	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	58	Private Madden	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	59	" M. Boughton	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	60	" S. Boughton	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	61	" E. Young	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	62	" W. Mitchell	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	63	" P. Cornwell	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	64	" A. Selkirk	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	65	Corpl. W. Riley	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	66	H. Elder	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	67	W. H. Wilson	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	68	Corpl. Huxley	"	"	"	"
" 9	1	69	Capt. Lethbridge	Penrith	"	"	"
" 9	2	70	Sergt. Thomas	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	71	" Sharpe	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	72	Corpl. Stewart	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	73	" Besley	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	74	Lance-Corpl. M'Cook	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	75	Private Appledore	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	76	" Simpson	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	77	" Wiggins	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	78	" M'Cooley	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	79	" Charker	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	80	" Garner	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	81	" J. Barlow	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	82	" W. Barlow	"	"	"	"
" 16	1	83	Lieut. Mackintosh	Newtown	"	"	To attend Parade.
" 18	1	84	"	"	"	"	"
" 27	1	85	"	"	"	"	"
" 16	2	86	Sergt. Laird	"	"	"	"
" 18	2	87	"	"	"	"	"
" 27	1	88	Ensign Vote	Burwood	"	"	"
" 27	2	89	Sergt. Laird	Newtown	"	"	"
" 16	1	90	Ensign Vote	Burwood	"	"	"
" 18	1	91	"	"	"	"	"
" 25	2	92	Sergt. Stokes, Vol. Per. Staff.	Parramatta	"	"	Drill, Bathurst Corps.
" 29	2	93	"	Rydal	"	"	Returning from duty.
" 27	1	94	Lieut.-Col. Richardson	Sydney	Rydal	"	Inspection do.
" 29	1	95	"	Rydal	Sydney	"	Returning from duty.
" 27	1	96	Capt. Fitzsimons, Major of Brigade.	Sydney	Rydal	"	Inspection, Bathurst Corps.
" 29	1	97	"	Rydal	Sydney	"	Returning from duty.
" 20	1	98	Capt. Sheaffe	Campbelltown	"	"	Rifle Match.
" 20	2	99	Sergt. Hession	Moss Vale	"	"	"
" 20	2	100	Corpl. Cork	"	"	"	"
" 20	2	101	Private S. Garrard	"	"	"	"
" 20	2	102	" H. Kendall	"	"	"	"
" 20	2	103	Sergt. H. Honey	Bowral	"	"	"
" 20	2	103	Private W. Black	"	"	"	"
" 20	2	103	" W. C. Craig	"	"	"	"
" 20	2	103	" W. H. Austin	"	"	"	"
Dec. 8	2	104	Sergt. M. Jamieson	Newcastle	West Maitland	"	Returning to his post.
" 9	2	105	Bugle Major Brady	Sydney	Penrith (return)	"	To instruct Buglers.
" 7	1	106	Lieut. Mackintosh	Newtown	Sydney	"	To attend Parade.
" 14	1	107	"	"	"	"	"
" 16	1	108	"	"	"	"	"
" 7	2	109	Sergt. Laird	"	"	"	"
" 14	2	110	"	"	"	"	"
" 16	2	111	"	"	"	"	"
" 7	1	112	Ensign Vote	Burwood	"	"	"
" 14	1	113	"	"	"	"	"
" 16	1	114	"	"	"	"	"
" 9	2	115	Sergt. Stokes, Vol. Per. Staff.	Parramatta	Richmond	"	Drill, Volunteers.
" 13	2	116	"	"	Windsor	"	"
" 15	2	117	"	"	South Creek	"	"
" 16	2	118	"	"	Penrith	"	"
" 18	2	119	"	"	Goulburn	"	"
" 28	2	120	"	"	Richmond & Windsor	"	"

Date of issue.	Class.	No.	To whom granted.	Stations.		How long current.	Why granted.
				From	To		
1871.							
Dec. 16	2	121	Corpl. Blackshaw	Goulburn.....	Sydney (return)	Same day	To attend Parade.
" 16	1	122	Major Brown & horse ...	Parramatta ...	" "	"	"
" 16	2	123	Private R. M'Donald ...	" "	" "	"	"
" 16	2	123	" R. Lacey	" "	" "	"	"
" 16	2	124	Color-Sergt. Thomas ...	Penrith	" "	"	"
" 16	2	124	Sergt. Iles	" "	" "	"	"
" 16	2	124	Corpl. Stewart	" "	" "	"	"
" 16	2	124	Lance-Corpl. M'Cook ...	" "	" "	"	"
" 16	2	124	Private Garner	" "	" "	"	"
" 16	2	124	" J. Barlow	" "	" "	"	"
" 16	2	124	" G. Neal	" "	" "	"	"
" 16	2	124	" J. M'Coocy	" "	" "	"	"
" 16	2	124	" T. Cross	" "	" "	"	"
" 16	2	125	" M. Boughton ...	Richmond ...	" "	"	"
" 21	1	126	Capt. Rossi	Goulburn ...	" "	"	On duty.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1872.

[6d.]

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS.

(COMPARATIVE RETURN OF FREIGHT BETWEEN SYDNEY AND SOUTH CREEK, FOR PORTIONS OF 1870 AND 1871.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 December, 1871.

COMPARATIVE Return of Freight from Sydney to South Creek Station, for August, September, and October, 1870 and 1871.

Date.	Freight.	Date.	Freight.
1870.	£ s. d.	1871.	£ s. d.
6 August	9 12 0	5 August	13 18 4
13 "	7 1 3	12 "	14 12 6
20 "	14 2 6	19 "	3 3 10
27 "	14 17 0	26 "	12 9 1
4 September	5 19 5	2 September	9 17 10
10 "	15 3 10	9 "	14 12 9
17 "	41 6 1	16 "	4 15 5
24 "	14 2 9	23 "	12 2 5
1 October	11 1 3	30 "	5 1 2
8 "	8 18 3	7 October	10 8 11
15 "	19 15 5	14 "	19 5 8
22 "	6 15 4	21 "	10 0 0
29 "	9 11 7	28 "	6 15 8
31 "	2 5 6	31 "	3 3 3
	£ 180 12 2		£ 140 6 10

COMPARATIVE Return of Freight from South Creek to Sydney Station, for August, September, and October, 1870 and 1871.

Date.	Freight.	Date.	Freight.
1870.	£ s. d.	1871.	£ s. d.
6 August	15 7 10	5 August	31 12 4
13 "	29 5 3	12 "	18 13 7
20 "	23 4 9	19 "	22 5 2
27 "	26 1 6	26 "	19 2 10
4 September	24 8 9	2 September	7 15 4
10 "	30 7 1	9 "	19 16 1
17 "	30 18 7	16 "	10 10 0
24 "	41 4 1	23 "	16 4 2
1 October	34 13 5	30 "	13 6 2
8 "	21 2 11	7 October	14 12 0
15 "	38 6 11	14 "	18 16 3
22 "	32 1 10	21 "	17 5 10
29 "	36 10 1	28 "	11 7 1
31 "	1 18 10	31 "	5 10 5
	£ 385 11 10		£ 226 17 3

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS.

(FREIGHT CHARGEABLE TO CONTRACTORS FOR No. 7 & No. 8 CONTRACTS, G. W. RAILWAY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 December, 1871.

AMOUNT chargeable as Freight, during the Months of August, September, and October, 1870 and 1871, for the Conveyance of Sleepers, Stores, and Permanent Way Materials, from all Stations, to the Contractors for No. 7 and No. 8 Contract, Great Western Railway.

Month.	1870.				Month.	1871.			
	No. 7 Contract.		No. 8 Contract.			No. 7 Contract.		No. 8 Contract.	
	Sleepers and Stores.	Permanent Way Materials.	Sleepers and Stores.	Permanent Way Materials.		Sleepers and Stores.	Permanent Way Materials.	Sleepers and Stores.	Permanent Way Materials.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
August	192 15 1	845 11 10	82 0 6	Nil	August	452 18 2	71 5 10	122 7 7	Nil
September	437 9 9	559 13 5	87 18 8	"	September	483 17 10	Nil	264 4 0	"
October	817 19 0	566 13 7	205 7 5	"	October	341 13 4	"	174 7 6	"
Total	1,448 3 10	1,971 18 10	375 6 7	Nil	Total	1,278 9 4	71 5 10	560 19 3	Nil
<p>1870.</p> <p>No. 7 Contract. No. 8 Contract.</p> <p>Total..... £3,420 2s. 8d. £375 6s. 7d.</p>					<p>1871.</p> <p>No. 7 Contract. No. 8 Contract.</p> <p>Total..... £1,349 15s. 2d. £560 19s. 1d.</p>				

R. MOODY.
7/12/71

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS.

(COMPARATIVE RETURN OF FREIGHT FROM SCONE AND MUSWELLBROOK FOR THREE MONTHS OF 1870 AND 1871 RESPECTIVELY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 December, 1871.

COMPARATIVE Statement, showing the amount of Freight chargeable during the months of August, September, and October, 1870 and 1871, for the conveyance of all kind of goods, including every description of Pastoral and Agricultural Products and Live Stock, forwarded from the Scone and Muswellbrook Railway Stations respectively. (See Mr. Hoskins' Question, Votes and Proceedings of 12th December, 1871.)

SCONE, OUTWARDS TRAFFIC.

	1870.			1871.		
	Coaching.	Goods.	Live Stock.	Coaching.	Goods.	Live Stock.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
August	* Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	250 16 5	47 11 4	91 11 9
September	* "	"	"	137 6 9	366 4 1	95 17 0
October	* "	"	"	111 14 5	837 11 3	204 12 9

MUSCLEBROOK, OUTWARDS TRAFFIC.

	1870.			1871.		
	Coaching.	Goods.	Live Stock.	Coaching.	Goods.	Live Stock.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
August	549 1 3	183 16 4	118 11 5	300 14 1	101 0 6	30 2 10
September.....	403 2 2	210 0 5	32 8 8	223 2 9	278 14 5	5 0 2
October	298 18 9	507 12 10	8 8 2	222 8 8	636 4 2	34 9 4

* The Scone Station was not opened till April, 1871.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS.

(MONTHLY GOODS TRAFFIC FROM SYDNEY TO GOULBURN, WALLERAWANG, AND RYDAL STATIONS, ETC.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 November, 1871.

[Laid upon Table in answer to Question No. 5 on Votes and Proceedings No. 5, Tuesday, 21 November, 1871.]

RETURN showing the Tonnage of Goods forwarded Monthly from Sydney to Goulburn, Wallerawang, and Rydal Stations respectively, for six months ending 31st October, 1871, and number of Trucks employed.

1871.	Goulburn.		Wallerawang.		Rydal.	
	No. of Trucks.	Tonnage.	No. of Trucks.	Tonnage.	No. of Trucks.	Tonnage.
May	246	723 17 3 0	165	476 14 3 0	330	1,166 8 1 0
June	164	584 15 0 0	163	476 15 3 0	287	999 4 1 0
July	197	571 8 3 0	187	529 12 1 0	337	1,162 10 1 0
August	232	735 9 3 0	160	628 12 2 0	242	849 0 2 0
September	196	563 6 2 0	222	620 0 0 0	318	1,032 17 0 8
October	225	664 9 1 3	258	717 19 1 0	307	914 10 2 0
Total	1,260	3,843 7 0 3	1,155	3,449 14 2 0	1,821	6,124 10 3 8

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 25 Vict., No. 1, sec. 5.

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

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Adelong Crossing-place.	Wynyard	Portions	95 & 96	On the left bank of Adelong Creek	1 2 0	Church of England Church and Parsonage.	Ms. 71-1773	c 223, 1984.
Aiallong	Northumberland	5 & 6	13	Parish of Aiallong, at Aiallong	1 2 0	Do. do.	Ms. 70-489	c 169, 1984.
Do.	Do.	Portion	96	Do. do.	1 1 5	Public School	Ms. 71-3891	P 146, 1918.
Araluen	St. Vincent	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, & 16.	9	Village of Araluen	1 3 24	Site for Hospital	Ms. 70-2608	A 35, 1973.
Balgowlah	Cumberland			At Balgowlah, Parish of Manly Cove	5 0 27	General Cemetery	Ms. 69-6588	c 143, 1984.
Barraba	Darling	5, 6, & 7	9	Town of Barraba	1 2 0	Church of England Church and Parsonage.	Ms. 71-2397	c 235, 1984.
Do.	Do.	12, 13, & 14	17	Do.	1 1 25	Wesleyan Church and Minister's Residence.	Ms. 70-3776	c 161, 1984.
Bathurst	Bathurst	Part of	88	City of Bathurst	0 1 29	Temperance Hall	Ms. 71-3242	B 147, 894.
Do.	Do.	Part of	118	Do.	5 0 0	Site for Roman Catholic Diocesan College and Episcopal Residence.	Ms. 71-3632	254, 1984.
Bellingen	Raleigh	1	3	Village of Bellingen	0 3 20	Roman Catholic Church	Ms. 70-3538	c 158, 1984.
Berrima	Camden			Parish of Berrima	575 0 0	Permanent Common	Ms. 70-5744	
Bombala	Wellesley			Parish of Bombala	719 0 0	do.	Ms. 71-411	
Bourke	Cowper			At Bourke	1 2 0	Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery.	Ms. 71-340	c 205, 1984.
Bowling Alley Point.	Ferry	Portion	70	At Bowling Alley Point	0 2 0	Primitive Methodist Church	Ms. 71-1512	c 221, 1984.
Braidwood	St. Vincent	5	5	Town of Braidwood	0 0 32	Additional for Literary Institute	Ms. 71-2564	B 25, 1098.
Breewarrina	Clyde	Portion	34	Parish of Breewarrina	75 0 0	Public Recreation	Ms. 71-4737	c 11, 1828.
Bungowannah	Hume	Portions	181 & 182	Parish of Bungowannah	1 2 0	Church of England Church and Parsonage.	Ms. 70-4260	c 201, 1984.
Campbelltown	Cumberland			At Campbelltown	2 2 25	Public School	Ms. 71-2081	P 136, 1978.
Columbo	Murray	Portion	53	Parish of Warri, at Columbo	2 0 0	do.	Ms. 71-2565	P 141, 1978.
Coolac	Harden	Portion	127	Parish of Coolac	2 0 0	do.	Ms. 71-1822	P 144, 1978.
Coonabarran.	Gowen			At Coonabarran, Castlereagh River	150 0 0	Permanent Common	Ms. 71-49	
Cooroobongatti.	Dudley			Parish of Cooroobongatti, Macleay River.	0 2 0	Primitive Methodist Church	Ms. 71-3001	c 232, 1984.
Egan	Bathurst	1, 2, 3, & 4	4	Village of Egan	2 0 0	Public School	Ms. 71-1824	E 1, 2084.
Do.	Do.	2 & 3	3	Do.	1 0 20	Wesleyan Church and Minister's Residence.	Ms. 71-2359	E 1, 2984.
Glen Innes	Gough	1	16	Town of Glen Innes	2 0 0	Public School	Ms. 71-1912	P 134, 1978.
Goulburn	Argyle	Portion	3a	City of Goulburn	4 0 18	Site for a Market	Ms. 69-3126	
Great Marlow	Clarence	Portion	176	Parish of Great Marlow	2 0 0	Public School	Ms. 71-2560	P 142, 1978.
Gundagai	Wynyard			At South Gundagai, Murrumbidgee River.	390 0 0	Permanent Common	Ms. 71-2429	c 23, 1352.
Hford	Roxburgh	Portions	45 & 46	At Keen's Swamp, Parish of Warran-gunnia.	10 2 0	do.	Ms. 71-860	
Ironbarks	Wellington	Portion	51	Parish of Ironbarks	2 0 0	Public School	Ms. 70-3919	P 111, 1978.
Jerry's Plains	Hunter	4, 5, & 6	1	Town of Jerry's Plains	1 2 0	Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery.	Ms. 71-1829	c 237, 1984.
Lewis	Wellington	Portions	25 & 26	Parish of Lewis	1 2 0	Church of England Church and Parsonage.	Ms. 71-1385	c 217, 1984.
Liverpool	Cumberland			Town of Liverpool	0 0 29 1/2	Additional for Public School	Ms. 71-2202	P 7, 1978.
Manly	do.			Parish of Manly Cove, at Quarantine Ground.	1 0 14	General Burial Ground	Ms. 71-1109	c 505, 730.
Merriwa	Brisbane			At Merriwa	1000 0 0	Permanent Common	Ms. 71-2677	B 25, 2096.
Moruya	Dampier			Parish of Moruya, near Moruya	97 3 0	Public Recreation	Ms. 71-3425	B 11, 1918.
Murrurundi	Brisbane	11, 12, & 13	9	Town of Murrurundi	1 3 2	Public School	Ms. 71-3672	M 31, 1100.
Nerrigundah	Dampier	1, 2, 3, & 4	8	Village of Nerrigundah	1 2 10	do.	Ms. 70-4530	N 8, 2908.
Nimmitabel	Wellesley			Parish of Nimmitabel, at Nimmitabel	7 2 0	General Cemetery	Ms. 71-3009	c 208, 1984.
No. 1 Swamp	Bathurst	1 & 2	13	Within the Village Reserve at No. 1 Swamp.	1 2 0	Church of England Church and Parsonage.	Ms. 71-2076	c 226, 1984.
Do.	do.	15 & 16	13	do.	1 2 0	Wesleyan Church and Minister's Residence.	Ms. 71-2075	c 228, 1984.
Nundle	Ferry	3 & 4	31	Town of Nundle	1 0 0	Primitive Methodist Church and Minister's Residence.	Ms. 71-4056	c 233, 1984.
Orange	Wellington	4, 5, & 6	6	Town of Orange	1 2 0	Church of England Church and Parsonage.	Ms. 71-2399	c 16, 1309.
Ponto	Gordon	Portion	17	Parish of Ponto, near the road from Wellington to Dubbo.	2 0 0	Public School	Ms. 71-1646	P 132, 1978.

ABSTRACT OF CROWN LANDS—continued.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Richmond	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	Town of Richmond	a. r. p.	Presbyterian School.....	Ms. 71-1442	c 229, 1984.
Rylstone	Roxburgh	11, 12, 13, 14, & 15	4	Town of Rylstone.....	0 2 0	Site for Market	Ms. 70-3993	m 20, 1274.
Sydney	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	At the intersection of the western building-line of Phillip-street with the N.E. building-line of Bent-street	0 0 22½	Site for Town Hall	Ms. 71- 890	s 184, 858 roll.
Do.	do. ....	.....	.....	At the corner of Burton-street and Woolloomooloo Road.	0 0 6	Presbyterian Manse.....	Ms. 71-1167	c 123, 730.
Torrens	Bathurst	Portions	82 & 83	Parish of Torrens, on north side of the road from Carcoar to Bathurst.	1 2 0	Church of England Church and Parsonage.	Ms. 71-4627	c 210, 1984.
Do.	do.	Portion	81	Parish of Torrens.....	2 0 0	Public School.....	Ms. 71- 339	p 129, 1978.
Tuckombil	Rous	Portions	55 & 56	Parish of Tuckombil, on the road from Lismore to Duck Creek.	1 2 0	Wesleyan Church and Minister's Residence.	Ms. 71-2403	c 230, 1984.
Upper Tarlo	Argyle .....	.....	.....	Parish of Upper Tarlo	2 0 0	Public School.....	Ms. 70-4944	p 113, 1978.
Vere	Northumber- land.	Portion	79	Parish of Vere	2 0 0	do.	Ms. 71-3855	p 145, 1978.
West Kempsey	Dudley	Portion	145	Parish of Yarravel, at West Kempsey	180 0 0	Public Recreation.....	Ms. 70- 237	.....
Wilbitree.....	Phillip	Portion	81	Parish of Wilbitree, on the road from Mudgee to Talbragar.	2 0 0	Public School.....	Ms. 71-2927	p 90, 1978.
Do.	do.	Portion	109	Parish of Wilbitree	2 0 0	do.	Ms. 71-2030	p 137, 1978.
Windsor	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	Parish of St. Matthew, at Windsor.....	0 0 39	Additional for Public School	Ms. 71-2972	p 140, 1978.
Woolombi	Northumber- land.	.....	.....	Parishes of Coorabare, Coolaman, and Yango.	127 0 0	Permanent Common	Ms. 70-5267	.....
Wolgan Valley	Cook	Portion	xv over 71	At the Wolgan Valley	2 0 0	Public School.....	Ms. 71-3290	p 143, 1978.
Yetman	Arrawatta	4, 5, & 6	6	Town of Yetman	1 2 0	Church of England Church and Parsonage.	Ms. 71-1992	r 1, 1848.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1871.

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED AS SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1, during the period from the 16th June to 5th December, 1871.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
	Acres.	Acres.		1871.
Mullanjandra	112	124	County of Goulburn, on Mullanjandra Creek	16 June, page 1289.
Macqueen	222	305	„ Brisbane, at Castle Sempil.....	31 July, „ 1663.
Borambil	77½	125	„ Bligh, Parish of Borambil	18 Aug., „ 1821.
Newton Boyd	218	597	„ Gresham, on the Henry River	18 Aug., „ 1822.
Buccarumbi	316	564	„ Gresham, at junction of Boyd and Nymboi Rivers.	18 Aug., „ 1822.
Mitchell	304	436	„ Gough, at junction of Diehard Creek and Mitchell River.	22 Aug., „ 1864.
Numby	129	266	„ King, Parish of Numby	26 Sept., „ 2149.
Bowra	100	81	„ Raleigh, at junction of South Creek and Bowra River.	6 Oct., „ 2243.
Bredalbane	135	312	„ Argyle, Parish of Wologorong	21 Nov., „ 2636.

1871-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED AS SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1, during the period from 5th December, 1871, to 19th January, 1872.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Gundy	Acres. 200	Acres. 515	County of Brisbane, parish of Alma, on the River Page.	19 December 1871, fol. 2853.

No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
133	County of Wellesley, parish of Jettiba	320 acres ...	6 Oct., 1871, page 2244
134	" Auckland, at Wattle Yard	320 "	" " "
135	" Auckland, at Springbarks	360 "	" " "
136	" Auckland, parish of Candelo	6½ "	" " 2245
137	" Auckland, parish of Wyndham	160 "	" " "
138	" Auckland, parish of Cathcart	160 "	" " 2246
139	" Auckland, parish of Wolunla	150 "	" " "
140	" Auckland, parish of Bredbendoura	480 "	" " "
141	" Auckland, parish of Wolunla	320 "	" " "
142	" Auckland, parish of Gnupa	320 "	" " "
143	" Auckland, at Mataganah River	320 "	" " "
145	" Wellesley, parish of Cathcart	260 "	" " "
146	" Auckland, at Towomba River and Basin Creek	320 "	" " "
147	" Dampier, parish of Morooma	8½ "	20 " " 2375
11	" Northumberland, parish of Newcastle	3½ "	" " "
121	" Southern extension, county of Parry, parish of Moorowara	253½ "	" " "
74	" Werunda, Albert District	1,100 "	3 Nov., " " 2512
318	" Benarba, Caidmurra Waterhole	640 "	" " "
319	" Benarba, Billie Brunelda	640 "	" " "
486	" Gipps	640 "	" " "
850	" Montegle, Mongongong Springs	160 "	" " "
851	" Mitchell, Boree Swamp	360 "	" " "
852	" Mitchell, at Duck Swamp	360 "	" " "
853	" Mitchell	360 "	" " "
854	" Mitchell, Frog's Hollow	160 "	" " "
87	" Narran, Coonghan Run	3,200 "	" " "
88	" Narran, Yeranbah Run	3,200 "	" " "
89	" Narran, Yeranbah North Run	3,200 "	" " "
90	" Narran, Yeranbah West Run	3,200 "	" " "
91	" Clyde, East Bogon, No. 19	768 "	" " "
356	" Oxley, Tarangan East Run	3,200 "	" " "
72	Between North Danbene, Wortago, Worora, Wertago, and Germano East Runs	240 "	7 " " 2539
148	County of Wallace, parish of Clyde	4½ "	14 " " 2589
852	" Goulburn, parish of Forest Creek	10 "	" " "
46	" Sandon, parish of Exmouth	788 "	" " "
356	" Ashburnham, Yamma Run	180 "	" " "
853	" Goulburn, parish of Albury	130 "	21 " " 2635
464	" Buckland, parishes of Ferrier, Wallala, and Grenfell	1½ sq. mile.	" " "
465	" Nandewar, Jamison, Denham, and Couralie	8½ "	" " "
318	" Burnett and Arrawatta	7½ "	" " "
149	" Wellesley, parish of Meringo	44 acres	" " "
19	" Brisbane, parishes of Wentworth and Terrell	1,920 "	5 Dec., " " 2758
20	" Brisbane, parish of Wentworth	629 "	" " "
21	" Brisbane, parish of Coulson	192 "	" " "
22	" Brisbane, parishes of Merriwa and Mackenzie	1,312 "	" " "
23	" Brisbane, parishes of Worondi and Wickham	1,600 "	" " "
24	" Brisbane, parishes of Yarraman and Denman	1,960 "	" " "
25	" Brisbane, parish of Wickham	1,600 "	" " "
466	" Buckland, parish of Telford	1,000 "	" " "
454	Extension, County of Buckland, parish of Yarimanbah .....	.....	" " "

1871-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY, OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale until surveyed for the preservation of Water Supply, or other public purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1, during the period from the 5th December, 1871, to 19th January, 1872.

No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
276	County of Leichhardt, part of the Coonamoona Run	1,280 acres ...	8 Dec., 1871, folio 2794.
48	" Cairn, parish of Balranald	115 " ...	12 " " 2814.
10	" Phillip, parish of Moolarben	37 " ...	" " " "
151	" Beresford, parish of Umaralla	10½ " ...	19 " " 2849.
153	" Auckland, parish of Gnupa	320 " ...	" " " "
154	" Wellesley, parish of Cathcart	30 " ...	" " " "
11	" Phillip, parish of Moolarben	53½ " ...	" " 2850.
241	" Gough, parish of Wellington	40 " ...	" " " "
3	" Wellesley, parish of Nubriggan	20 " ...	" " " "
166	" Fitzroy, parish of Bardsley	40 " ...	" " " "
155	" Wellesley, parish of Nelson	60 " ...	" " " "
467	" Darling, parish of North Barraba	940 " ...	" " " "
493	" Clarendon, parish of Nangus	180 " ...	" " 2851.
10	" St. Vincent, parish of West Nelligen	160 " ...	" " " "
152	" Wallace, parish of Coolamatong	205 " ...	" " " "
357	" Kennedy, at Tiger's Camp	80 " ...	" " " "
854	" Waradgery, parish of Murrumbidgee	3½ sq. miles	" " " "
468	" Pottinger, at Curlew's Swamp	4,800 acres ...	" " " "
10	" Durham, parish of Arenal	15a. 22p. ...	" " " "
492	" Waradgery, parish of West Waradgery	44 acres ...	" " 2852.
150	" Wallace, parish of Wambook	500 " ...	" " " "
20	" Argyle, parish of Pagar	5 " ...	" " " "
855	" Hume, parish of Howlong	120 " ...	22 " " 2879.
856	" Wynyard, parish of Yaven Yaven Creek	240 " ...	" " " "
156	" Wellesley, parish of Coolumbooks	37 " ...	16 Jan., 1872, folio 106.
494	" Harden, parish of Nurung	46a. 3r. 36p. ...	" " " "
469	" Pottinger, parish of Weston	105 acres ...	" " " "
157	" Beresford, parish of Cooma and the Brothers	2,100 " ...	" " " "
319	" Burnett, parish of Cox	2½ sq. miles	" " 107.
167	" Rous, parish of Berwick	157 acres ...	" " " "
495	" Bland, at Kooraburrama	480 " ...	" " " "
358	" Gregory, at Mara Creek, Macquarie River	1,280 " ...	" " " "
278	" Lincoln, parish of Coolbaggie	73 " ...	" " " "
277	" Lincoln, parish of Terramulgarnine	40 " ...	" " " "
158	" Beresford, parish of Dangelong	160 " ...	" " " "
320	" Couralie, parish of Bunguy	510 " ...	" " " "

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ALIENATION ACT OF 1861.

(ADDITIONAL REGULATION, DATED 20 JUNE, 1871.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict., No. 1, sec. 30.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 20 June, 1871.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following Additional Regulation for carrying into effect the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

Every application for permission to reclaim and purchase land, or to purchase land already reclaimed, or to erect wharfs, jetties, &c., under the 9th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, shall be accompanied by a deposit of three pounds three shillings, which, if the application be complied with, will form part of the purchase money, but will be returned if the application be refused. If the application be withdrawn, or the applicant fail to complete the purchase within the six months limited by the 12th and 14th clauses of the Regulations, the deposit will be forfeited.

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ALIENATION ACT OF 1861.

(ADDITIONAL REGULATION, DATED 7 NOVEMBER, 1871.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 30.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 7 November, 1871.

MEASUREMENT OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct that, in order that the form of measurement of conditional purchases may be more clearly defined than it is at present under the 17th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the following additional words should be inserted between the words "such cardinal points" and "But should," &c., in clause 28 of the Regulations under the Act referred to:—

"Such lands, however, if taken up by one applicant under several applications, shall not, without the approval of the Minister, extend over a greater distance in any direction than sixty chains."

J. BOWIE WILSON

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

RETURN OF RUNS APPRAISED

IN

1870.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

14 *November*, 1871.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1871.

RETURN OF RUNS APPRAISED IN 1870.

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Albert District.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Beyond Outer Kallara	Richard Youl	30 0 0	37 0 0	....	7 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Salt well; valueless
Belpah East	E. H. Acres	17 0 0	32 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	..	U.	"	2 dams, £190
Belpah West	W. H. Suttor	30 0 0	32 0 0	....	2 0 0	G.A.	..	..	"	Dam, yards, &c., £147
Butha Butha, No. 2	E. H. Acres	14 0 0	30 0 0	....	16 0 0	..	..	U.	"	Tank and small dam, £143
Byjerk	"	18 0 0	36 0 0	....	12 0 0	..	..	"	"	2 yards, £16
Byjerkerno	John Rounsenell	25 0 0	30 0 0	....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	..	40 selected	Well, £40
Cawnalmurtie	Lloyd Jones	12 0 0	20 0 0	....	8 0 0	..	..	"	Nil	Nil
Cooralie East	James Graham	32 0 0	34 0 0	....	2 0 0	..	..	"	640 reserved	Dams, yards, &c., £607
Cooralie West	"	25 0 0	30 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	..	"	Nil	Temporary yards, £5
Cunellie	Lloyd Jones	15 0 0	20 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	..	"	"	Nil
Dunlop North-west	R. A. A. Morehead & M. Young	130 0 0	30 0 0	100 0 0	....	..	..	"	"	Woolshed, houses, &c., yards, £1,350
Dunlop South-west	"	145 0 0	30 0 0	115 0 0	....	..	..	"	"	Shepherds' huts, yards, £72
East Peri	J. M'ulloch & R. Sellar	20 0 0	20 0 0	....	....	..	..	"	"	Nil
Effluence, No. 4	G. S. Marryat	26 0 0	20 0 0	6 0 0	....	..	..	"	40 selected	Dams and cellar, £210
Far West	Richard Youl	60 0 0	75 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	..	"	Nil	3 wells, whims, huts, yards, &c., £410
Kelly, block No. 2	Edward Cohen	25 0 0	25 0 0	....	....	..	..	"	40 selected	Huts, woolshed, yards, &c., £115
" No. 4	"	36 0 0	36 0 0	....	....	..	..	"	40 selected	Hut and yards, £20
Lower Cooralie East	James Graham	25 0 0	32 0 0	....	7 0 0	..	..	"	Nil	Nil
" West	"	25 0 0	30 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	..	"	"	Sheepyards, £17
Moorguog	Lloyd Jones	28 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	....	..	..	"	"	Nil
Mount Macpherson	J. Ryan & Hon. N. Fitzgerald	27 0 0	30 0 0	....	3 0 0	..	..	U.	"	"
Mullawoolka East	E. H. Acres	15 0 0	27 0 0	....	12 0 0	..	..	"	"	"
" West	"	17 0 0	35 0 0	....	18 0 0	..	..	"	"	Yards, £10
Newfoundland, No. 1	James Graham	63 0 0	60 0 0	3 0 0	....	G.A.	..	"	40 selected	Hut and yards, £40
Outer Kallara	Richard Youl	40 0 0	56 0 0	....	16 0 0	..	..	"	Nil	"
Panamaroo	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.	65 0 0	83 0 0	....	18 0 0	..	..	U.	"	Cottage, kitchen, &c., and stockyard, £450
Parkange	R. B. Smith	70 0 0	65 0 0	5 0 0	....	..	..	U.	"	7 huts, yards, &c., £111
Purnanga	Lloyd Jones	25 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	....	G.A.	..	"	"	Nil
Ularara East, No. 1	James Graham	30 0 0	34 0 0	....	4 0 0	..	..	"	"	Huts, cellar, outhouses, yards, and dam, £1,000
" No. 2	"	32 0 0	32 0 0	....	....	..	..	"	400 reserved	Nil
Ularara West, No. 1	"	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	....	..	..	"	Nil	Dam and 2 yards, £885*
" No. 2	"	32 0 0	34 0 0	....	2 0 0	..	..	"	240 reserved	Yards, £55
Warramully East	E. H. Acres	27 0 0	40 0 0	....	13 0 0	..	..	U	320 reserved	3 yards, 4 dams, and 1 tank, £320
Cobrilla	R. B. Smith	53 0 0	53 0 0	....	....	..	..	"	Nil	10 miles wire-fencing, hut, yards, &c., £430
Kambula	"	60 0 0	60 0 0	....	....	..	..	"	"	11 " " stockyard, huts, &c., £474
Kelly, block No. 1	Edward Cohen	28 0 0	28 0 0	....	....	G.A.	..	"	"	Dam, hut, and yard, £555
" No. 3	"	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	....	..	..	"	"	£555
Mallaunbray	R. B. Smith	45 0 0	45 0 0	....	....	..	..	U	"	Well, wire-fencing, huts, and yards, £1,410
Peery	J. M'ulloch and R. Sellar	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	....	..	..	"	"	Well, dam, tanks, and drains, £200
Waltragaldra	R. B. Smith	40 0 0	40 0 0	....	....	..	..	U	"	Nil
Totals		1,517 0 0	1,465 0 0	242 0 0	190 0 0					
Total Increase		....	....	52 0 0	....				
Bligh District.										
Armitree	The Rep. of late P. Jude	45 0 0	50 0 0	....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Paddocks, well, stockyard, cottages, out-buildings, £250
Back Creek	Mary Perry	20 0 0	47 10 0	....	27 10 0	2 A.	..	..	"	Dam and fencing, £300
Back Warren	Edward Flood	25 0 0	40 10 0	....	15 10 0	G.A.	..	..	"	Nil

Back Narama	G. Smith	10 0 0	30 0 0	.. .. .	20 0 0	G.A.	.. .. .	Nil	Nil
Balagula	Bank of New South Wales	50 0 0	110 0 0	.. .. .	60 0 0	.. .. .	U	"	Sheepyards and huts, £100
Bald Ridge	S. A. Blackman	35 0 0	50 0 0	.. .. .	15 0 0	G.A.	.. .. .	"	1 cottage, hut, yards, and well, £160
Behrua	Ryan Egan	55 0 0	100 0 0	.. .. .	45 0 0	.. .. .	2 A.	480 purchased	Tank and fencing, £225
Beery	Andrew Brown	40 0 0	50 0 0	.. .. .	10 0 0	.. .. .	U	160	4 huts, 10 yards, 2 dams, £500
Belar	R. Campbell and J. and E. Orr	30 0 0	40 0 0	.. .. .	10 0 0	.. .. .	"	1,310	3 huts and sheepyard, £68 1
Belgoreen	Christie and Wentworth	90 0 0	120 0 0	.. .. .	30 0 0	.. .. .	2 A.	4,300	House, out-buildings, stockyard and fencing, £1,000
Berabong	G. Rouse	20 0 0	32 10 0	.. .. .	12 10 0	.. .. .	2 A.	80	1 paddock, 2 sheepyards, £70
Beambil	Margaret Luckie	35 0 0	56 0 0	.. .. .	21 0 0	.. .. .	U	50	Huts, yards, dam, and paddock, £100
Billeroy	Thos. Colwell	32 10 0	65 0 0	.. .. .	32 10 0	.. .. .	"	240	Huts, sheepyards, garden, on purchased land
Billibla	G. Rouse	62 0 0	62 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2 A.	60 purchased by lessee	Stockyard and huts, fencing, £800
Bemble	M. C. Machardy	50 0 0	110 0 0	.. .. .	60 0 0	.. .. .	U.	2 selections (no area given)	Cottage, out-buildings, and sheepyard, £500
Binnia	Duncan & J. M'Master	50 0 0	60 0 0	.. .. .	10 0 0	.. .. .	"	2,023	Hut, sheepyard, and well, £70
Black Stump	A. T. Jones	25 0 0	40 0 0	.. .. .	15 0 0	G.A.	.. .. .	Nil	2 huts, 4 sheepyards, and dam
Bobrah	R. Jackson	25 0 0	40 0 0	.. .. .	15 0 0	.. .. .	"	"	Huts, yards, garden, and paddock, £250
Bogala	Walter Heness	35 0 0	75 0 0	.. .. .	40 0 0	.. .. .	U.	"	Hut, stockyards, and out-buildings, £100
Botheroe	Sir D. Cooper & T. Buckland	35 0 0	75 0 0	.. .. .	40 0 0	.. .. .	"	40	2 dwelling-houses, kitchen, huts, store, yards, dam, wells, woolshed, &c., £500
Bolero	Wm. Lowe	20 0 0	75 0 0	.. .. .	55 0 0	.. .. .	"	2,220	Well, £50
Bourbeen	E. Flood	27 0 0	50 0 0	.. .. .	23 0 0	.. .. .	"	Nil	2 huts, 1 stable, and stockyard, £50
Bene Bene	G. Rouse	28 0 0	50 0 0	.. .. .	22 0 0	.. .. .	"	200	Nil
Boomley	A. M'Vicar	20 0 0	33 0 0	.. .. .	13 0 0	.. .. .	"	200	Stockyard, £40
Bonena Rock	R. Robertson	10 0 0	20 0 0	.. .. .	10 0 0	G.A.	.. .. .	297	Nil
Bourbah	Ann O'Donohue	40 0 0	31 5 0	8 15 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	"	Nil	Cottage, hut, kitchen, stockyard, and garden, £300
Bongegalong	L. W. Levy	45 0 0	45 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	"	"	2 cottages, stores, huts, well, woolshed, out-buildings, yards, and c. paddock, £500
Borgara	W. Flood	40 0 0	60 0 0	.. .. .	20 0 0	.. .. .	2 A.	"	Stockyards and hut, £200
Broken Plains	A. Brown	20 0 0	45 0 0	.. .. .	25 0 0	.. .. .	U.	"	Dam, £50
Broken Plains, No. 2	J. T. Neale	20 0 0	30 10 6	.. .. .	10 10 6	.. .. .	"	"	Stockyard, &c., hut, £250
Brewen	J. K. & C. B. Mackay	125 0 0	200 0 0	.. .. .	75 0 0	G.A.	.. .. .	"	Huts, yards, &c., £100
Bucklenbua	J. F. & H. C. White	65 0 0	90 0 0	.. .. .	25 0 0	.. .. .	U.	"	2 huts, 4 yards, and dam, £100
Bungebar	J. B. Rundle	25 0 0	35 0 0	.. .. .	10 0 0	.. .. .	"	"	House, cottage, out-buildings, woolshed, huts, yards, and paddocks, £400
Burran	Chas. Lowe	45 0 0	60 0 0	.. .. .	15 0 0	G.A.	.. .. .	"	Huts, stockyard, &c., £200
Bulorora	Bank of New South Wales	210 0 0	150 0 0	60 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	U.	"	Stockyards, huts, and out-buildings, £500
Bulgeraga	Cruikshank & Cornish	35 0 0	30 5 0	4 15 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	2 A.	"	Nil
Budgeong	The Australian Joint Stock Bank	50 0 0	100 0 0	.. .. .	60 0 0	.. .. .	U.	"	5 huts and yards, woolshed, store, cottage, and men's huts, £700
Buggel	W. Lee & J. Brady	45 0 0	110 0 0	.. .. .	55 0 0	.. .. .	2 A.	"	Nil
Budy	G. Lunn	90 0 0	150 0 0	.. .. .	60 0 0	.. .. .	U.	"	House, 2 huts, stockyard, and out-buildings, £100
Buggell, West	R. Crossing	30 0 0	30 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	G.A.	.. .. .	"	Cottage, stockyard, out-buildings, and paddock, £120
Bunbungaloo	R. M'Phillamy	30 0 0	37 10 0	.. .. .	7 10 0	.. .. .	2 A.	"	Stockyards, hut, and sheepyards, £100
Bulgogar	J. B. Rundle	30 0 0	30 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	U.	200	Fencing, £500
Bullodoran	Jas. Bishop	25 0 0	40 0 0	.. .. .	15 0 0	G.A.	.. .. .	"	2 stockyards, huts, £150
Bundemar	W. Kite	65 0 0	65 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	"	"	Fencing, cottage, yards, &c., £1,700
Bundigi	J. Wheatley	25 0 0	40 0 0	.. .. .	15 0 0	.. .. .	U.	"	Nil
Carlindra	Thos. Wrigley	60 0 0	60 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	G.A.	.. .. .	"	Paddock, house, out-buildings, stockyard, and garden, £200
Carinda	P. & T. M'Namara	45 0 0	52 10 0	.. .. .	7 10 0	G.A.	.. .. .	Nil	House, stockyard, paddock, and dam, £250
Carahear	E. Flood	28 0 0	50 0 0	.. .. .	22 0 0	.. .. .	U.	720 select. and purchd.	5 wells, 1 dam; 5 huts, woolshed, yards, &c., £690
Carlengoiing .. .. .	.. .. .	15 0 0	35 0 0	.. .. .	20 0 0	.. .. .	2 A.	Nil	Nil
Cartvel, or Cowell	G. Smith	12 10 0	35 0 0	.. .. .	22 10 0	.. .. .	U.	"	"
Cawell	A. Brown	28 0 0	40 0 0	.. .. .	12 0 0	.. .. .	"	320	Dam and well, £300
Caigan .. .. .	.. .. .	50 0 0	80 0 0	.. .. .	30 0 0	.. .. .	"	1,280	4 huts, 8 yards, 5 dams, 1 well, and 2 paddocks, £600
Caleriwi	G. Rouse	40 0 0	100 0 0	.. .. .	60 0 0	.. .. .	"	480	Huts, yards, dams, and tank, £300
Comamoon	J. B. Rundle	75 0 0	60 0 0	15 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	"	block of land	House, woolshed, stores, garden, out-buildings, yards, &c., fencing, £600
Collembarawang	W. C. Wentworth, and the Rep. of the late J. Christie.	135 0 0	280 0 0	.. .. .	145 0 0	.. .. .	2 A.	700	Fencing, woolshed, yards, cottage, wash-pen, tank, and dams, £2,000
Colliburl .. .. .	.. .. .	35 0 0	35 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	G.A.	.. .. .	Nil	Woolshed, men's huts, paddock fenced, stockyards, &c., £400

* Dam partly on Ularara East, No. 1.

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Bligh District—continued.										
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Combarrah	The A. J. S. Bank	40 0 0	105 0 0	.....	65 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	Cottage, stockyards, huts, and paddock, £500
Cow Plain	G. Smith	12 10 0	45 0 0	.....	32 10 0	..	2 A.	U.	Nil	Nil
Cooanimon	R. Campbell & J. & E. Orr	35 0 0	35 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	U.	270	2 huts, and 4 sheeppards, £45
Coolabarabyan ..	Elezzer Davis	25 0 0	31 0 0	.....	6 0 0	G.A.	..	..	851	Huts, sheeppards, and dam, £50
Cookerbingle ..	David Watt	32 10 0	50 0 0	.....	17 10 0	..	..	U.	699	Huts, yards, and dam, £70
Cobrauragy	John Yeo & D. M'Vicar	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Hut and yards, £10
Cobra	John Jones	15 0 0	32 0 0	.....	17 0 0	..	..	..	451	Nil
Curianawa	E. K. Cox	120 0 0	350 0 0	.....	230 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	Huts, &c., £300
Curban	Edward Flood	30 0 0	55 0 0	.....	25 0 0	..	2 A.	..	160	Wells, 3 huts, yards, and fencing, £250
Cubbin	G. Rouse	32 0 0	32 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	U.	340	1 dam, 1 paddock, £400
Cuttabulla	A. Brown	26 0 0	45 0 0	.....	19 0 0	..	..	..	420	2 huts, 3 yards, and 2 wells, £300
Callengully	C. Bishop, E. Foley, S. Meers, M. Bishop, and C. Bishop.	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Cottage, huts, stockyards, and partly fenced paddock, £200
Derengulla	R. Campbell, & J. & E. Orr	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	U.	Nil	Nil
Dilly Dilly	The Rep. of the late R. R. Walker	16 0 0	35 0 0	.....	19 0 0	..	..	..	50	1 hut, 2 sheeppards, and 2 wells, £80
Dubbo	J. H. Stewart	30 0 0	45 0 0	.....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	810 town common, 250 res 1920 free sel. = 2980.	2 sheeppards
Dumykyne	George Nunn	10 0 0	15 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	U.	160	Cottage, yards, dam, and tank, £200
East Breelong ..	Alex. M'Ewen	20 0 0	35 0 0	.....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Hut, yards, out-buildings, and fencing, £200
Eunbie	S. Elliott	36 0 0	35 0 0	1 0 0	.....	..	..	..	..	Yards, huts, paddock, and fencing, £200
Eringuering, Old	J. Bonnington	25 0 0	30 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	House, kitchen, stockyard, fencing, &c., £1,474*
Euroka	W. W. & E. Brocklehurst	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	..	2 A.	..	80 selected	1 hut, 1 yard, £20
Ganber Ganber ..	G. Rouse	17 0 0	35 0 0	.....	18 0 0	..	..	..	820	Stockyards, hut, kitchen, and garden, £150
Galaragamberme ..	G. Taclby, junior	45 0 0	60 0 0	.....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	640	Huts, wells, and yards, £200
Gandymemgydell ..	P. O. Donohue	40 0 0	35 5 0	4 15 0	.....	..	..	..	Nil	3 dams, £260
Gaurie	W. Farmer	48 0 0	60 0 0	.....	12 0 0	..	..	..	960 selected, 200 reserved	Nil
Gidgingbulla	Bank of New South Wales	45 0 0	100 0 0	.....	55 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	Nil
Gillendoon	G. Rouse	50 0 0	62 0 0	.....	12 0 0	..	2 A.	..	40	Huts, stable, &c., store, cellar, yards, and paddocks, £600
Golla Rock	R. Robertson	10 0 0	45 0 0	.....	35 0 0	G.A.	..	..	1,940	Hut, yard, and tank, £50
Greenbar Creek ..	D. & J. M'Master	30 0 0	40 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	U.	480	1 house, 3 huts, 5 sheeppards, 1 stockyard, &c., £120
Gralgumbone	Robt. Lowe	70 0 0	150 0 0	.....	80 0 0	..	..	..	360	Stockyard and huts, £100
Grandool	J. K. & C. B. M'Kay	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	3 yards and huts, £20
Guabothro	John Hoskisson	20 0 0	30 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	..	1 meas'd. por., no area given	Rough fencing, £250
Gungalma	Bank of New South Wales	45 0 0	40 0 0	5 0 0	.....	..	..	U.	Nil	Stockyards, huts, and out-buildings, £200
Gungalma North ..	S. D. Gordon	55 0 0	100 0 0	.....	45 0 0	..	..	..	..	Sheeppard and huts, £150
Gundyule Cowell ..	E. Flood	10 0 0	30 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	2 A.	..	..	Nil
Hoblingrah	J. W. & A. Richardson	22 0 0	33 0 0	.....	11 0 0	..	..	U.	670	Hut, yards, and well, £55
Honeysuckle	D. & J. M'Master	37 0 0	50 0 0	.....	13 0 0	..	..	..	173	Nil
Ilumurgalie East ..	Alexr. Ferguson	45 0 0	50 0 0	.....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Old yard, hut, and dam, £125
Ilumurgalie West ..	The Rep. of Page Jude	45 0 0	45 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	Old yard and hut, £25
Inglega	Christie & Wentworth	50 0 0	60 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	2 A.	..	40 selected	3 sheeppards, huts, tanks, stockyard, £200
Kent	W. W. & E. Brocklehurst	30 0 0	60 0 0	.....	30 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Kedgar	E. Flood	40 0 0	61 18 0	.....	21 18 0	..	..	..	..	Hut and stockyard, £130
Koonambil	W. F. Buchanan	45 0 0	200 0 0	.....	155 0 0	..	..	U.	40 purchased	Stockyard and hut, £140
Lagoons, Talbragar ..	David Watt	15 0 0	30 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	..	..	1,645	Nil
Large Oaky Creek ..	Robt. Lowe	40 0 0	70 0 0	.....	30 0 0	..	..	..	1,000	Huts, yards and wells, and dam, £340
Magometan	W. F. Buchanan	50 0 0	90 0 0	.....	40 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Dam, £160+
Marthaghi Creek ..	J. L. Hassall	40 0 0	60 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	2 A.	..	..	Fencing, hut, well, and yard, £500
Marthigy	Edward Flood	25 0 0	50 0 0	.....	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	House, store, out-buildings, stockyards, garden, paddocks, woolshed, &c., £2,500
Maaderan	T. Diggs & J. A. Cameron	10 0 0	15 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	..	760	House, kitchen, dairy, shed, yard, garden, paddocks, &c., £300
Marthaguy or Woran Waterhole	J. T. Neale	15 0 0	30 11 0	.....	15 11 0	..	..	U.	Nil	Nil
Murigal	John Jones	50 0 0	60 0 0	.....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	640 purchased	Huts, sheeppards, &c., £100

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Bligh District—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Pier Pier, East	S. D. Gordon	40 0 0	60 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	Huts and yards, £50
Pine Scrub	W. Lee	20 0 0	56 0 0	....	36 0 0	..	2 A.	..	"	Nil
Pollybrewang	Henry Bell	47 0 0	100 0 0	....	53 0 0	..	..	U.	"	House, stockyard, and out-buildings, £300
Pullingawarina	Henry Smith	50 0 0	70 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	..	..	"	Fencing, hut, yard, and dairy, £1,100
Quilbone	Commercial Banking Company	21 0 0	30 0 0	....	9 0 0	G.A.	..	..	"	Nil
Quilbone, Upper	Michael Veech	12 10 0	50 0 0	....	37 10 0	..	..	..	"	Hut and sheep yards, £20
Quonmoona	Australian Joint Stock Bank	35 0 0	105 0 0	....	70 0 0	..	..	U.	"	Cottage, stockyards, paddock, and out-buildings, £400
Round Hills	The Reprs. of the late R. R. Walker	17 0 0	35 0 0	....	18 0 0	..	..	..	"	Hut, yards, and well, £40
Sandy Creek	C. B. Lowe	25 0 0	40 0 0	....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	"	3 huts, 6 sheeppards, and 3 dams, £130
Sussex	W. W. & E. Broocklehurst	30 0 0	60 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	2 A.	..	"	Fencing, £600
Tamerybundy	Patrick O'Donohoe	40 0 0	31 5 0	8 15 0	....	G.A.	..	..	"	Sheeppard and huts, £50
Tacklebang	Edward Flood	25 0 0	35 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	2 A.	..	"	3 huts, yards, &c., £60
Tahrone	W. Lee	45 4 0	110 0 0	....	65 0 0	..	..	..	"	House and stockyard, £300
Tarawinda	W. & A. Town	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	....	..	..	U.	"	3 huts, 6 sheeppards, and 3 wells, £290
Tenandra	G. Rouse	40 0 0	50 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	..	..	"	House, kitchen, stable, yards, paddock, garden, dams, and well, £630
Terraconangadgerie	Hannah T. Rouse & B. Rouse	25 0 0	35 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	320	1 hut, 1 yard, £25
Tenandra	W. C. Wentworth and the Reprs. of the late J. Christie	50 0 0	75 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	2 A.	..	40 selection	Sheeppard, huts, tanks, dam, and fencing, £130.
Tharambone	R. C. Dangar, J. Gilchrist, & F. H. Dangar	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	....	..	..	U.	Nil	Stockyards, huts, stables, out-buildings, dams, £400
Tongamba	Mary Perry	90 0 0	90 0 0	....	....	..	2 A.	..	480	50 miles fencing, £2,000
Toooloon	Australian Joint Stock Bank	55 0 0	100 0 0	....	45 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	10 huts and yards, woolshed, store, cottage, &c., garden, and fencing, £900
Tourable	William Lee	45 0 0	105 0 0	....	60 0 0	..	2 A.	..	"	Paddock and fencing, £200
Tooraweanah	Andrew Brown	32 0 0	45 0 0	....	13 0 0	..	..	U.	200	1 well, 2 sheeppards, £100
Tonderburn	"	35 0 0	50 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	..	..	"	"
Toolaman Flats	"	12 10 0	45 0 0	....	32 10 0	..	..	..	Nil	2 dams, £300
Turawandie	J. F. & H. C. White	37 10 0	45 0 0	....	7 10 0	..	..	..	"	Woolshed, 3 huts, and 4 yards, £30
Uluamanbrie	Edward Cox	85 0 0	110 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	..	..	1,755	2 cottages, kitchen, stable, 11 huts, paddock, dam, and well, &c., £500
Ulindar Creek	D. & J. McMaster	35 0 0	37 0 0	....	2 0 0	..	..	..	551	Dam, hut, and yards, £200
Ungleonal	H. T. & R. Rouse	35 0 0	45 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	1 hut, 2 sheeppards, 1 dam, £40
Upper Bourbah	W. M. Connall	20 0 0	35 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	..	U.	"	Cottage, dam, yards, £250
Upper Junction	Michael Veech	35 0 0	32 15 0	2 5 0	....	G.A.	..	..	"	Huts, yards, &c., woolshed, £100
Upper Merry Merry	W. M. Connell	25 0 0	30 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	..	U.	"	Cottage, yards, and paddock, £150
Upper Meriossey	S. D. Gordon	40 0 0	140 0 0	....	100 0 0	..	..	..	"	Sheeppards and huts, £100
Urombong	G. Rouse	12 0 0	40 0 0	....	28 0 0	..	..	..	100	Nil
Urobulla	H. T. & R. Rouse	95 0 0	95 0 0	....	....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Sheeppard and hut, £20
Urabuble	Edward Cox	25 0 0	35 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	..	U.	2,482	Huts, yards, garden, woolshed, and paddock, £1,100
Wallanbrawang	The Reprs. of the late R. R. Walker	30 0 0	40 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	..	..	130	Yards and tank, £100
Wallangolong	The Reprs. of late R. R. Walker	28 0 0	40 0 0	....	12 0 0	..	..	U.	80	Nil
Wanbandry	H. T. and R. Rouse	120 0 0	120 0 0	....	....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Stockyards, huts, store, and paddock, £300
Warrana	W. F. Buchanan	75 0 0	100 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	..	U.	"	House, kitchen, out-buildings, &c., yards, paddock, and fencing, £1,000
Warree	C. H. Humphrey	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	....	G.A.	..	..	320	Cottage, out-buildings, hut, yards, and paddock, £135
Wamerawa	R. McPhillamy	30 0 0	37 10 0	....	7 10 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Hut, stockyard, and paddock, £100
Warran Creek, No. 1	Walter Flood	20 0 0	39 0 0	....	19 0 0	G.A.	..	..	"	Huts and yards, £100
Warran Creek, No. 2	"	20 0 0	30 10 0	....	10 10 0	..	..	..	"	Huts and yards, £50
Wallenani	A. and E. Gumm	10 0 0	29 0 0	....	19 0 0	..	..	U.	"	Nil
Weelah	G. Wood and Jane Wild	110 0 0	150 0 0	....	40 0 0	G.A.	..	..	"	2 cottages, stockyard, and paddock, £200
Werrigal	R. McPhillamy	30 0 0	37 10 0	....	7 10 0	..	2 A.	..	"	Huts and yards, £50
Weetaliba	J. B. Rundle	35 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	....	..	..	U.	"	2 huts, yards, well, and fencing, £350
West Breelong	W. R. Blackman and R. W. Conway	35 0 0	45 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Measured block (no area)	Yards and huts (no value stated)

Willera	John Flynn	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	Nil	Nil
Willewa	"	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	"	Cottage, huts, yards, and out-buildings, £300
Willan (Corah) ..	The Reps. of late Page Jude	80 0 0	100 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	..	..	"	Huts and stockyard, £150
Willaga	C. M'Rae, J. R. Jones, & M. A. Sheridan	55 0 0	55 0 0	....	.....	"	..	U.	"	Nil
Wingilong	Edward Flood	10 0 0	29 0 0	....	19 0 0	"	..	2 A.	"	"
Woorooboomi ..	J. F. Josephson	27 10 0	41 5 0	....	13 15 0	"	..	..	"	Huts, yards, dam, and paddock, £200
Woolwoolonly ..	Catherine M. Falconer ..	20 0 0	35 0 0	....	15 0 0	"	..	G.A.	100	3 huts, 9 yards, woolshed, cottage, &c., paddock, £450
Woombobby	H. R. C. Bird	100 0 0	145 0 0	....	45 0 0	"	..	U.	Nil	Dams, house, huts, yards, and fencing, £200
Wolla Wolla	James Leslie	40 0 0	50 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	..	..	"	House, fencing, out-buildings, and yards, £400
Wullangambone ..	G. and J. G. Gibson	100 0 0	100 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	"	Nil
Yarrawell	Alex. Cruickshank	30 0 0	80 0 0	....	50 0 0	"	..	U.	"	"
Yarrigand	Commercial Banking Company	20 0 0	20 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	"	Huts and yards, £25
Yaleogrin	Charles Lowe	35 0 0	50 0 0	....	15 0 0	"	..	..	"	House, stable, &c., stockyard and dam, and fencing, £800
Yoriel	William Lee	70 0 0	110 0 0	....	40 0 0	"	..	2 A.	"	Sheepyards and huts, £50
Yooloomogo	C. B. Lowe	35 0 0	35 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	"	Hut, kitchen, out-house, yards, paddock, wells, dams, £500
Yoolandry	W. F. Buchanan	50 0 0	125 0 0	....	75 0 0	"	..	U.	40, selected	Hut and yard, £40
Youlangra	The Reps. of late R. R. Walker	15 0 0	35 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	..	..	Nil	Huts, woolshed, £300
Apple Pie	The Reps. of late E. B. Cornish	15 0 0	20 0 0	....	5 0 0	"	..	..	.....	Nil
Billmore	E. Flood	17 0 0	40 0 0	....	23 0 0	"	..	..	Nil	Nil
Barbigel	Bank of New South Wales	25 0 0	50 0 0	....	25 0 0	"	..	U.	Nil	Nil
Bodangery	Commercial Bank	30 0 0	89 10 0	....	59 10 0	"	..	..	320	"
Burwary	W. W. and E. Brocklehurst	80 0 0	120 0 0	....	40 0 0	"	..	..	Nil	Two paddocks and huts, £150
Emogondry	"	20 0 0	40 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	..	..	"	Huts and yards, £20
Gellawamah	George Oakes	60 0 0	110 0 0	....	50 0 0	"	..	..	300 free selected	Fencing, hut, and yards, £150
Milpulling	L. Cheetham, junr.	15 0 0	20 10 0	....	5 10 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Nil
Murrumbidgee ..	J. F. Josephson	15 0 0	30 0 0	....	15 0 0	"	..	U.	250 resd., 4,248 free selected	Nil
Mullengendry ..	W. W. Brocklehurst	40 0 0	70 0 0	....	30 0 0	"	..	..	Nil	Dam, £100
Naran	R. and J. Reeves	22 10 0	40 0 0	....	17 10 0	"	..	..	80 reserved	Nil
Rocky Station ..	The Rep. of late E. B. Cornish	12 0 0	20 0 0	....	8 0 0	"	..	..	160 resd., 360 free selected	"
Spicer's Creek ..	E. Flood	20 0 0	45 0 0	....	25 0 0	"	..	..	Nil	"
Yarundry, West ..	"	10 0 0	30 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	..	..	"	Two huts and yards, £25
Belabigil	C. M'Phillamy	15 0 0	50 0 0	....	35 0 0	"	..	..	1,080 selected	Huts and yards, £30
Beckunbeenie ..	"	25 0 0	35 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	..	..	Nil	Fencing, £300
Euromedah	Ryrie and Alexander	20 0 0	50 0 0	....	30 0 0	"	..	..	360 resd., 3,000 sd., & 290 p.	Stockyard, well, and hut, £100
Guaraway	Cruickshank and the Rep. of the late E. B. Cornish.	60 0 0	150 0 0	....	90 0 0	"	..	..	Nil	Nil
Gunyillah	W. Lee	30 0 0	50 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	..	2 A.	Nil	Nil
Spicer's Creek ..	J. Atkinson and H. Dean ..	35 0 0	50 0 0	....	15 0 0	"	..	..	"	Woolshed and fencing, £300
Terramungamine ..	C. M'Phillamy	20 0 0	30 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	..	U.	354 resd., 2,464 free selected	Hut and yards, £25
Troy	"	10 0 0	15 0 0	....	5 0 0	"	..	..	640 Town reserve	Nil
Werigi	Ryrie and Alexander	20 0 0	50 0 0	....	30 0 0	"	..	..	80 pd., 960 f. s., 640 resd.	Huts, paddock, and fencing, £500
Merrimba	Australian Joint Stock Bank	55 0 0	55 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Huts, yards, and dam, £350
Noonbah	"	60 0 0	60 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	"	Cottage and out-buildings, woolshed, yards, huts, dams, and fencing, £1,400
Turidgerie	J. F. and H. C. White	80 0 0	80 0 0	....	.....	"	..	2 A.	40 selection	Three huts, six yards, and five dams, £1,150
Uloomgo	"	90 0 0	90 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	Nil	Huts, yards, paddock, and dam, £250
Yarragrin	The Rep. of late Mrs. R. R. Walker	60 0 0	60 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	400	"
	Total	£ 9,654 0 0	15,256 9 6	115 5 0	5,717 14 6						
			Less increase ..		115 5 0						
			Total loss ..		5,602 9 6						
Clarence District.											
Acacia Creek	Commercial Banking Company	70 0 0	85 0 0	....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	House, out-buildings, stockyard, woolshed, and 7 miles fencing, £825
Matildadah	G. R. Powell	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	"	3 miles fencing, £150
Roseberry	G. B. Griffiths & W. & F. Fanning	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	"	House, stockyard, and fencing, £500
Tooloom	J. B. Watt	120 0 0	135 0 0	....	15 0 0	"	..	..	"	House, out-buildings, stockyard, & fencing, £560
Broadmeadows ..	Richard Hargrave	42 0 0	75 0 0	....	33 0 0	"	..	2 A.	160, c.p. and p.r.	House, out-buildings, stockyard, & fencing, £130

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	No. of acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Clarence District—continued.										
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Newton Boyd	Alexander Rodgers	85 0 0	150 0 0	....	65 0 0	..	2 A.	..	3,840, village reserves	House, outbuildings, fencing, & stockyard, £570
Woodenbong	John De Villiers Lamb	100 0 0	110 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Dwelling-house, outbuildings, & fencing, £400
Procester	J. G. Dickson and J. W. Dickson	105 0 0	120 0 0	....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	1,485, c. p. and pre. right	Hut, kitchen, stockyard, &c., £150
Maryland	M. H. Marsh	150 0 0	240 0 0	....	90 0 0	..	..	..	1,804½, purchased & c.p. & r.	9 huts and yards, £120
Bunalbo, or Duck Creek	Lachlan M'Bean	180 0 0	170 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	House, outbuildings, stockyard, and 5 miles fencing, £1,020
Dyraaba	Henry Barnes and T. H. Smith	72 0 0	90 0 0	....	18 0 0	..	..	..	"	House, outbuildings, 15 miles fencing, £1,800
Ettrick Forest	Alex. Frederick Bundock	120 0 0	135 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	..	..	"	House, outbuildings, fencing, £2,840
Head of Richmond	Thomas Henry Sherwood	15 0 0	32 0 0	....	17 0 0	G.A.	..	..	"	House, outbuildings, stockyard, and 7 miles fencing, £965
Keelgyrah	W. C. Bundock	40 0 0	75 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	2 A.	..	5,152 c.p. and freehold	8 miles fencing, and stockyard, £370
Koorelah	Thomas Cadell	140 0 0	170 0 0	....	30 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Huts, paddock, stockyards, house, outbuildings, &c., £640
Sandilands	Lachlan M'Bean	65 0 0	115 0 0	....	50 0 0	..	2 A.	..	3,200, purchased and p.r.	House, outbuildings, 5 miles fencing, £700
Stratheden	Henry Barnes and T. H. Smith	75 0 0	125 0 0	....	50 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	House, stockyard, and fencing, £1,240
Tabulam	The Rep. of the late C. G. T. Chauvel	60 0 0	100 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	..	..	2,240 purchased and c.p.	26 miles fencing, £728
Wiangoree West	W. C. Bundock	40 0 0	55 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Fencing and small paddock, £240
Cangi	Charles James Walker	30 0 0	50 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	..	..	160	Stockyard and paddock, £95
Fairfield	Edward David Stewart Ogilvie	30 0 0	40 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	1,480, freehold and c.p.	Nil
Tulgilbar West	"	110 0 0	115 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	2 A.	..	28,160, purchased & selected	Yard, fencing, &c., £615
	Total	1,659 0 0	2,247 0 0	....	588 0 0					
Darling District.										
Arael	Donald M'Kenzie	10 0 0	31 0 0	....	21 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Nil
Back Boomiaticool	William Taylor	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	.....	..	..	U.	"	Nil
Baluring	Mrs. A. F. L. Cole	80 0 0	150 0 0	....	70 0 0	..	..	..	"	House, stockyards, &c., woolshed and fencing, £800
Bengallow	Donald M'Kenzie	80 0 0	130 0 0	....	50 0 0	..	..	..	"	House, offices, woolshed, and yards, £700
Bidura	J. C. Grassie	60 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	..	..	..	100 sold	Tanks, £1,875
Cooncoomera	James Tyson	75 0 0	300 0 0	....	225 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Fencing, £700
Eurilla	John Crozier	80 0 0	100 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	..	..	"	House, station, £250
Illawla	J. F. M'Mullen	30 0 0	80 0 0	....	50 0 0	..	..	..	"	Nil
Juanbung	James Tyson	50 0 0	252 0 0	....	202 0 0	..	..	..	1,920	Fencing, £723
Juanbung Back Run	"	250 0 0	595 10 0	....	345 10 0	..	..	..	Nil	Conducts for water, dams, and fencing, £11,841
Kungaie	The Rep. of the late N. Chadwick	35 0 0	195 0 0	....	160 0 0	..	..	..	2,560 reserved	Sheepyards, fencing, huts, and yards, £425
Kungaie Plains	"	20 0 0	46 0 0	....	26 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Fencing, huts, and yards, £330
Malee Cliffs	P. M'Farlane and K. M. M'Donald	30 0 0	100 0 0	....	70 0 0	..	..	..	"	Fencing, huts, and yards, £220
Manie, Lower	The Rep. of the late N. Chadwick	40 0 0	70 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	..	..	320 P.P., 960 village resv.	House, offices, and fencing, £450
Manie, Upper	"	45 0 0	136 0 0	....	91 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Woolshed, fencing, and huts, £515
Meilman	Trust and Agency Company of Australasia (Limited).	55 0 0	175 0 0	....	120 0 0	..	..	..	"	Fencing, yards, and huts, £530
Paika	W. C. Mayne	90 0 0	180 0 0	....	90 0 0	..	..	..	590 purchased	Fencing and huts, £800
Para No. 1	W. C. Mayne	70 0 0	215 0 0	....	145 0 0	..	..	..	1,920	Fencing and water-cutting, £1,240
" No. 2	James Scott, junr.	50 0 0	140 0 0	....	90 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Horse-paddock, £150
Tapio	The Rep. of the late Dugald Fletcher	50 0 0	120 0 0	....	70 0 0	..	..	..	"	Out-station and paddock, £350
Tiltao	"	75 0 0	180 0 0	....	105 0 0	..	..	..	"	House, yards, paddock, and fencing, £1,200
Toorong	James Tyson	100 0 0	250 0 0	....	150 0 0	..	..	..	"	Fencing, £500
Turlee	Alexander M'Callum	100 0 0	300 0 0	....	200 0 0	..	..	..	"	Stockyard and 2½ miles of fencing, £435
Waltragile	J. F. M'Mullen	65 0 0	160 0 0	....	95 0 0	..	..	..	"	Fencing, huts, and yards, £105
West Faringi, block A	The Rep. of the late Dugald Fletcher	20 0 0	40 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	..	..	"	Two wells, £50
Yarrowal	W. C. Mayne	10 0 0	30 12 6	....	20 12 6	G.A.	..	..	"	Nil
Yarrowal Back Run	"	170 0 0	625 0 0	....	455 0 0	..	..	..	"	Water channel and fencing, £2,100
Yarrowal Back Run	"	120 0 0	234 0 0	....	114 0 0	..	..	..	"	Water-channel and fencing, £2,900
Yarrowal Back Run	James Tyson	80 0 0	130 0 0	....	50 0 0	..	..	..	"	Fencing, huts, and yards, two wells, £1,100
Yarrowal Back Run	J. L. Phelps	16 0 0	30 2 6	....	14 2 6	..	..	..	"	Nil

Outer Wambah	W. L. Reid and R. T. Reid	25 0 0	30 0 0	....	5 0 0	.. ..	U	Nil	Hut, yards, and well, £50
Outer Willotia.. ..	James Pile	60 0 0	117 0 0	....	57 0 0	.. ..	..	"	Yards and well, £230
Outer Yalotka.. ..	.. ..	50 0 0	143 0 0	....	93 0 0	.. ..	..	"	Back station well, £280
Pooncaree	J. S. Phelps	30 0 0	160 0 0	....	130 0 0	.. ..	..	3,840 reserved, 640 reserved.	Nil
South Wambah	W. L. Reid & R. T. Reid	15 0 0	30 0 0	....	15 0 0	.. ..	..	Nil	Fencing paddock, huts, £100
Tarcoola	J. S. Phelps	50 0 0	140 0 0	....	90 0 0	.. ..	..	"	Nil
Totals		2,216 0 0	5,675 5 0	30 0 0	3,489 5 0					
				Less Increase	30 0 0					
				Total Decrease	3,459 5 0					
Gwydir District.										
Argowan Plains	J. & T. Cooper	30 0 0	60 0 0	....	30 0 0	.. ..	U	12,240	Huts, stockyards, and sheepyards, £200
Bangheet	Australian Joint Stock Bank	85 0 0	110 0 0	....	25 0 0	.. ..	..	5,280	8 huts, £200
Bengalla	William Lawler	20 0 0	20 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	Nil	Hut, £25
Bengaria	Montefiore, Graham & Co.	40 0 0	40 0 0	....	.....	..	..	Commonage (no area given)	Yards, paddocks, and house, £300
Beebo	Wm. Laylor	35 0 0	35 0 0	....	.....	..	..	Nil	Improvements, £70
Bingera	George Hall (Estate of)	54 0 0	100 0 0	....	46 0 0	.. ..	U	960	House, paddock, and yards, £200
Big River Station	W. M. Borthwick, junr. & C. Bull	79 0 0	80 0 0	....	1 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Huts, fencing, woolshed, and house, £700
Big Leather	R. M. Fitzgerald	65 0 0	190 0 0	....	125 0 0	.. ..	U	Nil	Nil
Bingerang	Andrew Dunn	82 10 0	80 0 0	2 10 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	Hut, yards, and fencing, £200
Binnigy	Daniel Eaton	95 0 0	110 10 0	....	15 10 0	.. ..	U	2,080 free selected	Huts, paddock, and stockyard, £2,000
Boonal	S. B. Dight	105 0 0	115 0 0	....	10 0 0	.. ..	2 A	6,624	Nil
Borongo	F. H. Dangar	90 0 0	90 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	Hut, fencing, and well, £1,000
Booboroo	R. King	139 0 0	140 0 0	....	1 0 0	.. ..	..	960	Hut, yards, fencing, waterhole, & woolshed, £1,200
Bonangar	Right Rev. Wm. Tyrrell	75 0 0	75 0 0	....	.....	..	..	Nil	House, fencing, &c., £450
Bugobilla	John Brown	95 0 0	115 0 0	....	20 0 0	.. ..	2 A	320	Huts, yards, &c., £150
Bullerrue	George Hall (Estate of)	65 0 0	90 0 0	....	25 0 0	.. ..	U	Nil	Nil
Bunarbra North A	John Town	40 0 0	55 10 0	....	15 10 0	.. ..	..	2,560	Hut, yards, and fencing, £500
" " B	"	40 0 0	55 10 0	....	15 10 0	.. ..	..	Nil	Nil
" " South, A	"	45 0 0	55 10 0	....	10 10 0	.. ..	..	128	House, yard, and paddock, £500
" " B	"	45 0 0	55 10 0	....	10 10 0	.. ..	..	Nil	Nil
Burradoon	John Wooller	45 0 0	75 0 0	....	30 0 0	.. ..	..	1,600	Hut, yards, and dam, £600
Carvie	R. M. Fitzgerald	145 0 0	140 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.. ..	2 A	Nil	House, paddock, and yard, £500
Callyn or Umbry	Bank of New South Wales	55 0 0	100 0 0	....	45 0 0	.. ..	U	520	House, woolshed, and paddock, £1,000
Caidmurry	John Andrew Turner	90 0 0	130 0 0	....	40 0 0	.. ..	..	Nil	Huts, fencing, dams, £3,000
" " East Block, No. 3	"	30 0 0	40 0 0	....	10 0 0	.. ..	..	"	Nil
" " do No. 4	"	30 0 0	40 0 0	....	10 0 0	.. ..	..	"	"
Cowmerton	Edward Wyld	10 0 0	30 0 0	....	20 0 0	.. ..	2 A	"	Huts and yards, £60
Cobbidah	John & William Crowley	70 0 0	100 0 0	....	30 0 0	.. ..	U	1,280	House, yards, and paddock, £1,000
Coppymurrambil	John Brown	150 0 0	150 0 0	....	.....	.. ..	2 A	6,280	Huts, £50
Collymangool	J. Pearse	100 0 0	180 0 0	....	80 0 0	.. ..	U	Nil	Huts, yards, and paddock, £400
Coubal	Edward Wyld	50 0 0	65 0 0	....	15 0 0	.. ..	..	"	Huts, yards, and 2 holes, £300
Cunycuddelong .. ..	.. ..	10 0 0	30 4 0	....	20 4 0	.. ..	2 A	"	Hut, yards, waterhole, and fencing, £260
Derra	J. B. Watt and J. Young	80 0 0	100 0 0	....	20 0 0	.. ..	U	640	Huts, woolshed, and dams, £2,500
Derra Derra	George Cross	65 0 0	85 0 0	....	20 0 0	.. ..	..	800	House, outbuilding, yards, paddocks, £550
Delingera	W. J. Dangar	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	.....	.. ..	2 A	Nil	Huts and yards, £225
Doorobeeba	Ebenezer Vickery	20 0 0	20 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	Nil	Nil
Eena	W. & J. W. Russell	100 0 0	100 0 0	....	.....	.. ..	2 A	540	Fencing, stockyard, sheepstations, & well, £373
Eulowrie	John Eales	35 0 0	60 0 0	....	25 0 0	.. ..	U	4,000	Huts, yards, and fencing, £100
Gil Gil	John Andrew Turner	11 0 0	31 0 0	....	20 0 0	.. ..	2 A	Nil	Nil
Gourable	J. & T. Cooper	230 0 0	240 0 0	....	10 0 0	.. ..	..	640	Huts, yards, fencing, dams, and wells, £840
Gournama	Oswald Bloxsome	150 0 0	150 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	800	House, outbuildings, stockyard, paddocks, dams, and wells, £2,000
Gragin	Hugh Gordon	240 0 0	250 0 0	....	10 0 0	.. ..	2 A	2,240	Huts, fencing, dams, wells, and yards, £2,210
Graman	"	225 0 0	225 0 0	....	.....	.. ..	..	Nil	Washpool, buildings, fencing, £2,500
Gunerai	A. A. Adams	120 0 0	155 0 0	....	35 0 0	.. ..	U	9,320	8 huts, yards, and garden, £456
Gunyer Warildi	Sloper Cox	300 0 0	700 0 0	....	400 0 0	.. ..	..	5,440	Well, dams, fencing, stockyard, & sheepstations £8,010
Gunnee	F. A. Stratford	115 0 0	120 0 0	....	5 0 0	.. ..	2 A	900	Fencing and buildings, £5,500
Gurrygedah	W. R. A. E. & A. Bowman	130 0 0	230 0 0	....	100 0 0	.. ..	U	8,660 purchased	Huts, yards, fencing, dams, and wells, £3,000

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Gwydir District—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Keera	Donald Munro	90 0 0	100 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	1,880	Sheep-stations, huts, and yards, £250
Kelo	J. Pearse	80 0 0	70 0 0	10 0 0	.....	..	..	U.	Nil	Fencing 6 miles, £220
Keriengobedie	W. J. Dangar	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	..	2 A.	..	..	Hut and stockyard, £120
Kunopia	Right Rev. William Tyrrell	70 0 0	105 0 0	.....	35 0 0	..	..	U.	..	House, paddock, woolshed, and outbuildings, £450
Mandoe	G. J. & A. Codrington	220 0 0	300 0 0	.....	80 0 0	..	..	..	6,496	Hut, stations, dams, wells, pumps, yard, £1,100
Meliallina	J. & T. Cooper	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....	.....	..	2 A.	..	480	Huts, yards, fencing, dams, and wells, £480
Merawa	J. & J. Howe	120 0 0	175 0 0	.....	55 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	Nil
Meero (Goonal)	J. B. Watt & J. Young	100 0 0	144 0 0	.....	44 0 0	..	..	..	1,920	Huts, fencing, and dams, £2,000
Merkin	R. M. Fitzgerald	165 0 0	250 0 0	.....	85 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Hut, yards, and well, £300
Meroe	Margaret Munro, Alex. Munro, & Alex. G. F. Munro.	40 0 0	70 0 0	.....	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	Fencing, dams, and huts, £1,100
Mobindry	J. & J. Howe	10 0 0	20 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	Nil
Mobroy	The Australian Joint Stock Bank	67 10 0	100 0 0	.....	32 10 0	..	..	..	4,040	Sheep-station huts, £125
Mosquito Creek	J. & T. Cooper	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Huts, fencing, and dam, £1,200
Moree	B. Richards & J. G. Williams	45 0 0	80 0 0	.....	35 0 0	..	..	U.	..	Nil
Murgo	W. J. Dangar, H. C. Dangar, T. H. Dangar, A. A. Dangar, & F. R. Dangar.	85 0 0	95 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	2 A.	..	..	Huts, yards, £180
Mingie Bundie	Otto Baldwin	135 0 0	135 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	U.	2,000	Huts, yards, and paddock, £2,000
Mungyer	Ebenezer Vickery	145 0 0	190 0 0	.....	45 0 0	..	..	..	3,520	Buildings, fencing, dams, &c., £6,000
Myall Creek	W. J. Dangar	310 0 0	360 0 0	.....	50 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, house, huts, woolshed, dams, and wells, £9,390
Noonah	R. M. Fitzgerald	145 0 0	225 0 0	.....	80 0 0	..	..	..	..	Hut, yards, and paddock, £300
Oregon	Ann McMillan	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	1,120	Huts and woolshed, £480
Pallal	Commercial Banking Company	120 0 0	190 0 0	.....	70 0 0	..	..	U.	7,072	Huts, fencing, and wells, £750
Pallaranga	T. H. Dangar	90 0 0	90 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	Not ascertainable	Nil
Pialy	A. W. & F. W. Bucknell	25 0 0	35 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	..
Peidmont	Dani. Capel	70 0 0	100 0 0	.....	30 0 0	..	..	U.	2,080	House, paddocks, yards, woolshed, dams, and wells, £2,400
Rocky Creek	John Arndell	85 0 0	100 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	..	..	4,980	House, store, woolshed, and fencing, seven wells (no value given)
Singapore	Shepherd Smith	40 0 0	60 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	..	..	4,400	Huts, fencing, and wells, £250
South Crugalla	Andrew Dunn	30 0 0	30 10 0	.....	0 10 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Nil
South Gil Gil	J. A. Turner	25 0 0	40 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	..	U.	..	Fencing and huts, £1,000
Tarilari	T. H. Cullen	140 0 0	175 0 0	.....	35 0 0	..	..	..	960	Two houses, store, huts, and fencing, £2,000
Telleraga	J. D. Single	80 0 0	112 10 0	.....	32 10 0	..	..	..	640	Huts, yards, paddock, woolshed, well, and dam, £1,000
Terry-hie-hie	W. R., A. E., & A. Bowman	145 0 0	282 0 0	.....	137 0 0	..	..	..	10,640	House, huts, yards, woolshed, fencing, and dams, £5,000
Trigamon	John Campbell	70 0 0	175 0 0	.....	105 0 0	..	..	..	2,870	Huts, fencing, yards, dams, and well, £2,420
Tulloona	Commercial Banking Company	130 0 0	200 0 0	.....	70 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Huts, stockyard, fencing, dams, and wells, £3,000
Tukka Tukka	S. B. Dight	110 0 0	120 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	2 A.	..	14,436	Nil
Turrawa or Dindeerna	John Town	70 0 0	120 0 0	.....	50 0 0	..	..	U.	4,280 purchased	Huts and yards, £100
Tycannah	J. H. Bettington	80 0 0	90 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	..	2,560	Homestead, woolshed, sheepyards, huts, and fencing, £450
Tyrreel	B. Richards & J. G. Williams	160 0 0	280 0 0	.....	120 0 0	..	..	..	160	Homestead, paddock, wells, two dams, £800
Umbarella	John Eales	30 0 0	40 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	..	640	House, stockyard, fencing, & woolshed, £4,500
Upper Warrana	J. F. Doyle	80 0 0	160 0 0	.....	80 0 0	..	..	..	640 village reserve	House, yard, and paddock, £600
Walbundunga	Edward Wyld	10 0 0	30 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Huts, paddock, and woolshed, £800
Wallangra	W. & J. W. Russell	80 0 0	250 0 0	.....	170 0 0	..	..	U.	17,956	Head station, huts, fencing, and dams, £4,677
Wallonal	J. H. Bettington	45 0 0	60 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	..	..	480	Huts and yards, £70
Wathagar	J. Coberoff, junr.	40 0 0	48 0 0	.....	8 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Two paddocks and yards, £400
Welbon	A. A. Adams	150 0 0	175 0 0	.....	25 0 0	..	..	..	10,240	Nil
Weebollabolla	George Hall (Estate of)	155 0 0	250 0 0	.....	95 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	House, yards, well, paddock, and outbuildings, £400
Werrinah	Mathew J. Parnell	75 0 0	100 0 0	.....	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	House, stockyard, sheepstation, and paddock, £500

West Gingham	W. W. & A. W. Bucknell	17 10 0	25 0 0	7 10 0	2 A.	Nil	Hut and sheepyards, £50
Whalund	John Eales	70 0 0	100 0 0	30 0 0	U.	"	Dwelling-house, paddocks, yards, and woolshed, £700
Wirrie	J. Pearce	55 0 0	80 0 0	25 0 0	"	"	Huts and stockyards, £120
Wirrah	J. A. Turner	130 0 0	250 0 0	120 0 0	"	"	House, paddock, and woolshed, £3,000
Wyemo	Wm. Lalor	25 0 0	25 0 0	G.A.	"	"	Hut, £25
Yaggaba	John Hoskisson	95 0 0	95 0 0	"	"	"	Huts, stockyard, and fencing, £450
Yagobi	J. & T. Cooper	85 0 0	85 0 0	"	2 A.	160	Huts, yards, and fencing, £560
Yallaroi	W. J., H. C., F. H., A. A., & F. R. Dangar.	275 0 0	275 0 0	"	"	Not ascertainable	Buildings, fencing, dams, yards, &c., £5,560
Yarrowah	Bank of New South Wales	75 0 0	90 0 0	15 0 0	U.	320	Huts, yards, and dams, £300
Yetman	E. S. Dight & Elizabeth M. Dight	175 0 0	325 0 0	150 0 0	"	17,560	Hut and yards, £100
Carraa	John Hoskinson	230 0 0	230 0 0	G.A.	"	Nil	Nil
Coorar	"	150 0 0	150 0 0	"	"	"	"
Blue Nobby	William & John W. Russell	125 0 0	175 0 0	50 0 0	U.	6,612	Dams, huts, yards, and fencing, £6,120
Minna Muriane	Thomas Ware Smart	96 0 0	96 0 0	G.A.	"	640 reserved	Dams, £900
Nepickallina & Cumbadello	"	180 0 0	180 0 0	"	"	1,280	Dams, wells, and fencing, £1,750
Curragandi	The Corpn. of Bank of New South Wales	65 0 0	80 0 0	15 0 0	U.	2,481	House, woolshed, yard, and paddock, £2,000
Lindesay	The Right Rev. William Tyrrell	90 0 0	125 0 0	35 0 0	2 A.	3,360	House, paddocks, and dams, £3,000
Gingham	W. W. Bucknell	30 0 0	30 0 0	G.A.	"	Nil	Nil
Totals..		£ 10,111 10 0	18,616 14 0	17 10 0		3,522 14 0	
			Less Increase	....		17 10 0	
			Total Loss ..	....		3,505 4 0	
Lachlan District.							
Ann's Vale or Cungera	W. D. Campbell	25 0 0	37 0 0	12 0 0	G.A.	2,600	Station hut, and fencing, £30
Aramagong East	Carlo Marina	25 0 0	35 0 0	10 0 0	"	Nil	2 huts, 1 dam, and 1 well, £100
Bangahal A	James Meehoffy	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	"	235	1 station hut, £10
Do B	Mathew Conway	20 0 0	25 0 0	5 0 0	"	160	Station hut, shed, and fencing, £35
Barwang	J. C. Welman	30 0 0	50 0 0	20 0 0	"	5,756	Nil
Balabla, Lower	Steel Caldwell	50 0 0	70 0 0	20 0 0	"	Nil	Woolshed, dams, tanks, fencing, ringing timber, £1,235
Back of Whoey	Isaac Shepherd	15 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	2 A.	"	5 miles fencing, £350
Benduck	A. E. C. & E. W. Severne	265 0 0	388 0 0	123 0 0	"	400	Fencing, homestead, wells and woolshed, and huts, £2,500
Benangaroo	B. M. Osbourne	10 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	G.A.	Nil	Fencing, £800
Bendick Murrell	John Pring	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	"	10,790	Nil
Belligerambl, or Duckama	London Chartered Bank of Australia	111 0 0	110 0 0	1 0 0	"	640—water reserve	10 miles fencing, and stockyard, £800
Belligerambl	G. Kirk, J. Bramwell, & A. Synnot	175 0 0	300 0 0	125 0 0	2 A.	Nil	Homestead, paddock, and stockyard, £1,000
Black Range	W. J. & A. H. M'Bean	40 0 0	50 0 0	10 0 0	G.A.	640	House and outbuildings, woolshed, huts, and stables, 7 miles fencing, £400
Boolegal	William Campbell	61 0 0	183 0 0	122 0 0	2 A.	140	Fencing and stockyard, £365
Bogalong	Mathew Armour	50 0 0	80 0 0	30 0 0	"	620	9½ miles fencing, £485
Bogalong	Thomas Drummond	20 0 0	25 0 0	5 0 0	G.A.	502	2 station huts and yards, fencing, £120
Bogolong	R. Julien	40 0 0	70 0 0	30 0 0	"	2,144	House, outbuildings, stockyards, cultivation paddock, woolsheds, huts, &c., £1,030
Bogolaro	Saml. Barber	60 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	G.A.	160	4 station huts and fencing, £138
Bonyeo	S. K. Salting	35 0 0	60 0 0	25 0 0	2 A.	1,800	Station huts, 4 miles fencing, £250
Bowning	D. Minchan	15 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	G.A.	3,854	Fencing and clearing, £50
Bogandillon	Joseph Miller	40 0 0	75 0 0	35 0 0	"	Nil	10 miles fencing, £700
Boberoy	Isaac Shepherd	100 0 0	120 0 0	20 0 0	2 A.	1,280—reserve	House, yards, paddock, and 5 miles fencing, £560
Bolamble	W. H. Sutter	100 0 0	166 13 0	66 13 0	"	320—purchd., 640—resrvd.	4 miles wire fencing and dam, £240
Brawlin	Geo. Forsythe & W. A. Cottee	70 0 0	112 10 0	42 10 0	"	3,310	House, outbuildings, stockyards, paddocks, hut, &c., £845
Bringergee	L. S. Learmonth	232 0 0	280 0 0	48 0 0	2 A.	14,800	Well, dams, tanks, fencing, house, and huts, £5,687
Burrowa	R. Corcoran (the Reprs. of the late)	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	G.A.	7,464	Nil
Burraugong	James White	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	"	21,464	House, dam, and stockyard, £170
Burrowa	G. C. Allman & T. Laidley, as Executors of W. H. Broughton	10 0 0	18 0 0	8 0 0	"	Nil	Nil
Cadow	Edward Jones	75 0 0	125 0 0	50 0 0	G.A.	320—purchased	Fencing 25 miles, £565

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.]	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpte.	No of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Lachlan District—continued.										
Cain or Uranaway	W. H. Suttor	55 0 0	133 0 0	....	78 0 0	..	2 A.	..	400 f.s., 120 g.r., & 640 w.r.	Woolshed, yards, and huts, £300
Cargelligo	D. & S. O'Sullivan	75 0 0	130 0 0	....	55 0 0	G.A.	..	..	640 water reserve	9 miles fencing, yards, house and premises, £810
Calabash	W. Kelly & Sarah Parkman	60 0 0	120 0 0	....	60 0 0	..	..	..	19,294	Huts, dams, wells, fencing, £465
Cave Flat	J. Hannam	15 0 0	15 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	1,400	Nil
Chidowla	Edward Carroll	20 0 0	30 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	..	..	40	4 miles fencing, house, outbuildings, stockyard and paddock, £175.
Chadwick and Phelps, No. 2..	James Tyson	88 0 0	125 0 0	....	37 0 0	..	2 A.	..	640	15 miles fencing, £350
Copperbella	J. Lehane	75 0 0	120 0 0	....	45 0 0	G.A.	..	..	2,345	Woolshed, huts, and fencing, £223 14s. 6d.
Cootamundra	John Hurley	50 0 0	70 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	..	..	48,560	Nil
Corong or Chadwick & Phelps, No. 3.	Peter Tyson	80 0 0	125 0 0	....	45 0 0	..	2 A.	..	320	Fencing, £560
Condoumlin	William Lee	110 0 0	183 0 0	....	73 0 0	..	..	..	2,727	House, paddock, stockyard, fencing (20½ miles), dam, £1,265
Crowther Creek	John Pring	30 0 0	60 0 0	....	30 0 0	G.A.	..	..	4,630	Nil
Cumbigtingi	J. B. Suttor	33 15 0	125 0 0	....	91 5 0	..	..	..	Nil	Fencing
Cumbamurra	S. K. Salting	20 0 0	200 0 0	....	180 0 0	..	2 A.	..	50,000	80 miles fencing and 3 dams, £4,150
Cunningham Creek .. ..	.. ..	45 0 0	75 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	..	..	1,200	25 miles fencing and 3 dams, £1,400
.. ..	Christopher Ward	10 0 0	20 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	1,440	Nil
Currianga	Mrs. M. Murray	10 0 0	20 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Station-hut, £8
Currawang	James Roberts	50 0 0	100 0 0	....	50 0 0	G.A.	..	..	35,716	Nil
Cucumla	James Fitzpatrick	70 0 0	113 6 8	....	43 6 8	..	..	..	6,280	1 dam, 4 huts, 1 mile fencing, & stockyard, £670
Cullinga	S. K. Salting	30 0 0	65 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	2 A.	..	3,040	2 huts, £20
Dananbilla	John Chew	40 0 0	70 0 0	....	30 0 0	G.A.	..	..	4,750	Dam, huts, and fencing, £90
Demondrille	S. K. Salting	20 0 0	130 0 0	....	110 0 0	..	2 A.	..	42,340	4 huts, £40
Direngabil	Joseph Miller	25 0 0	66 0 0	....	41 0 0	G.A.	..	..	40 purchased	Fencing, £250
Doughlas	J. C. Wellman	50 0 0	70 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	..	..	6,280	3 huts and dam, £110
Dunderalligo	Fallman & Martha Murray	35 0 0	70 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	2 A.	..	2,080	3 station huts, cultivation paddock, and fencing, £164
East Grangle	A. J. L. Learmonth	240 0 0	260 6 8	....	20 6 8	..	..	..	15,000	5 wells, 1 dam, 54½ miles fencing, £4,715
East Thelangering	John Peter	138 0 0	166 10 0	....	28 10 0	..	..	..	120	Dam, well, stockyard, and fencing, £2,500
Enebolong	Joseph Moulder	55 0 0	125 0 0	....	70 0 0	..	..	..	80 f.s., 3,200 reserve	15 miles fencing, yards, house, and premises, £1,150
Eribindery	Isaac Shepherd, junr.	80 0 0	110 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	..	..	1,620	Hut, yard, 21 miles fencing, £1,200
Eunonyarenya	R. B. Ronald & J. M'Bain	75 0 0	187 0 0	....	112 0 0	G.A.	..	..	30,000	60 miles fencing, £1,350
Five-mile Creek	Thomas Drummond	10 0 0	20 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	..	..	320	Nil
Gegullagong	G. Eason	20 0 0	37 0 0	....	17 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Station-hut and yards, £20
Geralgambith	John Morris	45 0 0	50 0 0	....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	..	520	3 dams and fencing, £270
Geramy	William Tyson	27 0 0	95 0 0	....	68 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Homestead, stockyard, and huts, £300
Gobarraloug	Carr & Carberry	10 0 0	23 0 0	....	13 0 0	G.A.	..	..	4,780	2½ miles fencing, £100
Guagong	Isaac Shepherd	50 0 0	72 0 0	....	22 0 0	..	2 A.	..	40 f.s., 640 reserve	5 miles fencing, £150
Gulgo	Peter Murray	60 0 0	150 0 0	....	90 0 0	..	..	..	640 water reserve	House and premises, 3 miles paddock, stockyard, &c., £800.
Gulgong	Joseph Moulder	42 10 0	104 0 0	....	61 10 0	..	..	..	" "	Horse-paddock, stockyard, house and premises, £500
Gummal	Colonial Bank of Australasia, Melbourne	65 0 0	101 0 0	....	36 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	40 miles fencing, £1,200
Gungewalla	J. P. Ryan	10 0 0	12 0 0	....	2 0 0	G.A.	..	..	" "	Nil
Gundagai A	Alexander Campbell	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	" "	" "
Do. B	Thomas Broughton	10 0 0	25 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	..	..	" "	" "
Honuna (Moon-Moon)	John Warne	175 0 0	250 0 0	....	75 0 0	..	..	..	40 c.p., 120 p.e.	Homestead and stockyard, £500
Honuna, block A	G. Kirk, J. Bramwell, & A. Synnot	58 0 0	32 10 0	25 10 0	.....	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Wells, 13 miles fencing, £1,275
" block B	"	53 0 0	31 0 0	22 0 0	.....	..	..	..	" "	1 well, ½ of 13 miles fencing, huts, £1,013.
" block C	"	80 0 0	31 0 0	49 0 0	.....	..	..	..	" "	43 miles fencing, 2 wells, dam and excavation, £3,750
Houloug	William Rudd	230 0 0	292 0 0	....	62 0 0	..	..	..	3,082	Well, tank, yards, and fencing, £1,310.
Houlahan's Creek	John Hurley	45 0 0	45 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	9,560	Nil
Huaba	Michael Walsh	40 0 0	115 0 0	....	75 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	House, yards, and fencing, £790

Hyandra East	Grace Budd	45 0 0	75 0 0	...	80 0 0	G.A.	640 reserved	Horse-paddock, house, yards, and dog-leg fence, £465
" West	Edward Owens	25 0 0	75 0 0	....	50 0 0	"	40 free selection	House, buildings, and yard, paddock, and 12½ miles fencing, £1,112
Illalong	Thomas Laidlaw	20 0 0	46 0 0	....	26 0 0	2 A.	210	Nil.
Illunie	J. Pring	40 0 0	40 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	Nil	House, woolshed, and station huts, £170
Island	Robert Martin	100 0 0	100 0 0	....	.....	" .. ..	"	30 miles fencing, £750.
Jemelong	W. Gee	40 0 0	104 10 0	....	64 10 0	2 A.	"	House, dairy, stockyard, paddock, and 2½ miles fencing, £350
Jugeyong North	William Macansh	35 0 0	66 0 0	....	31 0 0	"	8,816	Sheep-yards, fencing, sheep-washdam, &c., £2,944
" South	B. M. Osbourne	25 0 0	34 0 0	....	9 0 0	G.A.	1,587	House, outbuildings, stockyard, dam, clearing, &c., woolshed, fencing, £2,797
Kolangan	The Repts. of the late Miles Murphy	10 0 0	18 15 0	....	8 15 0	"	Nil	Nil
Kuryong	Thomas Laidlaw	20 0 0	34 0 0	....	14 0 0	2 A.	400	"
Kymo	Alexander Campbell	50 0 0	77 0 0	....	27 0 0	G.A.	5,182	"
Lake Walgiers	John Peter	138 0 0	250 0 0	....	112 0 0	2 A.	Nil	Dams, well, paddock, fencing, and homestead, £1,600
Lower Coolegong	John Marooney	20 0 0	25 0 0	....	5 0 0	G.A.	6,400	Nil
Marias Lake	D. & S. O'Sullivan	40 0 0	66 13 0	....	26 13 0	"	Nil	"
Mary Merrigall	William Hoffman	75 0 0	75 0 0	....	.....	" .. ..	"	House and premises, stockyard, 4 paddocks, 9½ miles fencing, £1,045
Marengo	W. Church & R. Hills	60 0 0	84 0 0	....	24 0 0	2 A.	8,000	2 huts and yards, £30
Matamong Plains	John Peter	46 0 0	75 0 0	....	29 0 0	"	Nil	Fencing, £280
Merrybandinah	Stephen White	65 0 0	66 13 4	....	1 13 4	G.A.	1,380	Dams, huts, yards, and fencing, £1,480
Memagong	Alexander Mackay	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	.....	" .. ..	1,120	Dams, fencing, huts, and yards, £240
Mea Mia	G. Kirk, J. Bramwell, & A. Synnot	93 16 0	101 10 0	....	7 14 0	"	200	10 miles fencing, £550
Mea Mia, block A	"	29 0 0	32 10 0	....	3 10 0	2 A.	Nil	1 well, 1 dam, fencing, and huts, £1,474
" " C	"	50 0 0	31 0 0	19 0 0	.....	" .. ..	"	Head station, woolshed, fencing, and wells, £2,700
Mickabill	John Lee	105 0 0	164 10 0	....	59 10 0	"	"	Hut and yards, £200
Milong	J. K. Hume	35 0 0	50 0 0	....	15 0 0	G.A.	6,400	Station, hut and yard, outstations, 2 dams, and 2 wells, £220
Mingay	Susan Hanley	15 0 0	50 0 0	....	35 0 0	"	12,084	Nil
Mopperty	Carlo Marina	10 0 0	40 0 0	....	30 0 0	"	7,000	2 dams, 2 station-huts, and fencing, £270
Moony Moony	Patriek Keane	10 0 0	14 0 0	....	4 0 0	"	1,180	Nil
Moon Moon Curra	Sir J. F. Palmer, S. F. Murphy, & Hon. J. Henty.	60 0 0	125 0 0	....	65 0 0	2 A.	280	Stockyard, fencing, and homestead, £500
Murimboolla	The Reprt. of the late Miles Murphy	10 0 0	30 0 0	....	20 0 0	G.A.	Nil	Nil
Muttama	T. Broughton	200 0 0	320 0 0	....	120 0 0	"	40,000	20 huts, woolshed, stockyard, fencing, house, outbuildings, and well, £1,210
Mylosa	J. J. Garry	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	.....	" .. ..	820	Woolshed and 5 huts, £150
Narra Allen	Jno. Pring	50 0 0	70 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	765	3 station-huts, £30
Nangus	Australian Joint Stock Bank	75 0 0	165 0 0	....	90 0 0	"	24,353	Fencing, woolshed, dams, out-stations, dams, &c., 4 huts, £40 [£2,100]
Nimby, A	S. K. Salting	35 0 0	60 0 0	....	15 0 0	2 A.	Nil	Nil
" B	"	10 0 0	21 13 4	....	11 13 4	"	"	House and yard, 15 miles fencing, & dam, £1,550
North Merrowee	Joseph Smith	80 0 0	126 0 0	....	46 0 0	"	320 l.s., 200 pur., 1,280 w.r.	Fencing, tank, dam, huts, £260
Nubba	John Donnelly	30 0 0	50 0 0	....	20 0 0	G.A.	5,000	Homestead and fencing, £400
Overall Plains	Edwd. L. Moore	87 0 0	148 0 0	....	61 0 0	"	160	1 well, 2 tanks, 2 yards, 2 small tanks, £858
" block A	"	60 0 0	31 0 0	29 0 0	.....	" .. ..	Nil	15 miles fencing, £850
Pimpara Plains	James Tyson	50 0 0	75 0 0	....	25 0 0	2 A.	"	4 huts, £100
Rataden or Cooney's Creek	S. K. Salting	30 0 0	60 0 0	....	30 0 0	"	"	House, and ¼ mile fencing, £50
Reedy Creek	Mary Ryan	10 0 0	20 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	"	House, outbuildings, paddock, & fencing, £190
Sawyer's Creek	Thomas Scanlan	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	.....	" .. ..	"	House, outbuildings, and paddock, £180
Sawyer's Flat	William Grogan	20 0 0	40 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	1,680	Station, hut, and fencing, £32
Sheep-station Creek	James & John Loomes, jun.	10 0 0	20 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	200	7 miles dog-leg fence, hut, and yard, £342
South Merrowee	Joseph Smith	40 0 0	50 0 0	....	10 0 0	2 A.	320 l.s., 200 pur., & com.	Homestead, yard, and fencing, £1,244
South Thononga	F. Jenkins	106 0 0	104 5 0	1 15 0	.....	G.A.	2,320	Fencing and dam, £156
South Thononga, block A	"	34 0 0	32 10 0	1 10 0	.....	" .. ..	Nil	Fencing, wells, and huts, £440
" B	"	32 0 0	32 10 0	....	0 10 0	"	"	Nil
Stony Creek	Patrick Maloney	15 0 0	20 0 0	....	5 0 0	"	320	1½ mile fencing, £40
"	John Conroy (the Rept. of the late)	10 0 0	20 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	80	Huts, yards, and 1 mile fencing, £60
"	Wm. Mulholland	30 0 0	50 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	160	Fencing, £500
Toopruck	James Tyson	82 0 0	125 0 0	....	43 0 0	2 A.	640	12 miles fencing, two paddocks, cultivation paddock, two houses, yards, &c., £700.
Towyel (on Lachlan)	Wm. Lee	75 0 0	166 0 0	....	91 0 0	"	Nil	

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Lachlan District—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Tupra Plains	James Tyson	46 0 0	63 10 0	....	17 10 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, £570
Uabbalong	D. & S. O'Sullivan	25 0 0	17 10 0	7 10 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Nil
Uabba	Melbourne Banking Corp. (Limited) ..	70 0 0	100 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	2 A.	..	640 water reserve	30½ miles fencing, home station, paddock, yards, &c., woolshed, £1,305
Uardry	W. & T. Uragge, J. & Jas. Hearne ..	267 0 0	297 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	"	..	2,040	Fencing, well, dam, yards, woolshed, £2,800
Ulonga (Litonga)	The Australian Joint Stock Bank ..	185 0 0	203 0 0	....	18 0 0	..	"	..	320	Fencing and dam, £600
Upper Coolgong	Commercial Banking Company	30 0 0	50 0 0	....	20 0 0	G.A.	..	..	320	Station, huts, &c., £20
Wallaby, block A	William Moore	33 0 0	32 10 0	0 10 0	.....	"	..	..	Nil	1 dam, £200
Wallandra North	W. H. Suttor	100 0 0	200 0 0	....	100 0 0	..	2 A.	..	40 f. s. and w. r.	Yards, paddock, house, &c., 5 miles fencing, £620
Wallandra South	Colonial Bank of Australasia, Melbourne	65 0 0	166 0 0	....	101 0 0	..	"	..	640 water reserve	30 miles fencing, house, yards, store, huts, and woolshed, £1,400
Walgie Plains	John Peter	46 0 0	82 0 0	....	36 0 0	..	"	..	Nil	Homestead, paddock, dam, and fencing, £1,643
Wallaby	E. S. Moore	94 0 0	165 0 0	....	71 0 0	G.A.	..	..	"	Homestead, yard, and fencing, £450
Wallenbeen	Alex. Mackay	75 0 0	90 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	2 A.	..	8,003	Huts, yards, dairy, fencing, and dam, £335
Wallamundry	W. H. Suttor	40 0 0	110 0 0	....	70 0 0	..	"	..	Nil	11 miles fencing, £550
Waroo	Wm. Lee	100 0 0	203 0 0	....	103 0 0	..	"	..	"	3 huts, 2 paddocks, 2 sheepyards, 1 stockyard, £300
Wardry	R. T. Cousins	53 15 0	92 0 0	....	38 5 0	..	"	..	160 purchased	Nil
Wedgagalong	James Pring	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	7,968	Nil
West Grangle	L. S. Learmonth	260 0 0	359 13 4	....	99 13 4	..	2 A.	..	15,000	6 wells, tank, woolshed, hut, yards, and fencing, £8,975
Wheabah	R. G. Massie, F. M. Darley, & R. M. Green	42 13 0	150 0 0	....	107 7 0	..	"	U.	640	10 miles fencing, stockyard, and home station, £1,000
Whoey	Isaac Shepherd	67 10 0	67 10 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	Nil	10 miles fencing paddock, and yards, £800
Woolgarlo	Thomas Robertson	25 0 0	40 0 0	....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	1,640	4 huts, stockyard, and paddock, £100
Woolondool	Sir F. Palmer, Sir F. Murphy, & Hon. J. Henty	169 0 0	237 0 0	....	68 0 0	..	2 A.	..	3,230	2 wells and fencing, £1,500
Yaddra	J. Moulder	30 0 0	83 15 0	....	53 15 0	..	"	..	Nil	Nil
West Thelangering	Thomas Darchy	220 0 0	250 0 0	....	30 0 0	G.A.	..	..	1,720	Dams, tanks, and fencing, £2,754
Ariah	J. C. Welman	55 0 0	60 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	"	..	Nil	Homestead, huts, fencing, £250
Bambaldry	W. R. Watt	70 0 0	67 0 0	3 0 0	.....	"	..	..	1,581	2 dams, 2 tanks, well, 5 huts, 3 miles fencing, £460
Bald Hill	B. Buchanan & H. Mort	50 0 0	65 0 0	....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	80	House, outbuildings, 5 huts and yards, fencing and paddock, 4 wells, £380
Bandan	James Newell	30 0 0	45 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	"	..	520	House and outbuildings, station-hut, and 2½ miles fencing, £506
Bengamby	E. Flood, junior	30 0 0	22 10 0	7 10 0	.....	"	..	..	Nil	Huts, dams, and fencing, £300
Berrembed	J. Lupton	125 0 0	150 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	"	..	12,200	Fencing, huts, and tanks, £250
Boga Bogalong	Alice Gibson	70 0 0	80 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	"	..	2,790	6 huts, 3 yards, stockyard, woolshed, yard, paddock, tanks, and fencing, £740
Bong Bong	George Campbell	40 0 0	60 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	"	..	555 village reserve	Nil
Boyd	Josiah Strickland	90 0 0	121 13 4	....	31 13 4	..	"	..	970	House, outbuildings, huts, yards, dams, and fencing, £560
Brundah	J. B. Wood	45 0 0	45 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	4,384	Dam, tank, 2 wells, woolshed, 2 paddocks, 4 huts, 4 miles fencing, £735
Broula	William Hood	20 0 0	40 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	2 A.	..	200	Nil
Breakfast Creek	Michael Ryan	60 0 0	85 0 0	....	25 0 0	G.A.	..	..	640	5 huts and yards, and paddock, £180
Bundidgerry	Bank of New South Wales	62 0 0	85 0 0	....	23 0 0	..	2 A.	..	7,807	Fencing, yards, and huts, £526
Bungambil	J. C. Welman	60 0 0	66 13 4	....	6 13 4	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Dam, huts, yards, and fencing, £220
Bumbaldry	Abraham Hope	20 0 0	40 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	"	..	160	Nil
Bundaburra	Josiah Strickland	80 0 0	121 13 4	....	41 13 4	..	"	..	3,420	27 miles fencing, £1,620
Calkibetoo	James Devlin	110 0 0	124 0 0	....	14 0 0	..	2 A.	..	3,616	Fencing, dams or tanks, £500
Caragabil	Alice Gibson	75 0 0	90 0 0	....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	640	Woolshed, 7 huts, dam, tank, cultivation and horse paddock, 11 miles fencing, £1,110
Cocomingla	Christopher O'Leary	20 0 0	50 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	"	..	1,280	House and outbuildings, £60
Cota	George Campbell	40 0 0	55 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	"	..	424	Nil

Cowra Rocks	George Campbell	40 0 0	53 0 0	....	13 0 0	G.A.	1,619	2 huts, 1 tank, and fencing, £200
Croot	John Dowd	15 0 0	35 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	160	Nil
Cucumgilliga	William Harris	50 0 0	65 0 0	....	15 0 0	"	400	House, paddock, huts, yards, and dam, £260
Cudgemy Country	B. Buchanan & H. Mort	25 0 0	35 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	Nil	Station-hut, yard, and well, £30
Cunimbla	William Hood	15 0 0	15 0 0	....	....	2 A.	..	2 station-huts, £20.
Duggin Station	J. West tertius, Major West, & Jno. West	40 0 0	65 0 0	....	25 0 0	G.A.	640	Station-hut, dam, and sheep-wash, £115
Gannain	James Devlin	140 0 0	174 0 0	....	34 0 0	2 A.	24,664	Fencing and dam, 470
Garoolgan East	S. D. Gordon	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	....	G.A.	Nil	Well-tank, 54 miles fencing, £2,567
Goolagong	Jos. West tertius, Major & Jno. West	10 0 0	20 0 0	....	19 0 0	2 A.	..	Nil
Gobagomlin	A. Booth & John Holloway	118 0 0	130 0 0	....	12 0 0	G.A.	20,153	Dam, yards, fencing, and huts, £1,314
Heifer Station	Charles & Henry Morgan	60 0 0	130 0 0	....	70 0 0	"	33,840	Fencing, &c., 1,200
Kangaroooby	Mrs. S. A. H. Aspinall	25 0 0	35 0 0	....	10 0 0	2 A.	Nil	House and out-buildings, huts, and yards, £130
Kever	James Chisholm	75 0 0	100 0 0	....	25 0 0	G.A.	960	4 huts, stockyards, and fencing, &c., £140
Maliyan	W. R. Watt	15 0 0	15 0 0	....	....	"	Nil	Station-hut, £10
Merriganowry	John Grant, junior	15 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	....	"	..	Nil
Mooimbouldoole	Thomas Darlow	32 0 0	31 5 0	0 15 0	....	"	..	4 dams, fencing, woolshed, and homestead, £1,360
Namma	Major West, John West, & Joseph West tertius	50 0 0	65 0 0	....	15 0 0	2 A.	960	1 dam, 2 tanks, 4 huts, and yards, £260
Native Dog Creek	C. O'Brien	25 0 0	28 0 0	....	3 0 0	"	320	Nil
North Bolero, block A	Richard Julian	30 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	....	G.A.	Nil	Waterhole and hut, £20
Northern Bolero	Charles Clark	40 0 0	31 5 0	8 15 0	....	"	320	Dams, tanks, yards, and fencing, £630
Oma	J. West tertius, Major West, & John West	90 0 0	100 0 0	....	10 0 0	2 A.	Nil	House, out-buildings, fencing, paddock, 2 dams, and 3 huts, £540
Paldy's Plains or Cudgelong	T. H. West	45 0 0	70 0 0	....	25 0 0	"	3,280	2 huts and yards, 2 wells, and dam, £360
Paldy's Plains	A. R. West	27 10 0	50 0 0	....	22 10 0	"	320	2 huts and yards, well, £125
Pinnacle	Roger Feshilly (the Representatives of)	50 0 0	60 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	Nil	House, out-buildings, stockyard, & fencing, £450
Spring Creek	Thomas Wilding	25 0 0	40 0 0	....	15 0 0	"	18,500	Sheep-station hut, £10
Tin-pot Alley	William Hadercroft	60 0 0	70 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	160	House, huts, and fencing, £210
Tommanbil	J. B. Sutter	40 0 0	90 0 0	....	50 0 0	2 A.	200	2 station huts and yards, & 12 miles fencing, £740
Tooyal	A. Booth & John Holloway	100 0 0	110 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	12,410	Fencing, yards, dams, huts, &c., £1,871
Warradery	Australian Joint Stock Bank	45 0 0	31 5 0	13 15 0	....	"	Nil	House, out-buildings, and huts, £180
Warrawrie	George Campbell	30 0 0	60 0 0	....	30 0 0	"	320	..
Watamondera	William Hood	40 0 0	60 0 0	....	20 0 0	2 A.	Nil	Houses, out-buildings, 6 miles fencing, station hut, £810
Walla Walla and Caringatel	Edward Flood	45 0 0	91 13 4	....	46 13 4	"	4,785	House, out-buildings, and fencing, £959
Warrangong	George Campbell	30 0 0	60 0 0	....	30 0 0	G.A.	674, 1,280 reserve	Nil
Wallawalla	J. B. Sutter	77 0 0	116 13 0	....	39 13 0	2 A.	40	Hut and fencing, £260
Weelong	Josiah Strickland	100 0 0	121 13 4	....	21 13 4	G.A.	240	Hut, tank, dams, and fencing, £1,595
Woowingeragong	Robert White	20 0 0	30 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	6,240	Cultivation paddocks, £110
Back Creek	The Rep. of the late William Atkins	66 0 0	80 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	Nil	12 miles fencing, £360
Barralong	S. D. Gordon	60 0 0	32 10 0	27 10 0	....	"	320	Fencing, well, dams, and tanks, £3,367
Billabong	Australian Joint Stock Bank	65 0 0	75 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	400	Dams, yards, &c., house and out-buildings, stockyard, 8½ miles fencing, £1,468
Bland	James Chisholm	150 0 0	216 0 0	....	66 0 0	"	Nil	House, out-buildings, woolshed, stockyard, 5 huts, dam, tank, 38 miles fencing, and yard, £3,069
Bland East	Alice Gibson	75 0 0	100 0 0	....	25 0 0	"	..	5 station huts, £50
Cocopara East	Australian Joint Stock Bank	50 0 0	15 0 0	35 0 0	....	"	..	Well, 2 dams, tanks, &c., and fencing, £1,150
Combaning	J. & M. Comans	35 0 0	35 0 0	....	....	"	2,640	House, out-buildings, paddock, stockyard, hut, and dams, £915
Cowal	Alfred Stokes	60 0 0	75 0 0	....	15 0 0	"	1,280	House, out-buildings, fencing, & stockyard, £720
Coorabarrima	The Rep. of the late James White	100 0 0	115 0 0	....	15 0 0	"	1,280	7 miles fencing, £211
Enock	J. B. Sutter & E. W. Bowler	42 0 0	77 16 0	....	35 16 0	U.	7,693	Woolshed, huts, dam, yard, and fencing, £300
East Bland Plains	James Chisholm	100 0 0	150 0 0	....	50 0 0	G.A.	120	10 miles fencing, 1 dam, 2 tanks, 3 huts, £617
Galang, East	Henry Brown	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	....	"	9,692	Station, hut, and yards, £30
.. West	Edward Ryan	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	....	"	Nil	Nil
Geraldra	James Kennedy	60 0 0	75 0 0	....	15 0 0	"	640	27 miles fencing, house, out-buildings, woolshed, 4 huts, yards, paddock, and yards, &c., £1,570
Grogan	J. K. Hume	75 0 0	83 6 8	....	8 6 8	"	Nil	House and out-buildings, stockyard, paddock, wash-pen, and 6 miles fencing, £1,030
Grogan Creek	Catherine Dacey	40 0 0	50 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	320	Nil
.. ..	John Mason	40 0 0	66 13 4	....	26 13 4	"	Nil	House and out-buildings, 2 huts, yards, and paddock, £520

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Lachlan—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Gundibendal	William O'Brien	50 0 0	66 13 4	....	16 13 4	G.A.	..	..	320	House, out-buildings, and yards, 3 dams, 2 huts, yards, and 9 miles fencing, £920
Kolkibertoo South, block A ..	Australian Joint Stock Bank ..	30 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	.....	"	..	..	Nil	Nil
Murril Creek	J. F. Fennell	70 0 0	27 1 3	42 18 9	.....	"	..	..	"	Dam, fencing, and homestead, £820
Marule Baah Creek	E. H. Woodhouse	60 0 0	83 6 8	.....	23 6 8	"	..	..	"	House, out-buildings, woolshed, huts, dams, and stockyard, £690
Manna	Edward Jones	40 0 0	73 0 0	....	33 0 0	"	..	..	"	11 miles fencing and water-race, £905
Moorangoral	D. C. Macgregor	75 0 0	90 0 0	....	15 0 0	"	..	..	5,376 reserved	House, out-buildings, huts, tanks, and fencing, £1,410
Narrabarra	Jeremiah Lehane	95 0 0	208 6 8	....	113 6 8	"	..	..	160	House and out-buildings, 7 miles fencing, tank, and 5 huts, £1,060
Tregalana	Alice Gibson	100 0 0	125 0 0	....	25 0 0	"	..	..	2,290	4 station huts, tank, and 23 miles fencing, £1,712
Bland, West	J. N. M'Intosh & R. H. Oakes ..	75 0 0	100 0 0	....	25 0 0	"	..	..	Nil	Hut, dams, and fencing, £872
West Bland Plains	"	60 0 0	80 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	..	..	"	House, out-buildings, hut, dam, and 14 miles fencing, £1,356
Arramagong	The Rep. of the late M. Murphy ..	35 0 0	35 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	360	House, out-buildings, paddock, and 2 dams, £450
Balabla, Upper	Steel Caidwell	65 0 0	65 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	Nil	6 dams, 6 tanks, 17 miles fencing, artificial grasses, &c., house and out-buildings, £1,977
Beabula	J. Rutherford, J. M'Culloch, & R. Sellar	450 0 0	450 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	2,160	Fencing, £1,767
Berambah	R. B. Ronald & J. M'Bain	413 0 0	413 0 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	1,530	4 wells, 3 dams, 152 miles fencing, huts, yards, &c., £8,837
Burrumunda Troy	J. W. Croaker	35 0 0	35 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	2,720	Wells, dam, and hut, £160
Burthong	John Donnelly	125 0 0	125 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	5,360	Dams, 3 wells, 13 miles fencing, huts, and stockyard, £514
Carilla	William Hoffman	75 0 0	75 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	Nil	6½ miles fencing, £195
Coonon Point	W. Lang & M. Palmer	288 0 0	288 0 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	"	Homestead, well, woolshed, and fencing, £4,550
Craigengullen	Henry Darlot	130 0 0	130 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	"	24½ miles fencing, homestead, &c., £1,700
Cuba	W. N. Waller	300 0 0	300 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	240	Fencing, wells, dams, huts, and yards, £5,080
Hulong	J. F. Flood, junr.	103 0 0	103 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	240	Wells, fencing, and huts, £1,635
Ironbong	Mathew Sawyer	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	640 town reserve	House and out-buildings, stockyard, 6 miles fencing, 3 dams, and 4 wells, £770
Junee	Gwynne & Hammond	150 0 0	150 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	820	Fencing (66 miles), dams, and tanks, £1,480
Junee, North	J. Blackwood & C. Ibbotson	150 0 0	150 0 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	1,120	House, out-buildings, woolshed, stockyard, 4 huts, yards, 5 dams, and fencing, £2,210
Kikiamah	Patrick Walsh	52 0 0	52 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	720	6 dams, tanks, wells, huts, and fencing, £685
Little Burrangong	John Allen	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	4,040	7 dams, 2 wells, and fencing, £470
Oura	John Rand	13 0 0	13 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	21,784	14 miles fencing, £315
Pimpayimpa	R. B. Ronald and J. M'Bain	144 0 0	144 0 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Homestead, fencing, and drafting-yards, £1,898
Police Point	J. Rutherford, J. M'Culloch, & R. Sellar	315 0 0	315 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	2,580	Dams and fencing, £2,400
Rossi Creek (lower end of) ..	Thomas Barrett	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	1,600	2 dams and 12 miles fencing, £357
Ulong (Eulong)	W. N. Waller	91 0 0	91 0 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, wells, huts, and tanks, £1,700
Wentworth Gully	The Rept. of the late J. Hanrahan ..	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	"	Dams, 12½ miles fencing, house, out-buildings, and ringing timber, £510
Wontabadgery	J. and W. O. Windeyer	125 0 0	125 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	10,784	90 miles fencing and 4 dams, £3,025
Bolaro	James Joseph Flood	29 15 0	29 15 0	....	.....	"	..	..	Nil	Homestead, fencing, dams, woolshed, stockyard, and tanks, £1,812
East Gogeldrie	John A. Dallas	133 6 8	133 6 8	....	.....	"	..	..	320	Tanks, wells, and fencing, £4,193
Gogeldrie	"	266 13 4	266 13 4	....	.....	"	..	..	320	Homestead, fencing, well, &c., £3,820
Narranderai	Edward Flood	133 0 0	133 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	12,700	Homestead, woolshed, dams, huts, and fencing, £2,700
Uar	William Fenn	20 0 0	20 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	500	Fencing, £527
Uoka (Weeogo)	James Kennedy	60 0 0	60 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	Nil	5 dams and 43 miles fencing, £1,590
Watti Creek	E. and W. Flood	40 0 0	40 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	"	Dams, huts, and tanks, £500
Warry	R. P. Johnston and J. Ramsay ..	66 13 4	66 13 4	....	.....	"	..	..	"	Dams, fenced homestead, and huts, £1,200
Wongajong	A. G. Jones	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	2,789	Fencing, £1,195
Yonco	Alex. H'Neill and A. M'Neill ..	225 0 0	225 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	2,742	Wells, dams, and fencing, £7,450

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Gov. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reversed from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Liverpool Plains District—contd.										
Pokataroo	J. Pearse	315 0 0	470 0 0	....	155 0 0	..	2 A.	..		
Sandy Creek	Commercial Banking Company	15 0 0	40 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	3 sheep-stations and yards, £45
South Oreel	W. Dangar	102 10 0	152 3 0	....	49 13 0	..	2 A.	..		
Talluba	J. B. Bundle	50 0 0	72 0 0	....	22 0 0	..	..	U.		
Thurradulba	John Scott	40 0 0	40 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Cottage, paddock, stockyard, 3 sheep-stations, huts, yards, &c., £473
Toleduna	P. Quinn ^r	75 0 0	108 0 0	....	33 0 0	..	..	U.	"	House, 2 sheep-stations, wells, £440
Tory-Whee-Waa	Thomas Loxton	60 0 0	130 0 0	....	70 0 0	..	..	..	1,105	1 hut and 3 yards, £20
Turrawan	Thomas Cook	30 0 0	40 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..
Walgett	Australian Joint Stock Bank	135 0 0	175 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	2 A.	..		
Wangen	Colin M'Kenzie	22 10 0	50 0 0	....	27 10 0	..	..	U.		
Weeta Waa	Commercial Banking Company	140 0 0	180 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Dwelling-house, paddocks, yards, hut, and 10 miles fencing, £1,264
Wee Waa (northside of Namoi)	Ebenezer Vickery	60 0 0	86 14 0	....	26 14 0	..	..	..	"	Hut, yards, and 10 miles fencing, £650
Wee Waa (south do.)	Thomas Cadell	90 0 0	105 0 0	....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	3,012	Buildings, sheep-station, and fencing, £550
Woolabia	Alexr. Munro	75 0 0	130 15 0	....	55 15 0	..	2 A.	..	250	2 dams, well, and sheep-yards, £670
Yarraldool	B. Richards	100 0 0	115 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	..	..
Yaminginba	R. Campbell and J. and E. Orr..	35 0 0	65 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	House, paddock, huts, and yards, £300
Yearunan	Andrew Brown	80 0 0	100 0 0	....	20 0 0	G.A.	..	..	1,510	2 huts and yards, £50
Burran	Charles Button	200 0 0	206 0 0	....	6 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Huts, yards, dam, £1,250
Manilla	E. and G. Rouse	125 0 0	150 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Hut and yards, £250
Murkadool	Mrs. H. T. Rouse and R. Rouse	140 0 0	175 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	..	..	320	
Myall, Lowry, or Bunglegully	Mary Evans	125 0 0	150 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	House, yards, and paddocks, £1,000
Ulamble	The Commercial Bank	60 0 0	100 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	..	..	4,340	House, stockyards, £500
Werai	The Right Revd. Wm. Tyrell ..	20 0 0	40 0 0	....	20 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Huts, yards, and paddock, £500
Bubbogullion North	R. Pringle	15 0 0	32 10 0	....	17 10 0	..	..	U.	15,972	Fenced lagoon, hut, &c., £40
Bull	Ebenezer Vickery	85 0 0	122 10 0	....	37 10 0	..	..	..	580	Fencing, huts, and yards, £1,140
Bullumbulla	L. F. W. Iredale and F. Lasseter	110 0 0	250 0 0	....	140 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Head-station, buildings, sheep-stations, yards and fencing, £5,368
Bundalla	William & Andrew Town	45 0 0	67 10 0	....	22 10 0	..	..	U.	8,734	Huts, yards, wells, &c., £236
Bundulla	Andrew Loder	80 0 0	140 8 0	....	60 8 0	..	..	..	4,600	Wells, troughs, 5 huts, yards, 2 dams, £620
Burrell	R. G. Higgins & C. Smith	45 0 0	112 10 0	....	67 10 0	..	2 A.	..	11,691	1 hut, £20
Burbugate	Ebenezer Vickery	180 0 0	252 0 0	....	72 0 0	..	..	U.	5,525	Dams, wells, fencing, huts and yards, £3,720
Burindi	A. S. Darby	77 0 0	88 0 0	....	11 0 0	G.A.	..	..	1,280	Head-station, cottage, and other buildings, huts, and yard, £500
Carroll, North-east	S. B. Dight	10 0 0	20 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	2 A.	..	4,901	Nil
West		10 0 0	35 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	..	..	6,669	"
Collyblue	G. Clive & H. G. Hamilton ..	195 0 0	230 0 0	....	35 0 0	G.A.	..	..	1,240	"
Cowmore	Ebenezer Vickery	35 0 0	57 12 0	....	22 12 0	..	..	U.	2,640	Fencing, £350
Cumoo Cumoo	R. Pringle	15 0 0	79 4 0	....	64 4 0	..	..	..	15,370	Nil
Currindi	Rep. of the late George Hall ..	90 0 0	160 0 0	....	70 0 0	..	..	..	1,094	Head-station, buildings, stockyard, paddocks, yards, &c., £700
Dennwarindi	Otto Baldwin	50 0 0	125 0 0	....	75 0 0	..	..	..	13,493	Nil
Gurriwille	R. Campbell & J. E. Orr	70 0 0	120 0 0	....	50 0 0	..	..	..	743	Fencing, £2,000
Gorriagilla	E. & J. Orr, & R. Campbell ..	20 0 0	31 15 0	....	11 15 0	..	..	..	40	Paddock, house, huts, and fencing, £560
Gunnedah, West	John Johnston	18 0 0	45 0 0	....	27 0 0	G.A.	..	..	9,998	Well, hut, and yards, sheep-stations, £75
Keepit	Hon. John Hay & A. Campbell ..	128 0 0	190 0 0	....	62 0 0	..	..	U.	660	4 dams, paddock, washpool, £480
Kickerbell	T. Cadell & R. Weaver	85 0 0	350 0 0	....	265 0 0	..	..	..	2,485	Wells, huts, yards, &c., £100
Long Point, East	J. B. & W. B. Christian	77 10 0	90 0 0	....	12 10 0	G.A.	..	..	10,036	2 dams, well, huts, 4 yards, and fencing, £905
West		100 0 0	120 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	..	..	1,280	Hut and yards, £30
Melville Plains	J. K. Clark	138 0 0	462 9 8	....	324 9 8	..	..	U.	6,066	14 dams, 9 wells, 2 tanks, 10 huts and yards, and out-buildings, 200 miles fencing, £20,115
Milkengowrie	Andrew Town	45 0 0	60 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	..	..	52,320	Fencing, huts, and yards, £500
Moonbi	John Gill	18 0 0	80 0 0	....	62 0 0	..	..	..	6,023	Sheep-station, hut, and yards, £20
Mooki, East	R. Pringle	25 0 0	92 10 0	....	67 10 0	..	2 A.	..	41,364	Nil
West	R. Fitzgerald, W. Bowman, T. Arndell, W. Walker, & Richard Ridge.	50 0 0	100 0 0	....	50 0 0	..	..	U.		

Mooki Springs..	Isabella Elford ..	22 10 0	80 2 6	.....	67 12 6	G.A.	13,300	Hut, 2 yards, and well, £65
Moore Creek ..	John Gill ..	48 0 0	110 0 0	.....	62 0 0	U.	1,953	Cottage, and 4 sheep-stations, £150
More Devil ..	R. J. Trail ..	45 0 0	52 8 0	.....	7 8 0	G.A.	1,190	Nil
Namoi Hut ..	J. K. Clark ..	76 0 0	190 0 0	.....	114 0 0	U.	4,366	Huts, yards, dam, tank, 30 miles fencing, £3,100
Nomeby ..	R. Campbell & J. and E. Orr ..	190 0 0	380 0 0	.....	190 0 0	U.	741	Fencing, £3,000
Quirindi, South	A. Loder ..	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	30,274	Nil
Swamp Oak Creek	John Gill ..	129 0 0	90 0 0	39 0 0	.....	2 A	Nil	Head station, yards, buildings, 12 sheep-stations, yards, and fencing, £1,340
Tarrearo ..	R. A. A. Morehead and M. Young ..	30 0 0	60 0 0	.....	30 0 0	U.	400	House, out-buildings, woolshed, cottage, huts, store, 4 paddocks, stockyards, & 4 wells, £2,500
Tareela ..	Mary Ogilvie ..	84 0 0	200 0 0	.....	116 0 0	U.	1,910	6 sheep-stations, fencing, &c., and paddock, £200
Tiberanah ..	R. A. A. Morehead and M. Young ..	40 0 0	80 0 0	.....	40 0 0	2 A	3,680	4 sheep-stations, huts, yards, and wells, £350
The Manilla and Glen Riddle..	Ebenezer Vickery ..	170 0 0	275 0 0	.....	105 0 0	U.	4,025	House, paddock, yard, cottage, paddock, stock-yard, sheepyards, &c., £1,357
Theribry ..	John Hobart Cox ..	76 0 0	102 0 0	.....	26 0 0	U.	Nil	Nil
Tuckeraman ..	John Gill ..	13 10 0	25 0 0	.....	11 10 0	2 A	1,027	Sheep-station, hut, and yard
Tuleumbah ..	R. G. Higgins and C. Smith ..	180 0 0	275 0 0	.....	95 0 0	U.	2,240	2 dams, 2 wells, 3 huts, yards, and fencing, £500
Vale of Sighs ..	John Hobart Cox ..	15 0 0	20 0 0	.....	5 0 0	2 A	Nil	2 huts and paddock, £150
Wallah ..	R. A. A. Morehead and M. Young ..	40 0 0	78 15 0	.....	38 15 0	U.	320	House, store, 3 cottages, buildings, and garden, paddocks, 2 huts, yards, wells, &c., sheepwash, £1,800
Wallala Back ..	W. J. J. S. and G. Clift ..	40 0 0	112 10 0	.....	72 10 0	U.	Nil	Wells, fencing, sheep-stations, and yards, £454
Wondoobar ..	John Gill ..	55 0 0	80 0 0	.....	25 0 0	U.	160	Well, hut, and yards, £70
Yarraman ..	L. W. Levy ..	40 0 0	50 0 0	.....	10 0 0	G.A.	17,975	Nil
Breeza ..	W. J. S. and G. Clift ..	125 0 0	157 10 0	.....	32 10 0	U.	5,260	Dam, fencing, stations, and yards, £765
Ironbark Creek	William Lamprell Spencer ..	56 0 0	140 0 0	.....	84 0 0	U.	160	House, woolshed, paddocks, yards, sheep-stations, £1,330
Mooki River ..	W. J. J. and George Clift ..	250 0 0	290 0 0	.....	40 0 0	U.	208	Dams, fencing, wells, stations, &c., £1,507
Mundowey ..	William Hall ..	72 0 0	130 10 0	.....	58 10 0	U.	1,960	Cottage, yard, paddock, well, 3 sheep-stations, cattle-yard, hut, &c., £490
Pullaming ..	John Browne ..	195 0 0	300 0 0	.....	105 0 0	U.	7,064	2 huts, 2 yards, £35
Attunga ..	Mary Ann Burdekin ..	15 0 0	67 10 0	.....	62 10 0	U.	10,246	24 miles fencing, 6 dams, £1,445
Berriary ..	The Right Rev. Wm. Tyrrell ..	40 0 0	60 0 0	.....	20 0 0	U.	529	Dam and hut, £15
Premier ..	Bank of New South Wales ..	75 0 0	110 2 6	.....	35 2 6	U.	40	3 sheep-stations, huts, and yards, £100
Bone ..	" ..	110 0 0	175 0 0	.....	65 0 0	U.	490	Dam, fencing, 2 wells and troughs, 5 huts and yards, £400
Quiangarra ..	James C. Cox & John De Villiers Lamb ..	140 0 0	275 0 0	.....	135 0 0	G.A.	Nil	House and yards, £350
Bald Hill ..	James Francis & H. C. White ..	75 0 0	160 0 0	.....	85 0 0	U.	653	Dams, wells, yards, huts, &c., £800
Bando Plains ..	" ..	110 0 0	200 0 0	.....	90 0 0	U.	2,659	Fencing, dams, wells, huts, and yards, £1,060
Merrigala ..	" ..	115 0 0	220 0 0	.....	105 0 0	U.	40	Wells, huts, and yards, £540
Narrabry ..	J. F. and A. J. Doyle ..	166 0 0	166 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	1,973	Dams, wells, artificial grasses, 6½ miles fencing, sheep-stations, and yards, £1,796
Trinkey ..	Thomas and William Vivers ..	151 10 9	151 10 9	.....	.....	G.A.	211	Buildings, paddocks, yards, sheep-stations, wells, and dams, £1,617
Arrarowrue ..	L. F. U. Iredale and F. Lasseter ..	25 0 0	28 0 0	.....	3 0 0	U.	440	Wells, troughs, huts, yards, £91
Baan Baa, North	R. A. A. Morehead and M. Young ..	100 0 0	196 6 4	.....	96 6 4	U.	1,070	Cottage, buildings, sheep-stations, huts, yards, 5 wells, 2 dams fenced, £500
Barraba ..	John Hoskinson ..	100 0 0	270 0 0	.....	170 0 0	U.	2,178	Nil
Barraba ..	A. A. Adams ..	60 0 0	87 0 0	.....	27 0 0	U.	440	2 sheep-stations, huts, and yards, £120
Barraba ..	" ..	45 0 0	80 0 0	.....	35 0 0	U.	2,030	4 sheep-stations, huts, and yards, £200
Barraba, Detached	Alexr. Munro ..	55 0 0	120 0 0	.....	65 0 0	2 A	Nil	House, woolshed, and other buildings, £1,200
Boggibrie ..	Ebenezer Vickery ..	100 0 0	153 15 0	.....	53 15 0	U.	3,895	Fencing, wells, huts, and yards, £390
Bomera ..	W. and A. Town ..	50 0 0	81 8 6	.....	31 8 6	U.	1,483	Fencing, dams, huts, yards, &c., £450
Bondaballa ..	Ebenezer Vickery ..	35 0 0	66 0 0	.....	31 0 0	U.	2,369	Fencing, £600
Booballa Creek..	W. and A. Town ..	70 0 0	113 12 9	.....	43 12 9	U.	60	Dams, wells, troughs, fencing, huts, yards, &c., £995
Bora ..	L. F. W. Iredale and F. Lasseter ..	40 0 0	110 0 0	70 0 0	.....	U.	80	Hut, paddocks, and yards, dam, £250
Totals..		10,367 0 9	16,815 4 0	39 0 0	6,497 3 3			
			Less Increase	.....	39 0 0			
			Total Decrease	.....	6,458 3 3			

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Court Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Macleay District.										
Elsineur	John McMaugh, junior	20 0 0	25 0 0	....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	..	150	Yard and fencing, £100
Monaro District.										
Windy Corner	Thomas Hervey	14 0 0	12 10 0	1 10 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Hut and sheepyards, &c., £20
Biddi	William Kiss	25 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	.....	"	..	..	"	Hut and stockyard, £20
Burrow	George Campbell	16 0 0	21 0 0	....	5 0 0	"	..	..	80	Hut, stockyards, &c., £40
Jinden	Francis Mason	24 0 0	25 0 0	....	1 0 0	"	..	..	452	2 paddocks and stockyard, £100
Kydra	T. and J. Tracey	35 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	.....	"	..	..	100	2 paddocks, £40
Long Plain	John Cochrane	30 0 0	13 0 0	17 0 0	.....	"	..	..	Nil	Hut, sheepyards, &c., £30
Taylor Flat	Margaret Stewart	20 0 0	20 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	577	Nil
Wambaguga	Francis Mason	21 0 0	25 0 0	....	4 0 0	"	..	..	1,155	Hut and 2 yards, £30
Totals		185 0 0	151 10 0	43 10 0	10 0 0					
				Less Decrease	10 0 0					
				Total Increase	33 3 10					
Murrumbidgee District.										
Back Plain	W. T. Peterson and F. T. Sargood	78 0 0	80 0 0	....	2 0 0	..	..	U.	880	Fencing, dams, wells, tanks, woolshed, huts, homestead, out-buildings, £4,280
Barbam	A. Sutherland and B. Lee	390 0 0	403 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	2 A.	..	3,764	42 miles fencing, £2,520
Barratta	Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company	205 0 0	200 0 0	5 0 0	.....	..	..	U.	640	Fencing, woolshed, washpens, huts, dams, sheepyards, £3,965
Belubula	Hon. P. A. Jennings	100 0 0	147 6 0	....	47 6 0	..	2 A.	..	5,598	Fencing and cattleyards, £1,020
Beremegad	W. F. Splatt	296 0 0	280 0 0	16 0 0	.....	..	..	..	296	Fencing and buildings, £3,000
Benongal	J. B. Bennett	115 0 0	150 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	..	U.	640	Nil
Beveridge's Island	Andrew Beveridge	52 10 0	52 10 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	"
Billabong, Yarra Yarra	James M'Laurin	95 0 0	157 10 0	....	62 10 0	..	2 A.	..	15,898	Dam, yards, and fencing, £3,570
Boorbanilly	W. Peterson and F. T. Sargood	69 0 0	60 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	Nil	Fencing, dams, and wells, £2,117
Bondo	Angus Rankin	23 0 0	25 0 0	....	2 0 0	G.A.	..	..	320	Hut and yard, £15
Brocklesby	London Chartered Bank of Australia	79 0 0	79 0 0	....	9 0 0	"	..	..	10,670	Fencing, tanks, woolshed, and huts, £950
Brigenbroog	J. H. and C. H. Douglass	23 8 0	23 8 0	....	.....	"	..	..	Nil	Nil
Burrogo	R. B. Ronald and J. M'Bain	196 10 0	168 13 6	....	22 3 6	"	..	..	"	Fencing, well, tanks, dam, sheepwash, woolshed, and homestead, £3,200
Bendure	New Zealand and Australian Land Company (Limited), of Glasgow	297 0 0	322 8 0	....	25 8 0	..	2 A.	..	5,048	Fencing, wells, dams, tanks, woolshed, homestead, sheepwash, £11,498
Butherwah	T. J. Sumner and W. Faed	195 3 0	217 16 6	....	22 13 6	G.A.	..	..	5,427	Fencing, dams, tank, homestead, out-buildings, £4,239
Bulgundrie	F. S. Gibson	80 0 0	105 0 0	....	25 0 0	"	..	..	Nil	Fencing, dams, and tanks, £1,070
Burra	W. Bartholomew	30 0 0	50 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	..	..	160	Fencing, £220
Burawang	James Tyson	150 0 0	255 0 0	....	105 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Fencing, dam, hut, and paddock, £1,365
Chah Sing	F. Valiant	180 0 0	180 0 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	"	Fencing, woolshed, and other buildings, £2,740
Connallo	R. M'Laurin	192 0 0	238 0 6	....	46 0 6	..	..	U.	4,156	Fencing, &c., £1,340
Coolleman	J. J. Fennell	40 0 0	39 0 0	1 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Hut, £20
Courahyra	Mary Ann Guernev and R. Blake	39 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	.....	"	..	..	200	Paddock, £100
Columbo Creek	J. Osborne, junior and H. Osbourne	110 0 0	110 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	160	Dams, fencing, cutting, £2,050
Corree	Samuel Wilson	530 0 0	568 12 6	....	38 12 6	..	2 A.	..	8,838	Homestead, &c., woolshed, bridge, wells, dams, sheepwash, fencing, &c., £8,975
Cumberoona	John Hore	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	12,450	No improvements of leased land
Deniliquin	R. and A. Landale	231 0 0	310 0 0	....	79 0 0	..	2 A.	..	39,556	Fencing and improvements, £12,000
Derrulamain	R. M'Laurin	100 0 0	141 6 0	....	41 6 0	"	..	..	1,140	Fencing, £940
Dry Plains	Trust and Agency Company of Australasia (Limited)	131 0 0	37 10 0	93 10 0	.....	"	..	..	Nil	Fencing, wells, and dam, £2,395

Eughranna	William Chapman	60 10 0	68 5 6	.....	7 15 6	.. ..	U.	640	Fencing, dam, and homestead, £1,700
Four-mile Creek	George Day	26 0 0	22 10 0	3 10 0	.....	G.A.	.. ..	Nil	Homestead, paddocks, woolshed, fencing, &c., £1,000
Glenken	Trust and Agency Company of Australasia (Limited).	74 0 0	75 0 0	....	1 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	1,280	Fencing, &c., 2,000
Gorm	W. A. & F. C. Brodribb	190 0 0	215 0 0	....	25 0 0	.. ..	U.	Nil	Fencing and improvements, £2,000
Goree	John Peter	180 0 0	180 0 0	....	.....	.. ..	2 A	.. ..	Huts, yards, fencing, and tanks, £598
Goombarganna	William Hamilton	136 0 0	166 13 0	....	30 13 0	G.A.	.. ..	7,555	Fencing, dams, woolshed, homestead, well, tank, and vineyard, £6,400
Gri Grik	John Pierce	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	15,580	Stockyard, orchard, paddock, fencing, and well, in reserve, £500
Head of the Gilmore	T. Mara & John M'Namara	50 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.. ..	.. ..	1,000	Fencing, £1,800
Jerildery North	John Charles & Samuel Wilson	155 10 0	183 14 0	....	28 4 0	.. ..	2 A	.. ..	Fencing, dams, well, out-station, yards, &c., £3,612
Jerildery South	W. Peterson & F. A. Sargood	94 0 0	118 10 6	....	24 10 6	.. ..	U.	3,577	Fencing, buildings, dam, and tanks, £2,271
Jellingroo	Richard Whitticker	20 0 0	20 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	.. ..	5,990	Fencing, dams, and homestead, £750
Jingellick	R. S. Gabbett	40 0 0	50 0 0	....	10 0 0	.. ..	2 A	1,748	Fencing, £400
Jeremiah	W. K. Smith	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	.. ..	Nil	Nil
Jeeger	John Hay	230 0 0	265 0 0	....	35 0 0	.. ..	U.	320	Fencing, yards, buildings, £3,570
Khancoban	J. H. & C. H. Douglas	36 0 0	36 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	.. ..	Nil	No improvements in leased land
Kialet	G. A. & P. Mein	163 15 0	190 0 0	....	21 5 0	.. ..	2 A	.. ..	Fencing, buildings, &c., £850
Kirabari	Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company (Limited).	150 0 0	160 0 0	....	10 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Fencing, stockyards, woolshed, huts, and sheep-yards, £2,922
Kilmyana	R. Grice, T. J. Sumner, & J. Berm	44 0 0	43 15 0	....	.....	G.A.	.. ..	.. ..	Fencing, £646
Little Billybong	John Hore & George Day	10 0 0	18 0 0	....	8 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	2,718.	Selected and grazing rights take up all the run.
Lower Deniliquin	R & A. Landale	215 0 0	245 0 0	....	30 0 0	.. ..	2 A	24,356	Fencing and improvements, £9,000
Mathara	Melbourne Banking Corp'n. (Limited)	250 0 0	280 0 0	....	30 0 0	.. ..	U.	9,854	Wells and fencing, £7,110
Maracat	S. Strachan	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	.. ..	520	Homestead, public house, and fencing, £780
Miranda, block A	Henry Darlot	42 0 0	30 0 0	12 0 0	.....	.. ..	U.	Nil	Fencing, dams, tank, cottages, and out-buildings, £1,825
Moira	Hon. John O'Shannassy	350 0 0	380 0 0	....	30 0 0	.. ..	2 A	22,000	Wells, dams, and fencing, £9,040
Moroca	Alex. M'Laurin	184 0 0	316 10 0	....	132 10 0	.. ..	U.	5,957	Fencing, &c., £2,590
Mooroomgatta	W. A. & F. C. Brodribb	100 0 0	110 0 0	....	10 0 0	.. ..	2 A	Nil	Value of improvements, £1,000
Moolpa	G. A. & P. Mein	110 0 0	120 0 0	....	10 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Fencing, £350
Mooruma	Trust & Agency Company of Australasia (Limited).	87 0 0	40 0 0	47 0 0	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Fencing and huts, £150
Morago	T. A. Chave	236 0 0	225 0 0	11 0 0	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Fencing, home-station, buildings, woolshed, huts, yards, wash-pens, and dams, £4,020
Mooloomoon	Robert Landale	165 0 0	220 0 0	....	55 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	6,400	Fencing, woolshed, out-buildings, and paddock, £2,500
Murray	The Repts. of the late P. Hennessy	103 0 0	240 0 0	....	137 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	6,888	Fencing, £1,200
Murray Back Run	T. Brown, A. M'Farlane, & J. Blyth	85 0 0	120 0 0	....	35 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	Nil	Wells and fencing, £2,050
Munderoo	B. Bell & J. Hay	30 0 0	28 0 0	2 0 0	.....	G.A.	.. ..	320	Paddocks, £60
Murray Downs	S. H. Officer	71 10 0	265 0 0	....	193 10 0	.. ..	2 A	22,456	Fencing and other improvements, £2,450
Mulwhely	W. Sloane, F. Spiro, & R. J. Jeffray	89 0 0	97 16 0	....	8 16 0	G.A.	.. ..	6,920	Fencing, tank, dam, home-station, and woolshed, £2,373
Mugmugwug	A. Hore	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	1,440	Fencing, homestead, &c., £704
Myall Plains	Patrick Brennan	13 18 0	10 0 0	3 18 0	.....	.. ..	U.	Nil	Fencing, dam, huts, and yards, £250
North Goonambil	J. Blackwood & C. Ibbotson	146 3 0	146 3 0	....	.....	G.A.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
North Currabunganung	J. Brougham	205 0 0	213 12 0	....	8 12 0	.. ..	U.	1,920	Fencing, dams, sheepwash, huts, yards, &c., £3,335
North Yathong	Patrick Brennan	60 0 0	64 16 0	....	4 16 0	.. ..	.. ..	Nil	Fencing, home station, yards, &c., £750
Nyang	Thomas Learmonth	315 0 0	315 0 0	....	.....	.. ..	2 A	320	Fencing, buildings, &c., £5,180
Opossum's Point	Mary Richards	25 0 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	.....	G.A.	.. ..	80	Homestead and paddock, £40
Pericoota	G. Kirk & R. Goldsborough	220 0 0	260 0 0	....	40 0 0	.. ..	2 A	29,296	Fencing, dams, outbuildings, &c., £8,000
Puckamsilly or Campbell's Island	Hon. J. T. Clarke	45 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	.....	G.A.	.. ..	Nil	Nil
Red j lain	J. Blackwood & C. Ibbotson	80 0 0	80 0 0	....	.....	.. ..	U.	.. ..	Fencings, buildings, wells, tanks, and dam, £2,300
Stranger's Retreat	G. J. Watson & J. Machain	40 0 0	40 0 0	....	.....	.. ..	2 A	.. ..	Fencing, £1,000
Tattasila	G. Kirk & R. Goldsborough	30 0 0	45 0 0	....	15 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	12,932	Fencing and buildings, £1,200
Tala	James Tyson	265 0 0	345 0 0	....	80 0 0	.. ..	U.	Nil	Fencing, £500
Tararie	D. Chystal	20 0 0	20 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	.. ..	160	Nil

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Murrumbidgee District—continued.										
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Thurrova	J. C. & S. Wilson	66 0 0	80 15 0	....	14 15 0	..	2 A.	..	7,637	Fencing and tanks, £1,250
The Falls	W. Bootes & W. H. Williams	30 0 0	28 0 0	4 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	50	Homestead and fencing, £800
Tooma	Trust & Agency Company of Australasia (Limited).	35 0 0	80 0 0	....	45 0 0	..	2 A.	..	12,036	Fencing, £1,000
Turramia	J. C. Whitty, H. T. Whitty, & R. H. Ramsden.	144 0 0	144 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	8,846	Fencing, tanks, well, woolshed, and homestead, £2,450
Tuppal Creek	R. Gibbs, R. B. Ronald, R. S. Ronald, & J. Macbain.	317 10 0	371 12 0	....	54 2 0	..	..	U.	1,600	Fencing, drains, wells, and other waterworks, £4,100
Tumbarumba	T. H. Mate	42 15 0	35 0 0	7 15 0	.....	..	..	..	49	Paddock, £200
Ugoble	W. & A. McLeay & W. Clarke	312 0 0	346 6 0	....	34 6 0	..	2 A.	..	5,990	£3,467
Urana	G. Watt & H. Thomson	44 10 6	80 0 0	....	35 9 6	G.A.	..	..	4,103	Fencing, dams, tank, and homestead, £3,280
Uratta	Clarke & McLeay	189 0 0	248 15 0	....	59 15 0	..	2 A.	..	12,336	£4,360
Uroly	John Peter	273 0 0	316 0 0	....	43 0 0	..	..	..	1,786	Fencing two tanks, £1,542
Warbracum	M. Shanahan, P. A. & M. A. Jennings	191 0 0	350 0 0	....	159 0 0	..	..	..	43,560	Fencing and improvements, £14,000
Wannrock	J. Blackwood & C. Ibbotson	123 0 0	201 0 0	....	79 0 0	..	..	U.	3,080	Fencing, &c., £1,200
Wanganella North	Trust & Agency Company of Australasia (Limited).	152 0 0	145 0 0	7 0 0	.....	..	2 A.	..	2,580	Fencing, dams, and well, £2,263
.. South	G. F. & G. H. Peppin	160 0 0	165 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	..	..	320	Nil
.. block B	F. & K. Brodribb	113 10 0	35 0 0	78 10 0	.....	..	..	..	Nil	Fencing, dams, wells, tanks, yards, cottages, &c., £3,351
.. block D .. ..	.. ..	110 0 0	25 0 0	85 0 0	.....	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, tanks, wells, woolshed, house & yards, £5,014
Wangaradyuy	R. & W. Landale	470 0 0	470 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	"	£2,000
Wargoora	James Tyson	78 0 0	75 0 0	3 0 0	.....	..	..	..	Nil	"
Walbundery	G. Swanson & M. Turnbull	85 0 0	100 0 0	....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	120	Fencg., homestd., woolshed, dam, tank, &c., £2,087
Warmatta	Henry Godfrey	40 0 0	45 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Fencing and tanks, £600
Wagra	John Hore, junr.	40 0 0	40 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	5,500	Fencing and homestead, £1,000
Westicombe	G. J. Watson & J. McBain	64 0 0	40 0 0	24 0 0	.....	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing and wells, £2,285
Weral	Henry Gwynne	190 0 0	190 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	..	Fencing, &c., £1,320
West Blowering	Charlotte Brown	15 0 0	20 0 0	....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	..	5,340	Homestead, fencing, &c., £1,200
Welaregang	R. S. G. Macdonald	23 0 0	23 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	12,924	Nil
Willakoal	S. H. Officer	36 10 0	175 0 0	....	138 10 0	..	2 A.	..	23,344	Fencing and other improvements, £852
Windomal	David Chrystal	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	320	Nil
Winter Run	G. A. & P. Mein	76 0 0	85 0 0	....	9 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	Fencing, £855
Windowran	Lachlan McBean	240 0 0	240 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	404	Fencing, dam, well, &c., £4,360
Wingee Wingee Burt.	Trust & Agency Company of Australasia (Limited).	200 0 0	225 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Fencing, building, and bridges, £1,000
Woorooma	Lachlan McBean	240 0 0	275 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	..	..	9,110	Fencing, woolshed, sheep-wash, &c., £3,735
Wonamurra	W. Peterson & F. Sargood	30 0 0	29 13 6	0 6 6	.....	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, wells, tank, and dams, £871.
Yauco, block B.	J. C. & S. Wilson	143 0 0	159 7 6	....	16 7 6	..	..	..	"	Fencing, wells, dams, tanks, yards, huts, &c., £3,896
.. C. .. ..	.. ..	125 10 0	125 8 0	0 2 0	.....	..	..	..	"	Homestead, fencing, wells, tanks, dams, huts, yards, £3,434
Yanko .. ..	.. ..	492 0 0	568 3 6	....	76 3 6	..	..	..	11,427	Buildings, &c., dams, fencing, yards, &c., £16,135
Yarrabee	John Peter	262 0 0	262 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	320	Huts, yards, tanks, house, stockyard, £2,882
Yarce	G. A. & P. Mein	30 0 0	35 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Station, yards, and fencing, £270
Yangar	James Tyson	750 0 0	805 0 0	....	55 0 0	..	..	U.	"	Fencing, paddocks, stockyards, huts, dairy, house, &c., £6,180
Yarara	J. Robinson junr. & J. Armstrong	20 0 0	26 0 0	....	6 0 0	..	..	..	"	Homestead, barn, paddocks, &c., £500
Yarrangobilly	George Forsythe	45 0 0	40 0 0	5 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	Township of Yarrangobilly	Nil	2 paddocks, £10
.. North	Australian Joint Stock Bank	20 0 0	16 0 0	4 0 0	.....	..	..	..	320	Paddock, £150
Yellowin	J. & T. Wilkinson	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	3,000	Fencing, dams, and woolshed, £1,270
Bara	Dalgety & Company	200 0 0	220 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Not ascertainable	Nil
Addilong	D. Johnstone	60 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	Not ascertainable	Nil
Bangus	Wm. Bootes	45 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	.....	..	..	..	"	Fencing, £262
Billybong	Trust & Agency Compy. of Australasia	60 0 0	82 0 0	....	22 0 0	..	..	..	34,374	" £2,510
Boramoola	John Donnelly	140 0 0	92 0 0	48 0 0	.....	..	..	..	Not ascertainable	" £175

Brown's Springs	T. H. Mate	30 15 0	50 0 0	....	19 5 0	G.A.	U.	4,690	Fencing, woolshed, dams, washpen, & homestead, £1,385
Burrumbuttock	T. S. Gibson	34 10 0	48 0 0	....	13 10 0	..	..	4,710	Fencing, dams, well, tanks, woolshed, and homestead, £3,000
Eli Eliwah	George Fairbairn.. ..	246 0 0	281 18 0	....	35 18 0	..	2 A.	12,984	2 cottages, &c., woolshed, huts, yards, dams and fencing, £7,450
Burroboogie	H. N. Loughnan, C. F. Mackinnon, J. M. Loughnan, J. Cochran, & J. M'Gan	343 0 0	413 0 0	....	70 0 0	..	..	17,268	Fencing, well, house, offices and sheds, £7,509
Carabobla	E. Heriot	15 0 0	28 13 0	....	11 13 0	G.A.	..	30,000	Fencing, £1,580
Conblondonga	N. Mandleson	23 0 0	27 10 0	....	4 10 0	..	U.	3,330	Nil
Cocardinia	John Post	20 0 0	50 0 0	....	30 0 0	G.A.	..	3,491	Fencing, dams, homestead, and garden, £895
Cocup	Hon. John Hay	30 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	....	..	..	10,777	Nil
Cuningadroo	Australian Joint Stock Bank	110 0 0	140 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	..	13,608	Fencing
Darbalara	W. K. Smith	16 0 0	32 0 0	....	16 0 0	..	..	Not ascertainable	Nil
Ellerslie	W. Peterson and F. T. Sargood	75 9 0	110 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	U.	8,220	Woolshed and fencing, £1,150
Gadara	Robert Broughton	25 0 0	19 0 0	6 0 0	....	G.A.	..	Not ascertainable	Not ascertainable
Gerogery	A. A. Huon	54 5 0	56 0 0	....	1 15 0	..	U.	22,785	Fencing, homestead, vineyard, woolshed & wash
Gregardo or Tywong	C. and J. Nixon	22 10 0	37 10 0	....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	420	Fencing, £490
Gumley Gumley	John Peter	45 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	....	..	..	Not ascertainable	Nil
Green Hills	A. Watson and J. Real	25 0 0	25 0 0	....	....	..	..	Nil	Fencing, £350
Humula	New Zealand and Australian Land Company (Limited)	143 0 0	80 0 0	63 0 0	....	..	U.	12,780	Fencing, £3,000
Mount Adra	Sawyer & Denn	15 0 0	12 10 0	2 10 0	....	G.A.	..	3,860	Fencing, £210
Mountain Creek	John Morrice	25 0 0	80 0 0	....	55 0 0	..	..	16,713	Fencing, £631
Mount Misery	Patrick Kiley	20 0 0	20 0 0	....	....	..	..	2,138	Fencing, £175
Eli Eliwah, block B	George Fairbairn	100 0 0	115 12 6	....	15 12 6	..	2 A.	Nil	Fencing, dam, &c., well, &c., £1,625
Mulberygong	H. N. Loughnan, C. F. Mackinnon, J. M. Loughnan, J. Cochran, & J. M'Gan	192 0 0	243 15 0	....	51 15 0	..	..	12,724	£2,716
Mullingandra	John Morrice	15 0 0	33 0 0	....	18 0 0	G.A.	..	14,898	Fencing, £906
Mungadingadal	C. W. Simson	182 0 0	220 0 0	....	38 0 0	..	2 A.	12,227	Fencing, dams, yards, huts, £2,950
" back run	"	130 0 0	130 0 0	....	....	..	..	Nil	Fencing, wells, troughs, dams, huts and yards, £3,580
Nap Nap	W. Kaye and G. Butchart	409 0 0	409 0 0	....	....	..	U.	170	Fencing, dams, stockyard and buildings, £2,700
Pevensy	The Trust and Agency Company of Australasia (Limited)	160 0 0	160 0 0	....	....	G.A.	..	Nil	Fencing, well, tank, huts, yards, home-station and paddocks, £2,540
Piney Range	G. Swanston, M. Turnbull, and Patrick Murphy	28 0 0	62 10 0	....	34 10 0	..	..	4,610	Fencing and tank, £334
Round Hill	J. Henty and H. J. Neill	165 0 0	219 0 0	....	54 0 0	..	U.	12,119	Fencing, dams, tanks, woolshed, yards, huts, pump, homestead, &c., £7,275
Ten-mile Creek	John Portell, senr.	30 0 0	33 0 0	....	3 0 0	G.A.	..	7,037	Fencing, tanks, homestead and well, £1,260
"	Samuel Bowler	39 0 0	65 0 0	....	26 0 0	..	..	3,048	£2,840
"	"	10 0 0	21 0 0	....	11 0 0	..	..	6,648	Fencing, £300
Toogoombea, block A	National Bank of Australasia	92 0 0	51 0 0	41 0 0	....	..	..	Nil	Fencing, well, dam, yards, and huts, £3,170
Toole's Creek	Thomas Maloney	30 0 0	37 10 0	....	7 10 0	..	..	180	Fencing
Umthee and Toonga	T. H. Mate	90 0 0	136 0 0	....	46 0 0	..	2 A.	14,388	Fencing, £1,085
Wagga Wagga	E. C. Pearson	40 0 0	40 0 0	....	....	G.A.	..	Not ascertainable	Nil
Walla Walla	Walter & Hugh Stitt	150 0 0	250 14 0	....	100 14 0	..	..	17,400	Fencing, dams, tank, woolshed, huts, homestead, outbuildings, &c., £8,475
Willie Plumah	W. Edwards & W. Jessop	75 0 0	15 0 0	60 0 0	....	..	..	Not ascertainable	Nil
Woomargama	T. Mitchell	45 10 0	70 0 0	....	24 10 0	..	..	10,732	Fencing, dam, woolshed, huts, yards, homestead, and out-buildings, &c., £3,721
Yab Tree	R. F. Horsley	70 0 0	118 0 0	....	48 0 0	..	..	Nil	Fencing, £420
Arajoe	H.H., A., B. M., & P. H. Osbourne, & J. Leitch.	84 0 0	107 0 0	....	23 0 0	..	..	10,509	Fencing, huts, and yards, £1,415
Agintoothbong	R. Goldsborough & H. Parker	15 0 0	18 0 0	....	3 0 0	..	..	Nil	Stockyard and huts, £100
Berry Jerry	J. Leitch, H. H., A., B. M., & P. H. Osbourne.	104 0 0	121 10 0	....	17 10 0	..	..	23,498	Fencing homestead, &c., £2,925
Brewarrena	W. P. Faithfull	131 0 0	187 10 0	....	56 10 0	..	..	5,143	Fencing homestead, &c., £1,999
Cobran	J. Blackwood & M. Elliott	313 10 0	410 0 0	....	96 10 0	..	2 A.	Nil	Nil
Gotha	"	90 0 0	95 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Indi	Henry & Charles Douglass	12 0 0	27 5 0	....	15 5 0	G.A.	..	4,190	Fencing, homestead, and out-buildings, £1,650
Mahonga	Robert Rand	291 10 0	308 6 6	....	16 16 6	..	2 A.	804	Fencing, dams, homestead, &c., £5,338
Coonargo, block E	Finlay Campbell	47 0 0	100 0 0	....	53 0 0	G.A.	..	Nil	Fencing, tanks, drain, well, and troughs, £1,130

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser	Two Appraisers	Umpire.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Murrumbidgee District—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Poon Boon	The Trust & Agency Company of Australasia (Limited).	310 0 0	480 0 0	....	170 0 0	..	..	U.	4,040	Fencing, woolshed, home-station, yards, huts, &c., £3,600
Tantonan	J. Blackwood & M. Elliott	66 10 0	110 0 0	....	43 10 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, £1,500
Thule .. .. .	.. .. .	185 0 0	210 0 0	....	75 0 0	..	..	..	"	Houses, fencing, dams, £6,500
Tollendool	A. Davidson	37 10 0	50 0 0	....	12 10 0	G.A.	..	..	"	Fencing, dams, tank, and stockyard, £627
Tooringabby, or Long Swamp.	Oriental Bank Corporation	170 0 0	190 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	..	..	6,862	House, fencing, garden, steam-pump, dams, &c., £8,000
Coonary, block D	Finlay Campbell	56 0 0	356 0 0	....	300 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Fencing, dam, well, troughs, tanks, yards, £1,272
Tumudgerie	Trust & Agency Company of Australasia (Limited).	120 0 0	135 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	2 A.	..	"	Fencing, homestead, yards, and woolshed, £3,900
Uranquinty	J. McCulloch & R. Sellar	92 0 0	100 0 0	....	8 0 0	G.A.	..	..	No report	
Urangeline	Robert Rand	330 0 0	330 0 0	....	.....	..	..	U.	480	Fencing, dams, woolshed, and homestead, £4,234
Wogangoluramby	James Rudd	37 0 0	37 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	1,594	Fencing and homestead, £690
Yanco	Francis Jenkins	185 0 0	220 10 0	....	35 10 0	..	..	..	3,980	Fencing, homestead, &c., £1,560
Baalpool	Mathew & William Bryant	180 0 0	180 0 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing and yards, £3,500
Barrag	Godfrey Boswell Mackinnon	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	"	Nil
Chowar (Neimur)	Alexander Cameron	195 0 0	195 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	"	Fencing, £1,200
Bannandra	John Peter	286 0 0	286 0 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	2,420	" £5,939
Billabong Forest	Trust and Agency Company of Australasia (Limited).	53 2 6	53 2 6	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Fencing, wells, dams, and tanks, homestead, and out-buildings, £2,660
Boomanooman	R. Grice, T. J. Sumner, & J. Beem	200 10 6	200 10 6	....	.....	..	..	..	7,290	Fencing, tank, hut, woolshed, homestead, and out-buildings, £3,830
Borea Creek	M. N. Callaghan, & P. Hann	12 10 0	12 10 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	320	Fencing, dams, and homestead, £2,536
Bowna	J. Peter	109 7 6	109 7 6	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, £1,161
Brookong or Urana Creek	H. H. A. P. H., & B. M. Osbourne, & G. Hebden.	600 0 0	600 0 0	....	.....	..	..	U.	3,000	Improvements, £8,725
Bull Plain	J. & H. Osbourne	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	160	" £970
Burrangong	W. R. Looker	104 0 0	104 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	Nil	Fencing, dams, tank, and homestead, £2,155
Bandylnelalah	Henry Darlot	150 0 0	150 0 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	"	Fencing, well, tanks, woolshed, house, out-buildings, £5,733
Carabost	W. B. Gibbs & Eliza Jane Nixon	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	420	Fencing and paddocks, £1,210
Carroonboon	John Dickson	266 0 0	266 0 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, dams, wells, woolshed, yards, and home-station, £5,030
Collendina	R. Gayer & H. B. Crosse	73 0 0	73 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	17,036	Fencing, tanks, woolshed, homestead, &c., £5,860
Coonong	J. C. & S. Wilson	159 11 0	159 11 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, dams, woolshed, sheep-wash, homestead, and cutting, £8,530
Cockitgedong	J. Brock & J. Hardie	150 14 6	150 14 6	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	"	Fencing, dams, wells, homestead, woolshed, wash, &c., £7,814
Colkaminuinavan	John Peter	58 8 6	58 8 6	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	"	Fencing and tanks, £1,059
Coonargo	M. & J. H. Patterson	208 6 6	208 6 6	....	.....	..	..	..	2,560	Fencing, dams, well, and tanks, £4,302
.. block B	William Campbell	120 0 0	120 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Fencing, dams, yards, tanks, drains, wells, troughs, £4,251
Copabella Creek	J. W. Robinson	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	1,440	Nil
Coreen	R. B. Ronald & J. M'Bain	112 0 0	112 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Fencing, woolshed, yards, well, dam, tanks, homestead, £3,377
Dora Dora .. .. .	.. .. .	103 0 0	103 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	4,880	(Homestead on reserve), fencing, £3,500
Dry Forest	W. Sloane & R. J. Jeffray	34 10 0	34 10 0	....	.....	..	..	..	Nil	Improvements, £1,613
Glen Roy	P. Craven, J. M'Auliff	90 0 0	90 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	1,258	Fencing, homestead, &c., £2,177
Gunambil	C. H. Barber & F. Moore	224 0 0	224 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	640	" £5,305
Mannus	Reht. M'Micking	78 10 0	78 10 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, £3,000
Maragle	Arthur Dight & John Hay	39 0 0	39 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	"	Fencing and homestead, £740
Moulamein, block A	G. A. & P. Mcin	134 0 0	134 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	"	Fencing, excavations, buildings, and station improvements, £3,808
.. .. B .. .. .	.. .. .	120 0 0	120 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	"	Fencing, yards, drains, and huts, £2,379
Momolong Plains	James & Henry Osbourne	65 0 0	65 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	320	Improvements, £3,472
Murga	F. A. Gwyane	245 0 0	245 0 0	2 A.	..	6,880	House, &c., cottage, store, yards, and other improvements, and fencing, &c., £5,452

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Narrow Plain	C. & J. Ramsay	90 0 0	90 0 0	G.A.	400	Wells, tanks, fencing, woolshed, yards, house, and offices, £4,900
Nowerownie	London Chartered Bank of Australia	197 3 0	197 3 0	.....	" .. ..	632	Fencing, dam, tank, well, homestead, and woolshed, £6,392
Oberne	C. D. Bardwell	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....	" .. ..	8,312	Fencing, £3,500
Oberne (Hoban)	George Galbin	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	" .. ..	700	Nil
Puckai Widgie	Robert Paterson	148 11 6	148 11 6	.....	" 2 A. ..	1,660	Dams, tanks, wells, fencing, homestead, and buildings, £5,800
Quiamong	Trust and Agency Company of Australasia (Limited)	67 8 0	67 8 0	.....	G.A.	390	Dams, woolshed, fencing, house, and other buildings, £1,420
Rushy Grass Flat	Melbourne Bankg. Corporation (Limited)	105 0 0	105 0 0	.....	" 2 A. ..	4,852	Wells, fencing, &c., £2,000
Salisbury Plains	G. A. & P. Mein	180 0 0	180 0 0	.....	" .. ..	Nil	Homestead, yards, bridge, fencing, stockyard, and huts, &c., £3,320
Sandy Ridges	W. Sloane & R. J. Jeffray	83 15 0	83 15 0	.....	G.A.	"	Tanks and fencing, £1,084
Singorambah, block A	John Cochran	111 5 0	111 5 0	.....	" 2 A. ..	"	" £4,295
" " " B	G. Macleay	101 5 0	101 5 0	.....	" .. ..	200	Fencing, dams, wells, and huts, £2,377
" " " C	"	83 15 0	83 15 0	.....	" .. ..	240	Fencing, huts, wells, and dams, £2,428
" " " D	"	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....	" .. ..	680	Fencing, wells, dams, huts, and yards, £2,428
South Yathong	Trust and Agency Company of Australasia (Limited)	114 5 6	114 5 6	.....	" .. ..	Nil	Fencing, wells, dams, homestead, woolshed, huts, and stockyard, £4,120
Tongaboo	Robert Outhwaite	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	G.A.	"	Fencing, tanks, wells, homestead, outbuildings, woolshed, &c., £4,155
Tonganmain or Singorambah	George Macleay	899 17 6	899 17 6	.....	" 2 A. ..	9,838	Fencing, tanks, wells, tank, homestead, outbuildings, woolshed, huts, &c., £16,242
Tuppel South	R. Gibbs, R. B. & B. S. Ronald & James M'Bain	65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	" .. ..	Nil	20 miles fencing, £1,000
Wallandule	R. B. Ronald & James M'Bain	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	G.A.	"	Fencing, dams, well, woolshed, and homestead, £4,125
Wakool Creek	J. B. Graves	38 0 0	38 0 0	.....	" 2 A. ..	"	Fencing and outbuildings, £1,400
Wangamong Plains	John Creed	52 10 0	52 10 0	.....	G.A.	"	Fencing, woolshed, tanks, homestead, wells, and drainage, £2,061
Widgie	James Cochran	334 12 6	334 12 6	.....	" .. ..	"	Fencing, dams, tanks, well, cutting, woolshed, homestead, outbuildings, &c., £12,483
Wirkenbergal A	William Lang	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....	" 2 A. ..	"	Dam, wells, windmill, tanks, troughing, woolshed, fencing, &c., £2,305
" B	Thomas Lang & W. F. Cape	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....	" .. ..	"	Dams, wells, tank, paddocks, homestead, yards, fencing, &c., £3,177
Yanco, block A	Trust and Agency Company of Australasia (Limited)	152 7 0	152 7 0	.....	G.A.	"	Fencing, tanks, dam, woolshed, homestead, &c., £4,290
Book Book	John Rutherford, J. M'Culloch, & R. Sellar	85 0 0	85 0 0	.....	" .. ..	793	Fencing, dams, troughs, £1,506
Bourke's Creek	John Keane	44 0 0	44 0 0	.....	" .. ..	2,880	Fencing, £700
Buckhargringle	J. & H. Osbourne	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....	" .. ..	Nil	Dams, homestead, yards, woolshed, fencing, &c., £3,970
Dudal Comer	Thomas Keighran	62 10 0	62 10 0	.....	" .. ..	"	Fencing, dams, tanks, and homestead, £1,787
Dutson	G. A. Griffiths	55 0 0	55 0 0	.....	" 2 A. ..	1,640	Paddocks, fencing, £1,790
East Mittagong	Elizabeth Vincent	65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	G.A.	520	" £1,425
Eagan Creek	John J. Donnelly	37 10 0	37 10 0	.....	" .. ..	Nil	Fencing, dams, and homestead, £1,228
Green Hills	J. B. Sharp	55 0 0	55 0 0	.....	" .. ..	230	Fencing cleared land, &c., 1,545
Grubben Plains	John Cox	49 5 0	49 5 0	.....	" .. ..	320	Fencing, dams, homestead, & outbuildings, £1,426
Hillside	B. Buchanan & H. Mort	12 10 0	12 10 0	.....	" .. ..	Not ascertainable	Fencing, wells, and dam, £770
Kyeamba	John Smith	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	" .. ..	1,540	Fencing, £1,540
Mangoplar	John Cox	65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	" .. ..	1,960	Fencing, dams, homestead, & outbuildings, £3,320
Malool	W. H. Brown & T. B. Hunt	170 0 0	170 0 0	.....	" .. ..	610 purchased, G.R. 1,695	Cottage, huts, wells, yards, &c., house, &c., £4,085
Mittagong	E. B. Firebrace, R. M'Laurin, & R. T. Firebrace	65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	" .. ..	Nil	Fencing, dams, woolshed, and homestead, £2,280
Mundawadera	Jane Alice O'Neil & C. Edgehill	105 0 0	105 0 0	.....	" .. ..	1,100	Improvements, £1,865
North-east Mangoplar	John Cox	45 0 0	45 0 0	.....	" .. ..	Nil	Fencing, dams, and homestead, £1,190
O'Brien's Creek	George Wilson	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	" .. ..	640	Dam and fencing, £1,720
Pevensey Back Run	The Trust & Agency Company of Australasia (Limited)	90 0 0	90 0 0	.....	" .. ..	80	Fencing, well, and dam, £2,310
Pullitop	E. W. Westby	44 0 0	44 0 0	"	160	Dam and fencing, £2,000
Sandy Creek	E. C. Pearson	75 0 0	75 0 0	"	640	Dams and fencing, £500

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Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Murrumbidgee District—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Toogoombie	The National Bank of Australasia ..	260 0 0	260 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Fencing, dams, buildings, homestead, woolshed, yards, &c., £5,900
Yanco, block E	T. H. Mate	100 0 0	100 0 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	160	Fencing, well, troughing, homestead, &c., £1,580
Buckenbong and Gillinor	Francis Jenkins	135 0 0	135 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	980	Amount, £2,730
Bullenbung	Alexander Davidson	81 5 0	81 5 0	....	.....	"	..	..	2,344	Fencing, dams, tank, homestead, outbuildings, £3,433
Collingully	J. M'Culloch & R. Sellar	40 0 0	40 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	1,000	Fencing, dams, tanks, huts, yards, &c., £1,820
Hangung Rock	Susannah Eleanor Brown	40 0 0	40 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	Nil	Fencing, dams, tank, homestead, & yards, £2,558
Morundah	Francis Jenkins	100 0 0	100 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	320	Wells, dams, tank, homestead, yards, and fencing, £3,046
Tootool	Edward Ashcroft	65 0 0	65 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	1,516	Fencing, homestead, dams, and outbuildings, &c., £2,600
Bingagong	John Peter	448 10 0	448 10 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, tank, £1,118
Reedy Flat	Robert Downey	17 0 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	1,040	No improvements on leased land
Rose Bank	T. Mara & R. Downey	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	2,435	"
Sawyer's Mistake	James & Henry Osbourne	25 0 0	26 0 0	....	1 0 0	"	..	..	Nil	Tanks, yards, spouts, and fencing, £469
South Currabunganung	J. Blackwood & C. Ibbotson	157 12 0	171 10 0	....	13 18 0	"	..	U.	1,964	Fencing, homestead, yards, woolshed, tanks, and dams, £4,450
Totals		£ 32,333 0 6	35,918 6 6	788 16 6	4,374 2 6					
			Less Increase .. ..	....	788 16 6					
			Total Decrease .. ..	....	3,585 6 0					
New England District.										
Aberbaldie	John Scott	90 0 0	112 0 0	....	22 0 0	G.A.	..	..	250	Huts, yards, garden, &c., £265
Abington	W. H. & G. P. Morse	120 0 0	162 0 0	....	42 0 0	"	..	..	1,520	Huts and fencing, £150
Aberfoill	Robert W. Clarke	200 0 0	200 0 0	....	....	"	..	..	450	Huts, yards, and fencing, £600
Balala	Mourse and Tourle	240 0 0	330 0 0	....	90 0 0	"	..	..	630	" " " " £120
Bald Hills	W. R. B. Greaves	45 0 0	60 0 0	....	15 0 0	"	..	..	Nil	" " " " £120
Bendemeer	T. A. Perry	35 0 0	65 0 0	....	30 0 0	"	..	..	676	Huts and yards, £280
Beverly	C. Blaxland & T. Cooper	105 0 0	152 0 0	....	47 0 0	..	2 A.	..	360	Huts, yards, and fencing, £500
Borstobrick	E. S. Edwards	25 0 0	30 0 0	....	5 0 0	"	..	..	Nil	Hut, yard, and fencing, £125
Bourolong	M. H. Marsh	290 0 0	406 0 0	....	116 0 0	"	..	..	930	Huts, yards, and fencing, £550
Branga Park	R. H. Denne	60 0 0	63 0 0	....	3 0 0	"	..	..	1,033	" " " " £150
Branga Plains	J. Fletcher	85 0 0	112 0 0	....	27 0 0	G.A.	..	..	320	" " " " £430
Byron Plains	Shepherd Smith	12 0 0	45 0 0	....	33 0 0	"	..	..	77,528	Nil
Calligan Swamps	J. F. and H. C. White	75 0 0	204 0 0	....	129 0 0	..	2 A.	..	320	Huts, yards, and fencing, £100
Clerkness	E. G. Clerk	100 0 0	162 0 0	....	62 0 0	G.A.	..	..	1,786	Huts and yards, £200
Clifton	J. B. Watt, J. Young, & W. O. Gilchrist	117 10 0	168 0 0	....	50 10 0	..	2 A.	..	320	7 huts and bough-yards, £100
Congo	A. Nivison	45 0 0	56 0 0	....	11 0 0	G.A.	..	..	160	Huts, &c., £35
Emu Creek	G. R. Gill	110 0 0	150 0 0	....	40 0 0	"	..	..	1,760	Hut, yards, garden, £160
Enmore	A. M'Donald, C. Smith, & R. G. Higgins	60 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0	....	"	..	..	610	Huts, yards, £125
Europambella North	C. D. Fenwick	110 0 0	150 0 0	....	40 0 0	"	..	..	1,350	Huts, yards, and fencing, £400
Eversleigh	A. H. Belfield, Rev. S. Hungerford, & The Right Rev. William Tyrrell	60 0 0	70 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	..	..	1,500	Huts, fencing, and yards, £753
Falconer West	John Gill	50 0 0	60 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	..	..	72	Stockyard, huts, and fencing, £350
Gara	D. & S. Cohen & L. W. Levy	100 0 0	130 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	2 A.	..	1,760	Huts, yards, and fencing, £275
Giro	J. K. Mackay & A. Cobb	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	....	G.A.	..	..	721	Fencing and sapping timber, £270
Glenrock	A. Campbell, Senr., James & John Campbell & Richard Simpson	65 0 0	63 0 0	2 0 0	....	"	..	..	90	Fencing and sapping trees, £520
Glen Morrison	Agnes D. Connal	90 0 0	112 0 0	....	22 0 0	"	..	..	480	Huts, yards, £140
Glen Fernaigh	Alexander M'Lennan	20 0 0	30 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	..	..	40	Fencing, £30
Gostwyck	H. Dangar	50 0 0	100 0 0	....	50 0 0	"	..	..	32,895	" £1,300
Greenwich	W. Freeman	20 0 0	30 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	2 A.	..	70	" £100
Guy Faux	James Rigny	43 0 0	55 0 0	....	12 0 0	"	..	..	320	Dwelling, yards, and fencing, £330
Guy Faux River	Edward Parko	40 0 0	45 0 0	....	5 0 0	"	..	..	1,011	Nil

Guyra East	John Smith	36 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	G.A.	250	Hut, stable, fencing, and yard, £200
Guyra West	William Millis	25 0 0	40 0 0	15 0 0	"	740	Hut and yard, £15
Gyra	Shepherd Smith	110 0 0	130 0 0	20 0 0	2 A.	4,655	Huts, yard, and fencing, £270
Hanning	Robt. Murray	30 0 0	39 0 0	9 0 0	G.A.	400	Hut, £10
Hernani	Edward Hargrave	40 0 0	60 0 0	20 0 0	2 A.	480	Fencing, £150
Hillgrove	R. Hargrave	80 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	"	247	Huts, yards, and fencing, £250
Ingaiba	J. & Agnes D. Connal	55 0 0	70 0 0	15 0 0	G.A.	440	" " £200
Jeogola	E. B. Boulton & D. Bell	60 0 0	80 0 0	20 0 0	2 A.	220	" " £800
Kangaroo Hills	W. Coventry	50 0 0	75 0 0	25 0 0	G.A.	Nil	Dwelling, yards, and fencing, £250
Kentucky	John Fletcher	25 0 0	45 0 0	20 0 0	"	9,970	Huts, yards, &c., £160
Laura	W. Smith & D. Baker	75 0 0	102 0 0	27 0 0	2 A.	1,520	Huts, yards, and woolshed, £300
Lindsay	A. H. Belfield, Rev. S. Hungerford, & The Right Rev. William Tyrrell	65 0 0	112 0 0	47 0 0	G.A.	1,314	Huts, yards, £155
Llangothlin West	C. T. Bagot & J. C. Bagot	86 0 0	60 0 0	26 0 0	"	880	Nil
Longford	G. S. Gibson	90 0 0	196 0 0	106 0 0	"	485	Huts, yards, and fencing, £160
Marengo	Joseph Brown	35 0 0	50 0 0	15 0 0	"	Nil	Dwelling, yards, and fencing, £385
Mihi Creek North	A. M'Donald, C. Smith, & R. G. Higgins	46 0 0	70 0 0	24 0 0	"	469	Homestead, woolshed, huts, yards, fencing, and timber-ringing, £2,350
" South	"	100 0 0	140 0 0	40 0 0	"	400	Huts, yards, fencing, timber-ringing, waterhole, £1,200
Moona Plains	A. F. Crawford	40 0 0	40 0 0	"	"	160	Fencing, £325
Moredun	A. Wauchope	140 0 0	196 0 0	56 0 0	"	2,580	Dwelling, homestead, huts, yards, and fencing, £3,000
Nuandle	Blaxland & Cooper	120 0 0	229 0 0	109 0 0	2 A.	1,704	Huts, yards, fencing, and well, £375
Oban	Commercial Banking Company	53 0 0	60 0 0	5 0 0	G.A.	800	Fencing, £100
Ohio	A. Nivison	22 0 0	75 0 0	53 0 0	"	4,365	Huts, yards, and well, £110
Ollera	G. J. & E. Everett	130 0 0	201 12 0	71 12 0	"	3,589	Huts, yards, and fencing, £735
Orrabar	John Jurd	65 0 0	111 2 6	46 2 6	2 A.	Nil	Dwelling, stockyard, and fencing, £400
Rampsbeck	H. A. Thomas	38 0 0	45 0 0	7 0 0	G.A.	"	Huts, yards, and fencing, £140
Retreat	R. Pringle	65 0 0	130 0 0	65 0 0	2 A.	2,040	Huts, drainage, £105
Rock Vale	John Gill	60 0 0	105 0 0	45 0 0	G.A.	240	Huts, yards, and fencing, £320
Saumarez	H. A. Thomas	14 0 0	14 0 0	"	"	Nil	Nil
Salisbury	M. H. Marsh	80 0 0	180 0 0	100 0 0	2 A.	4,080	Huts, yards, £175
Serpentine River	Thomas Cook	30 0 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	"	Nil	Huts, yards, and fencing, £440
Spring Mount	James Ryan	30 0 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	"	420	Huts, yards, and paddock, £90
St. Leonards	W. & R. H. Denne	60 0 0	112 0 0	52 0 0	"	320	Fencing, huts, yards, &c., £132
Stony Batter	G. Hall (Estate of)	200 0 0	360 0 0	160 0 0	"	1,640	Huts, stockyards, and fencing, £400
Stony Creek	M. Kelly	35 0 0	54 0 0	19 0 0	G.A.	Nil	Huts, garden, and yards, £350
Surveyor's Creek	James Scott	140 0 0	196 0 0	56 0 0	"	1,580	Huts, yards, and fencing, £750
Tara	Australian Joint Stock Bank	55 0 0	84 0 0	29 0 0	"	161	Huts and yards, £50
Tenterfield	Commercial Banking Company	220 0 0	350 0 0	130 0 0	"	25,414	Stockyard, paddocks, huts, washpool, dams, fencing, yard, &c., £1,530
Tenterden	G. J. & E. Everett	155 0 0	168 0 0	13 0 0	G.A.	620	Huts, yards, fencing, and cultivation paddock, £370
Terrible Vale	W. T. Taylor (the rep. of the late)	125 0 0	150 0 0	25 0 0	G.A.	2,097	Huts and yards, £100
The Peak	John Gill	56 0 0	60 0 0	4 0 0	"	1,430	Huts, yards, and fencing, £300
Tiengah	S. H. Darby	200 0 0	260 0 0	60 0 0	"	1,588	Huts, woolshed, and fencing, £400.
Tiara	John Brown	35 0 0	40 0 0	5 0 0	2 A.	160	Nil
Tilbuster	The rep. of the late W. Dumaresq	50 0 0	96 0 0	46 0 0	G.A.	16,954	Huts, yards, and dam, £250
Toryburn	C. Blaxland & T. Cooper	60 0 0	77 10 0	17 10 0	2 A.	870	Huts, yards, and fencing, £220
Tyringham	I. Perrott	25 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	G.A.	720	Yard and paddock, £80
Upper Barnard	J. K. Mackay & A. Cobb	40 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	"	51	Fencing and sapped timber, £180
Waescombe	Commercial Banking Company	55 0 0	70 0 0	15 0 0	"	1,680	Dwelling, woolshed, garden, huts, and fencing, £350
Wallamumby	T. S. Hall	180 0 0	280 0 0	100 0 0	2 A.	1,704	Huts, yards, and fencing, £200
Ward's Mistake	William Nowland	90 0 0	140 0 0	50 0 0	G.A.	Nil	Dwelling, yards, and fencing, £750
Waterloo	Shepherd Smith	42 0 0	65 0 0	23 0 0	"	29,636	4 huts and 5 yards, £150
Winterbourne	William Morris	100 0 0	120 0 0	20 0 0	"	160	Huts, yards, and fencing, £630
Yarrowitch	Henry Dangar	190 0 0	208 11 9	18 11 9	"	1,750	Huts, yards, and fencing, £240
Mole River	J. B. Watt & J. Young	125 0 0	150 0 0	25 0 0	"	Nil	House, garden, out-buildings, fencing, huts, and yards, £740
Auburn Vale	Anne Pilcher	69 7 6	200 0 0	130 12 6	2 A.	12,769	Stockyard, dam, huts, yards, and washpool, £430
Bannockburn	Commercial Banking Company, Sydney	70 0 0	120 0 0	50 0 0	2 A.	3,920	Head station, buildings, stockyard, huts, fencing, and wells, £2,490

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers	Umpire.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
New England District—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Bonshaw	J. H. Keys & W. C. Hetherington ..	120 0 0	180 0 0	....	60 0 0	..	2 A.	..	220	House, out-buildings, yards, huts, out-stations, and fencing, £1,245
Bulkulla	George Wyndham	101 0 0	200 0 0	....	99 0 0	..	2 A.	..	5,760	Woolshed, dam, washpool, house, huts, and fencing, £2,800
Elmsmore	Catherine Campbell	25 0 0	163 0 0	....	138 0 0	..	2 A.	..	25,039	9 huts and yards, £108
Frazer's Creek..	M. C. Machardy	110 0 0	190 0 0	....	80 0 0	..	"	..	4,148	2 stockyards, £300
Glen Innes	A. F. C. Dumaresq	21 0 0	100 0 0	....	79 0 0	..	"	..	23,760	3 huts and yards, £90
Graham's Valley	J. B. Watt	45 0 0	85 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	"	..	Nil	Huts and yards, £30
Guanan.. ..	Sloper Cox	60 0 0	100 0 0	....	60 0 0	..	..	U.	"	Head-station, house, &c., stockyard and fencing, £800
Inverell	Catherine Campbell	10 0 0	320 0 0	....	310 0 0	..	2 A.	..	48,344	Huts, yards, and fencing, £460
Loanga	Jane Stitt	60 0 0	130 0 0	....	70 0 0	..	..	U.	340	Huts, yards, £130
Maidenhead ..	William Robert, Alexander, Edward, and Andrew Bowman.	90 0 0	160 0 0	....	70 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, £180
Mengoola	Robert Logan	90 0 0	150 0 0	....	60 0 0	..	"	..	Nil	4 huts and yards, £60
Mullanranna ..	George Wyndham	68 0 0	105 0 0	....	37 0 0	..	"	..	600	Cottage, huts, yards, &c., £260
Paradise Creek..	William John, H. C., T. H., A. A., & F. R. Dangar.	141 0 0	180 0 0	....	39 0 0	..	"	..	3,160	Huts and sheepyards, £240
Rimbanda	Jane Stitt	75 0 0	140 0 0	....	65 0 0	..	..	U.	562	Huts, yards, £100
Stonehenge ..	J. B. Watt	65 0 0	100 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	2 A.	..	3,122	Huts, yards, and fencing, £160
Texas	R. A. A. Morehead & M. Young	70 0 0	132 0 0	....	62 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	Stockyards and paddocks, £270
Aitken's Flat ..	Wm. Robt., Alex., E. & A. Bowman ..	50 0 0	80 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	2 stockyards, £100
Blair Hill	Colin Alex. Frazer	65 0 0	125 0 0	....	60 0 0	..	2 A.	..	160	Huts, stockyard, barn, and fencing, £350
Clarevaux	James Jackson Rae Gibson	60 0 0	234 0 0	....	174 0 0	..	"	..	11,356	Fencing, huts, yards, washpool, dam, and wells, £870
Copes's Creek ..	Edward George Swinton	33 15 0	60 0 0	....	26 5 0	G.A.	..	..	90	House, out-buildings, garden, and fencing, yards, huts, &c., £740
Edgerton	Right Rev. William Tyrrell	90 0 0	150 0 0	....	60 0 0	..	..	U.	420	House, woolshed, buildings, stockyard, fencing, huts, and yards, £1,150
Mandowey	J. H. Keys	50 0 0	110 0 0	....	60 0 0	..	..	"	Nil	Home-station buildings, huts, yards, and paddock, £555
Pindari	P. C. Campbell & J. J. R. Gibson ..	80 0 0	120 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	House and out-buildings, stockyard, fencing, huts, yards, and dam, £1,610
Rocky Creek ..	H. Gordon	130 0 0	150 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	"	..	Nil	Huts, stockyard, paddock, excavation, fencing, waterhole, £610
Straithbogie ..	"	145 0 0	258 0 0	....	113 0 0	..	"	..	160	Barn, &c., stockyard, fencing, huts, yards, waterhole, and washpool, £1,460
Wellingrove ..	P. C. Campbell & J. J. R. Gibson ..	55 0 0	183 0 0	....	128 0 0	..	"	..	15,520	House and head station buildings, woolshed, fencing, huts, yards, washpool, &c., £4,000
Boyd's Plains or Yarrowford...	O. Bloxsome	10 0 0	20 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	"	..	7,520	Nil
Dundee	"	60 0 0	175 0 0	....	115 0 0	..	"	..	9,544	8 station huts, yards, and excavations for water, £330
Glen Elgin	Alexander Rodgers	75 0 0	85 10 0	....	10 10 0	G.A.	..	..	640	House and out-buildings, fencing, stockyard, and hut, £715
Kingsgate	James Dickson	65 0 0	90 0 0	....	25 0 0	"	..	..	1,020	House and out-buildings, stockyard, fencing, huts, yards, and woolshed, £480
Llangothlin, East	Christopher T. Bagot & J. C. Bagot ..	55 0 0	90 0 0	....	35 0 0	"	..	..	840	Fencing, £650
Mount Mitchell ..	William Hall	90 0 0	175 0 0	....	85 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Hut, out-buildings, stockyard, and fencing, £350
"	John Barker	50 0 0	85 0 0	....	35 0 0	G.A.	..	..	160	Fencing, £200
Oakwood	Robert Scholes	26 0 0	50 0 0	....	14 0 0	"	..	..	Nil	Hut, stockyard, and fencing, £400
Ranger's Valley ..	O. Bloxsome	115 0 0	250 0 0	....	135 0 0	..	2 A.	..	16,594	Huts, yards, well, fencing, £1,050
Red Bank	Malcolm C. Machardy	90 0 0	175 0 0	....	85 0 0	..	..	U.	3,280	Fencing, stockyard, huts, yards, £1,550
Wellington Vale ..	R. R. C. Robertson	269 0 0	400 0 0	....	131 0 0	G.A.	..	..	5,400	Fencing, huts, and yards, £1,190
Yarrow Creek ..	J. Dickson	135 0 0	200 0 0	....	65 0 0	"	..	..	1,880	Fencing, £600
Barney Downs ..	J. G. Dickson & J. W. Dickson ..	100 0 0	120 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	..	..	4,735	Fencing, £100
Bolivia	E. Irby	144 0 0	150 0 0	....	6 0 0	"	..	..	1,920	Fencing, huts, and yards, £510

Bourah Bourah Creek	Ebenezer Vickery	15 0 0	25 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	House and outbuildings, garden, &c., and fencing, £780
Deepwater	A. Windeyer	150 0 0	256 0 0	....	106 0 0	"	..	..	14,940	Paddock, hut, dairy buildings, huts, and yards, &c., £262
Maroowan	Finlay M'Innes	36 0 0	100 0 0	....	64 0 0	"	2 A.	..	1,280	House and outbuildings, stockyard and fencing, £455
Newstead	Mary S. Anderson	46 0 0	260 0 0	....	214 0 0	"	..	U.	29,850	Huts, yards, fencing, and washpool, £880
Balblain	John Gill	70 0 0	80 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Hut, yard, and fencing, £150
Swamp Oak (Frazer's Creek)	Australian Joint Stock Bank	173 0 0	173 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	2,180	Wells, huts, yards, house, shed, and fencing, £1,050
King's Plains	"	246 0 0	246 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	160	Dams, tanks, wells, huts, yards, washpool, and fencing, £1,860
	Totals	£ 10,696 12 6	16,799 6 3	58 0 0	6,169 13 9						
			Less Increase	....	58 0 0					
			Total Decrease	....	6,102 13 9					
Warrego District.											
Balbininyid	Australian Joint Stock Bank	28 0 0	30 0 0	....	2 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	House and paddock, £500
Borce	Walter Douglas	55 0 0	60 0 0	....	5 0 0	"	..	..	"	Nil
Bundinbarrina	J. T. Neale	90 0 0	90 0 0	....	.....	"	2 A.	..	"	House and yards, £150
Burrandown	John M'Donald	70 0 0	90 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	..	U.	"	Yard and hut, £25
Burrin Burrin	J. Eckford	75 0 0	75 0 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	"	House and yard, £40
Cambo Cambo	Walter Bagot	85 0 0	100 0 0	....	15 0 0	"	..	U.	520	Fencing, £600
Collareenbie	J. T. Neale	65 12 6	65 12 6	....	.....	"	..	..	640	Nil
Collywarry	B. Richards	60 0 0	60 0 0	....	.....	"	2 A.	..	Nil	"
Cumbadery	W. B. Walford & W. E. Sparke	70 0 0	90 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	..	U.	"	"
Dungalear	Henry Rourke	127 0 0	127 10 0	....	10 0 0	"	2 A.	..	"	Homestead, stockyard, and paddock, £500
Dural	Patrick Comerford	23 15 0	30 0 0	....	6 5 0	"	..	U.	Nil	Nil
Gingi	W. B. Walford and W. E. Sparke	53 0 0	75 0 0	....	20 0 0	"	..	..	520	Stockyard and dam, £500
Goonoo North	G. W. Lord	66 5 0	75 0 0	....	8 15 0	"	..	..	1,920	Stockyard, £150
" South	"	59 7 6	107 10 0	....	48 2 6	"	..	..	Nil	Nil
Humumba	Henry Rourke	65 0 0	75 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	..	..	"	"
Imbergee	J. T. Neale	33 10 0	35 3 0	....	1 13 0	G.A.	..	..	"	"
Lower Weeli West	Robert Trudgett	45 0 0	70 0 0	....	25 0 0	"	..	..	"	"
Milrea	John Eales	122 0 0	122 0 0	....	.....	"	..	U.	40	Tank and 3 wells, £850
Mohenia	G. W. Lord	81 5 0	135 0 0	....	53 15 0	"	..	..	Nil	Nil
Moongooneola	J. C. Rutter	30 0 0	32 0 0	....	2 0 0	"	2 A.	..	"	Hut and stockyard, £25
Muggarie	Commercial Banking Company	67 10 0	70 16 8	....	3 6 8	"	..	U.	"	House, outbuildings, paddock, yard, and garden, £950
Murruman	Patrick Comerford	25 0 0	30 0 0	....	5 0 0	"	..	..	"	Nil
Navena	John Eales	108 0 0	200 0 0	....	92 0 0	G.A.	..	..	3,000	Paddock and homestead, £40
Quantambone	G. W. Lord	118 0 0	187 10 0	....	69 10 0	"	..	U.	Nil	Homestead and stockyard, £350
Towndey	Walter Bagot	70 0 0	80 0 0	....	10 0 0	"	..	..	383	Nil
Ulah	T. J. Sumner and J. Bens	60 0 0	60 0 0	....	.....	"	2 A.	..	Nil	"
Upper Weeli West	Henry Spilsbury	45 0 0	70 0 0	....	25 0 0	"	..	..	"	"
West Bogan, No. 10	J. F. Scivier	51 0 0	97 0 0	....	46 0 0	"	..	U.	"	2 tanks, £350
" No. 11	R. A. A. Morehead and M. Young	50 0 0	90 0 0	....	40 0 0	G.A.	..	..	"	Fencing, £320
" No. 14	William Kite	45 0 0	102 0 0	....	57 0 0	"	..	..	"	Nil
" No. 15	"	45 0 0	106 0 0	....	61 0 0	"	..	..	"	"
" No. 29	R. Barton and T. Topham	50 0 0	254 0 0	....	204 0 0	"	..	U.	"	Tank, £350
Wheeleereen	Walter Douglas	36 0 0	40 10 0	....	4 10 0	G.A.	..	..	"	Homestead and stockyards, £300
Yerambah	Bank of New South Wales	32 0 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	.....	"	..	..	"	Nil
Booroomma	J., F., H. C., and E. White	195 0 0	195 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	"	House and stockyard, £150
Kigwigil	"	35 0 0	60 0 0	....	25 0 0	"	..	..	"	Dam, huts, and yards, £400
Mogil Mogil	George Forrester	25 0 0	25 0 0	....	.....	"	..	..	"	Nil
Willabilla	Robert Roberts	50 0 0	80 0 0	....	30 0 0	"	..	U.	1,664	House, shed, and stockyard, £150
		2,414 5 0	3,322 12 2	2 0 0	910 7 2						
			Less Increase	..	2 0 0						
			Total Decrease	..	908 7 2						

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser	Two Appraisers	Umpire.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Wellington District.										
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Back of Ellengerah ..	G. H. and A. B. Cox ..	21 0 0	31 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	Well, hut, yards, and fencing, £400
Badjerribong ..	Moss Joshua ..	120 0 0	140 0 0	....	20 0 0	G.A.	..	..	80	Paddock, dams, and fencing, £2,220
Baker's Swamp ..	A. Ferguson ..	15 0 0	20 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	..	..	512	Dam and hut, £20
Burrawang ..	Robert Martin ..	125 0 0	125 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	Nil	Houses, paddock, dam, fencing, yards, stores, offices, &c., £3,150
Ban Ban ..	W. Chapman and W. Rand ..	65 0 0	130 0 0	....	65 0 0	..	..	U.	..	Stockyard, £80
Ban Ban or Gavalgan..	W. C. Wentworth and the Representatives of the late J. Christie	60 0 0	95 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	..	..	420	Paddock, stockyards, and huts, £100
Back Grawhey ..	A. and J. Cruickshank ..	25 0 0	50 13 0	....	25 13 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Nil
Bangaroo ..	Thomas Icely ..	31 0 0	60 0 0	....	29 0 0	G.A.	..	..	3,684	"
Bartley's Creek ..	Australian Joint Stock Bank ..	35 0 0	80 0 0	....	45 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Dam, £70
Bald Hills or Mondagerry	John Smith ..	18 15 0	40 0 0	....	21 5 0	G.A.	..	..	..	Huts and yards, £
Back Yamma ..	J. Newell, J. Newell, junr., D. T. Newell, and M. B. Newell	20 0 0	25 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	Nil
Back Blowclear ..	James Rosthorn ..	21 0 0	22 0 0	....	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	"
Berewombenia ..	Robert Martin ..	75 0 0	80 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	Stockyard, house, and sheepyard, £130
Beriarih ..	A. W. Robertson and J. Rutherford	10 0 0	13 2 6	....	3 2 6	..	2 A.	..	..	Nil
Belleringla ..	Commercial Banking Company	80 0 0	130 0 0	....	50 0 0	..	..	U.	700	Fencing, cottage, &c., garden, and stockyard, £960
Belubula ..	John Grant, junior ..	18 15 0	16 13 0	2 2 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Fencing, £500
Bilabung ..	C. M'Phillamy and T. A. Smith	37 0 0	40 0 0	....	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	Nil
Billabong ..	G. W. Lord ..	80 0 0	40 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	..	U.	..	"
Blowclear ..	James Watkins ..	40 0 0	75 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	Dam, £300
Boree Nyrang ..	John Smith ..	20 0 0	60 0 0	....	40 0 0	G.A.	..	..	21,420	7 tanks, £230
Boreenore ..	J. Smith ..	10 0 0	17 0 0	....	7 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Well and tank, £30
Booramhill ..	W. H. Suttor ..	45 0 0	86 0 0	....	41 0 0	..	2 A.	..	..	Fencing, huts, and yards, £640
Boree Cabonne ..	John Smith ..	12 10 0	10 0 0	2 10 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	..	Well and tanks, £140
Booral or Ten-mile Creek	G. W. Lord ..	27 0 0	80 0 0	....	53 0 0	..	..	U.	..	Nil
Brogan Plains ..	Edward Flood ..	45 0 0	75 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	"
Brogan Plains Back Run	James Rawsthorne ..	25 0 0	32 10 0	....	7 10 0	..	2 A.	..	..	Dam, £50
Brymedura and Meruldra	G. W. Lord ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	1,800	Dam and tank, £750
Bulderudgera ..	..	32 10 0	35 0 0	....	2 10 0	..	..	..	430	Fencing, stables, and buildings, £400
Buckinbah ..	Thomas M'Culloch ..	50 0 0	85 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	..	U.	1,000 selected and 4 resvd.	House, outbuildings, and fencing, £400
Bungleumbie ..	J. De V. Lamb ..	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	6,805	Nil
Bugabagil ..	Joseph Collett ..	100 0 0	130 0 0	....	30 0 0	G.A.	..	..	1,470	"
Bulgandramine ..	J. W. Gilmour ..	105 0 0	120 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	..	U.	980	Fencing, £2,000
Bullock Creek ..	R. J. H. and W. Strahorn	25 0 0	30 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Dam, £150
Canomadine or Woolshed	Commercial Banking Company	20 0 0	21 0 0	....	1 0 0	G.A.	..	..	..	Nil
Carrawobity ..	Edward Flood ..	42 0 0	120 0 0	....	78 0 0	..	..	U.	720	Fencing
Cathundrill ..	J. C. Ryrie and J. Alexander	20 0 0	30 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Dam, £450
" No. 2 ..	Ryrie Brothers ..	20 0 0	70 0 0	....	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	Nil
Cardington ..	John M'Niven ..	40 0 0	70 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	..	..	3,000	"
Cheeseman's Creek ..	James Keenan ..	37 10 0	40 0 0	....	2 10 0	G.A.	..	..	640	"
Cobong ..	C. D. Clements ..	45 0 0	60 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	"
Coradgery ..	Bray and Palmer ..	55 0 0	120 0 0	....	65 0 0	..	..	..	..	"
Condabalan ..	P. J. and A. Street ..	45 0 0	82 10 0	....	37 10 0	..	2 A.	..	2,125	Fencing, £735
Colonel ..	W. W. Richardson & J. L. Richardson	30 0 0	35 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	Fencing, yards, and house, £300
Coolee or Beardina ..	A. Cruickshank, A. Cruickshank, and W. W. Brocklehurst.	40 0 0	80 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	2 A.	..	..	Nil
Cookandoon ..	Ryrie and Alexander ..	45 0 0	80 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	..	U.	..	3 huts and yards, £300
Curra Creek ..	Thomas MacCulloch ..	18 0 0	40 0 0	....	22 0 0	..	..	..	Small reserve	Hut and paddock, £30
Cullenburrawang ..	J. H. Stewart ..	35 0 0	40 0 0	....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	..	250	Huts, £30
Cuddell ..	J. A. Gardiner and H. Kater	10 0 0	30 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Nil
Darobel ..	Ryrie and Alexander ..	40 0 0	80 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	Cottage, huts, sheepyards, and washpen, £200
Delga ..	J. McPhillamy ..	30 0 0	68 0 0	....	38 0 0	..	..	U.	160	Fencing, £300
Dooran ..	Ryrie and Alexander ..	22 10 0	60 0 0	....	37 10 0	..	..	..	Nil	Huts and yards, £50
Draggy ..	John McPhillamy ..	40 0 0	50 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	Nil

Dulhunty Plains	Moss Joshua	50 0 0	75 0 0	....	25 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Tank and paddock, £230
Rena Weena	Ryrie and Alexander	40 0 0	80 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	..	U.	80	Woolshed, cottage, &c., washpen, out-buildings, yards, &c., £1,060
Ellengerah	F. S. Cox and A. H. Cox	45 0 0	60 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	2 A.	..	640	Fencing, stockyard, cottage, garden, out-buildings, £850
Esperance	Jane Wild, Martha Kateen, and G. Wood	49 10 0	49 10 0	....	.....	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Cottage, wells, yards, £500
Eurimbola	F. Lord	50 0 0	70 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	..	U.	2,530	Nil
Fifteen-mile Waterhole	G. and J. Palmer	50 0 0	26 10 0	3 10 0	.....	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Gangary	J. T. Neale	35 0 0	65 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	2 A.	..	160	Fencing, stockyard, hut, wells, &c., £500
Galwarry	Charles Icely	16 0 0	30 0 0	....	14 0 0	G.A.	..	..	Nil	Nil
Gamboola	John Smith	15 10 0	25 0 0	....	9 10 0	..	..	..	160	2 tanks, £60
Genanigi	J. N. Gilmour	125 0 0	180 0 0	....	55 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	Nil
Genarin .. .. .	.. .. .	20 0 0	45 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	2 A.	..	..	..
Goonoo	F. Lord	50 0 0	52 0 0	....	2 0 0	..	..	U.	400	Dam, £30
Goolagoola	A. W. Robertson and J. Rutherford	29 0 0	32 0 0	....	3 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Dams, yards, hut, and fencing, £630
Goinbla	Charles Icely	25 0 0	62 0 0	....	37 0 0	G.A.	..	..	..	Nil
Gradell	John Strahorn	75 0 0	85 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	2 A.	..	..	..
Grawhey	A. W. Robertson and J. Rutherford	45 0 0	80 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	..	..	400	Huts, stockyards, and fencing, £400
Gradgerly	Robert Martin	50 0 0	120 0 0	....	70 0 0	G.A.	..	..	300	Fencing, house, and yard, £1,200
Gulgo	Thomas Power	35 0 0	60 10 0	....	25 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Stockyard, house, and paddock, £400
Gunning	Robert Martin	40 0 0	62 10 0	....	22 10 0	G.A.	..	..	..	Paddock, yards, and house, £450
Gunningbland .. .. .	.. .. .	50 0 0	83 0 0	....	33 0 0	..	..	..	..	Dam, paddock, house, and yard, £630
Gunningbar, New Station	J. T. Neale	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	.....	..	2 A.	..	160	Fencing, £200
Gunnegaldra	Commercial Banking Company	30 0 0	65 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Fencing, yards, house, &c., £584
Gunningbar (Merryanbone)	W. C. Wentworth and the Rep. of the late J. Christie	50 0 0	80 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	..	U.	..	Yards, huts, and fencing, £150
Gunningbar (Wallah Wallah)	Ryrie and Alexander	35 0 0	75 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	Hut, and yards, £20
Hermitage East	Richard Ridge	37 10 0	70 0 0	....	32 10 0	..	..	..	40	Fencing, £250
Kyargathur	Isaac Shepherd, junior	100 0 0	150 0 0	....	50 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Paddocks, stockyard, house, and fencing, £500
Lower Canonba	James Ashcroft	50 0 0	70 0 0	....	20 0 0	G.A.	..	..	160	Fencing, £640
Lower Darroobalgie	Mary Hibberson, H. A. Maynard, and J. Nichol	320 10 0	44 0 0	....	11 10 0	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Lower Peelogowarina	J. A. Gardiner	40 0 0	70 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	..	U.	..	Fencing and huts, £670
Lower Willi East	Henry Rotton	30 0 0	45 0 0	....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	..	Public-house, stockyards, huts, and paddock, £300
Manwanga	Robert Martin	100 0 0	150 0 0	....	50 0 0	..	..	..	40	Dam and fencing, £770
Mickybill	Isaac Shepherd, junior	120 0 0	150 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, £800
Molong Swamps	Thomas Kite	15 0 0	20 0 0	....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	..	400	Nil
Molong Runs	Andrew Kerr	15 0 0	25 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	2 A.	..	600	..
Molong Nyraung	S. and J. Alexander	17 0 0	25 0 0	....	8 0 0	G.A.	..	..	1,030	Huts, yards, paddock, and garden, £230
Mount Foster	F. S. and A. H. Cox	70 0 0	100 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	Nil
Mogong	Edward Coady	31 5 0	40 0 0	....	8 15 0	G.A.	..	..	1,204	Fencing, house, yards, dams, paddocks, £3,000
Mulgathery	Robert Martin	120 0 0	150 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	..	..	Nil	Dam, £80
Murrinderry	Andrew Kerr	40 0 0	86 0 0	....	46 0 0	..	..	U.	320	Cottage, outbuildings, stockyard, and fencing, £200
Mullah	George Oakes	40 0 0	75 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	..	..	40	Nil
Mullingudgery	A. Ferguson	50 0 0	75 0 0	....	25 0 0	G.A.	..	..	1,610	Cottage, yards, house, paddock, dam, and woolshed, £450
Mumblebone	A. Cruickshank	70 0 0	80 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	Fencing, £500
Mungaree East	J. W. Gilmore	62 10 0	75 0 0	....	22 10 0	..	2 A.	..	1,920	..
Mungaree West	John Strahorn	65 0 0	85 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	..	U.	Nil	..
Myall Camp North	J. W. Gilmour	25 0 0	30 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	2 A.	..	..	..
.. South .. .. .	.. .. .	25 0 0	30 0 0	....	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Nanima	J. J. Campbell	41 0 0	60 0 0	....	19 0 0	G.A.	..	..	..	..
Narramine	W. C. Wentworth and the Representative of the late J. Christie	100 0 0	140 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	..	..	1,600	Dam, stockyard, and huts, £250
Narroogal	John Maxwell	20 0 0	30 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	..	..	4,252	Fencing, huts, and yards, £160
Narradandarry	J. S. Campbell	36 0 0	50 0 0	....	14 0 0	..	..	..	800	Nil
Nine-mile Waterhole	F. Martell	25 0 0	32 0 0	....	7 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, £175
Nooary	Robt. M'Phillamy	10 0 0	20 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	..	Nil
Obella	T. M'Culloch	60 0 0	100 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	2 A.	..	..	..

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser	Two Appraisers	Umpire	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Wellington District—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Old Gunningbar ..	J. A. Gardiner & H. Kater ..	35 0 0	80 0 0	....	45 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, stockyards, and huts, £680
On the Mara Creek ..	A. W. Robertson & J. Rutherford ..	80 0 0	155 0 0	....	75 0 0	..	"	..	"	Fencing, stockyard, huts, and paddocks, £700.
Opposite Derribong ..	F. Harris ..	50 0 0	49 0 0	10 0 0	....	G.A.	"	..	Nil	Nil
The Oaks ..	John M'Phillamy ..	41 0 0	50 0 0	....	9 0 0	..	2 A.	..	"	Fencing, £400
Tinnee or Gerothery ..	Thomas M'Colloch ..	42 0 0	85 8 4	....	43 8 4	..	"	U.	2,380	Dams, £90
Tilga ..	Edward Coady ..	34 10 0	40 0 0	....	5 10 0	G.A.	"	..	1,960	Nil
Tomingley ..	J. W. Gilmour ..	25 0 0	50 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	"
Trangi & Gowan ..	A. & A. Cruickshank & W. W. Brocklehurst.	60 0 0	100 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	"	..	"	Buildings, woolshed, huts, sheepyards, fencing, &c., £650
Trajares ..	J. J. Campbell ..	65 0 0	90 0 0	....	25 0 0	G.A.	"	..	"	Nil
Turribong (Derribong) ..	A. T. Kerr ..	105 0 0	180 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	"	U.	1,280	"
Upper Canonba East ..	James Ashcroft ..	50 0 0	70 0 0	....	20 0 0	G.A.	"	..	Temporary reserve as Common	House, kitchen, stores, &c., stockyard and paddock, £600
West ..	John Brown ..	40 0 0	60 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	"	U.	320	Fencing, £450
Upper Daroobalgie ..	James Twaddle ..	21 0 0	30 0 0	....	9 0 0	G.A.	"	..	1,230	Nil
Upper Geraway ..	E. B. Cornish & A. Cruickshank ..	50 0 0	75 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Stockyard, buildings, and fencing, £400
Upper Gunningbar ..	J. A. Gardiner & H. Kater ..	40 0 0	65 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	"	..	"	Fencing, house, stores, and woolshed, £1,775
Upper Weeli East ..	J. A. Gardiner ..	30 0 0	70 0 0	....	40 0 0	..	"	U.	"	Fencing, £270
Warren ..	F. Chapman & W. Rand ..	85 0 0	150 0 0	....	65 0 0	..	"	"	680	Stockyards, buildings, cottages, and fencing, £435
Waughandary ..	A. W. Robertson & J. Rutherford ..	45 0 0	80 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	"	"	Nil	Hut, dam, and fencing, £300
Wandoo Wandering ..	John Strachorn ..	75 0 0	75 0 0	....	....	..	"	"	2,160	Fencing and dams, £1,200
Warraberry and St. Giles ..	F. Martell ..	22 0 0	40 0 0	....	18 0 0	..	"	"	Nil	Nil
Waterholes ..	C. M'Phillamy & T. A. Smith ..	16 0 0	25 0 0	....	9 0 0	G.A.	"	..	"	"
Wallenbillen ..	Susanna Phillips ..	30 0 0	32 0 0	....	2 0 0	..	"	U.	"	Fencing, £200
Walaba ..	J. H. Stewart ..	50 0 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	....	G.A.	"	..	"	Nil
Weiraguari ..	James Draper ..	18 0 0	86 0 0	....	68 0 0	..	"	"	"	"
Weatherwaugh ..	J. F. Josephson ..	15 0 0	16 0 0	....	1 0 0	..	2 A.	..	"	"
Weemohoa ..	A. A. Cruickshank & W. W. Brocklehurst.	85 0 0	120 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	"	..	80	Fencing, house, &c., sheepstations, dams, tanks, and yards, £1,100
West Cobung ..	C. D. Clements ..	25 0 0	60 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	"	U.	Nil	Nil
Willandra ..	W. & S. Gardiner ..	35 0 0	50 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	"	"	"	Huts, £30
Willa (Mara Creek) ..	John Gardiner ..	27 10 0	40 0 0	....	12 10 0	..	2 A.	"	"	Fencing, £200
Willydah and Temoin ..	A. Cruickshank, A. Cruickshank, & W. W. Brocklehurst.	20 0 0	30 0 0	....	10 0 0	..	"	..	"	Dams, wells, tanks, yards, huts, &c., £180
Willoi ..	John Dargin ..	30 0 0	30 10 0	....	0 10 0	..	"	..	"	Nil
Willoree ..	Walter Douglas ..	39 0 0	30 0 0	....	....	G.A.	"	..	"	"
Willie ..	R. Ridge ..	45 0 0	70 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	"	U.	40	Fencing, £400
Willerie and Blowan ..	B. O'Mullen ..	45 0 0	90 0 0	....	45 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	House, stockyard, paddocks, sheds, huts, and troughs, £1,250
Willondra ..	Charles Icely ..	50 0 0	70 0 0	....	20 0 0	G.A.	"	..	"	Nil
Woolawigny ..	Moss Joshua ..	40 0 0	60 0 0	....	20 0 0	..	"	..	"	Fencing, dam, and huts, £550
Woolagoola ..	A. W. Robertson & J. Rutherford ..	25 0 0	80 0 0	....	55 0 0	..	"	U.	"	Dam, huts, and yards, £150
Wundabudgerry ..	" ..	70 0 0	150 0 0	....	80 0 0	..	"	..	"	Huts, stockyard, and fencing, £600
Wyabray ..	John Dargin ..	90 0 0	90 0 0	....	....	..	2 A.	"	"	Fencing and huts, £400
Yama ..	Charles M'Phillamy ..	41 0 0	70 0 0	....	29 0 0	G.A.	"	..	714	Nil
Yalindori ..	Andrew Kerr ..	30 0 0	90 0 0	....	60 0 0	..	"	U.	640	Dam and wells, £120
Yarralamboine ..	W. C. Wentworth & the Reps. of the late J. Christie.	40 0 0	75 0 0	....	35 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Stockyard, huts, garden, &c., £250
Yamba Yamba ..	B. O'Mullen ..	90 0 0	90 0 0	....	....	..	"	..	"	Nil
Yengoura ..	H. Clements ..	125 0 0	137 10 0	....	12 10 0	G.A.	"	..	"	"
Yhababong ..	John Brown ..	40 0 0	70 0 0	....	30 0 0	..	"	U.	640	Fencing and dam, £420
Youningbil ..	A. Cruickshank, A. Cruickshank, & W. W. Brocklehurst.	45 0 0	70 0 0	25 0 0	..	2 A.	..	Nil	Stockyard, paddock, and hut, £350

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Camboogle Cambang ..	W. & S. Gardiner	31 0 0	45 0 0	14 0 0	U.	5,764	Fencing and huts, £210	
Darouble, East ..	John Brown	32 10 0	50 0 0	17 10 0	.. 2 A.	..	Nil	Fencing, £200	
" West ..	"	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	.....	.. ..	..	"	Fencing, £665
Dundullamal ..	W. W. & E. Brocklehurst	20 0 0	45 0 0	....	25 0 0	.. ..	U.	5,864	Hut and yards, £30
Eugeldry ..	John Corse	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	.....	.. 2 A.	..	Nil	House, stockyard, and dam, £250
Little River ..	J. F. Josephson	25 0 0	38 10 0	....	13 10 0	.. ..	U.	80	Woolshed and huts, £300
Loombah ..	R. T. B. Gaden	18 0 0	40 0 0	....	22 0 0	.. ..	"	80	Dam, £50
Lower Muddall, West ..	John Brown	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	.....	.. 2 A.	..	Nil	Dam, £350
Meadows ..	John Rake	35 0 0	66 0 0	....	31 0 0	.. ..	U.	80	Nil
Nyingan, East ..	Andrew Kerr	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	.....	.. ..	"	Nil	"
" West ..	Mary Monaghan	28 0 0	30 0 0	....	2 0 0	G.A.	..	"	House and stockyard, £250
Tarrangan, East ..	David Dalziell	35 0 0	32 0 0	3 0 0	.....	.. 2 A.	..	"	House, stockyard, and paddock, £200
The Plains ..	James Keenan	32 10 0	40 0 0	....	7 10 0	.. ..	U.	"	House, stockyard, and paddock, £400
Upper Bugbudda ..	G. T. Hunt, T. B. Hunt, & Samuel Crawford	26 0 0	30 0 0	....	4 0 0	.. ..	"	"	Nil
Wambangalang ..	E. H. Lane	45 0 0	104 13 4	....	59 13 4	.. ..	"	1,452	"
West Bogan, No. 4 ..	W. W. & T. L. Richardson	35 0 0	115 8 0	....	80 8 0	.. 2 A.	..	Nil	House and fencing, £1,000
" No. 8 ..	F. S. & C. Hall	45 0 0	158 4 0	....	113 4 0	.. ..	U.	"	Fencing, £725
" No. 9 ..	E. S. Hall	47 10 0	84 0 0	....	36 10 0	.. ..	"	"	Homestead, stockyard, and fencing, £1,000
Adjoining Tabratong ..	William Lee	60 0 0	60 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	"	Dam, £200
Bugabada ..	William Ryan	20 0 0	30 0 0	....	10 0 0	.. ..	"	80	House and stockyard, £160
Burrawong ..	Francis Lord	85 0 0	103 0 0	....	18 0 0	.. ..	U.	1,600	Fencing, woolshed, hut, and dam, £600
Geary ..	D. M'Killop	12 0 0	17 10 0	....	5 10 0	.. ..	"	1,000	Nil
Mount Park (Euromedah) ..	Ryrie & Alexander	25 0 0	50 0 0	....	25 0 0	.. ..	"	1,120	3 huts, £40
Tabratong ..	William Lee	60 0 0	60 0 0	....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	Nil	House, huts, woolshed, and paddock, £475
Tunberry Bungan ..	C. Macphillamy	135 0 0	200 0 0	....	65 0 0	.. ..	U.	240	Nil
Upper Muddall, West ..	John Balfe	25 0 0	30 0 0	....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	640	House, stockyard, huts, and fencing, £840
Davy's Plains ..	Commercial Banking Company	145 0 0	145 0 0	....	.....	.. ..	"	Nil	Dams, well, and tanks, £1,000
Total		7,832 15 0	11,941 12 2	31 2 0	4,189 19 2					
										Less Increase .. £ 31 2 0
										Total Decrease .. £ 4,108 17 2

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Occupation of Lands,
Sydney, 11th October, 1871.

A. O. PRETIUS,
Chief Officer in Charge.

SUMMARY OF RUNS APPRAISED IN 1870.

Appraisements—1870.	No. of Runs.	New Rent.		Old Rent.		Increase.		Decrease.		Number of Acres alienated or reserved.	Estimated Value of Improvements.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Government Appraisers...	627	38,137	3 3	46,375	17 9	.....		8,238	14 6	1,462,256	473,431	0 0
„ Two Appraisers	419	38,642	0 6	51,621	9 8	.....		12,979	9 2	1,079,111	560,827	0 0
„ Umpires	453	30,558	4 0	49,972	10 1	.....		19,414	6 1	619,994	330,871	0 0
	1,499	107,337	7 9	147,969	17 6	.....		40,632	9 9	3,161,361	1,365,129	0 0

Occupation of Lands,
Sydney, 11 October, 1871.

A. O. PRETIOUS,
Chief Officer in Charge.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF RUNS APPRAISED IN 1870.

District.	Appraised by—	No. of Runs	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of Acres Alienated or Reserved.	Estimated Value of Improvements.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Albert	Government Appraiser ..	27	1,049 0 0	895 0 0	154 0 0	.....	1,400	6,323 0 0
	Umpire	13	468 0 0	570 0 0	.....	102 0 0	320	2,554 0 0
	Totals	40	1,517 0 0	1,465 0 0	154 0 0	102 0 0	1,720	8,877 0 0
					Less decrease	102 0 0		
				Total increase	52 0 0			
Bligh	Government Appraiser ..	72	2,900 0 0	3,822 10 0	.....	922 10 0	11,569	12,326 0 0
	Two Appraisers	56	2,198 0 0	3,595 8 0	.....	1,397 8 0	9,230	23,029 0 0
	Umpire	123	4,556 0 0	7,888 11 6	.....	3,282 11 6	40,531	26,725 0 0
	Totals	251	9,654 0 0	15,256 9 6	.....	5,602 9 6	61,330	62,080 0 0
Clarence ..	Government Appraiser ..	9	690 0 0	882 0 0	.....	192 0 0	4,769	3,910 0 0
	Two Appraisers	12	869 0 0	1,255 0 0	.....	386 0 0	42,912	10,348 0 0
	Umpire	1	100 0 0	110 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	400 0 0
	Totals	22	1,659 0 0	2,247 0 0	.....	588 0 0	47,681	14,658 0 0
Darling	Government Appraiser ..	1	10 0 0	30 12 6	.....	20 12 6	.....	.....
	Two Appraisers	1	10 0 0	31 0 0	.....	21 0 0	.....	.....
	Umpire	34	2,196 0 0	5,613 12 6	.....	3,417 12 6	12,850	30,248 0 0
	Totals	36	2,216 0 0	5,675 5 0	.....	3,459 5 0	12,850	30,248 0 0
Gwydir	Government Appraiser ..	21	1,786 10 0	1,796 10 0	.....	10 0 0	7,640	9,800 0 0
	Two Appraisers	26	2,798 10 0	3,131 4 0	.....	332 14 0	35,980	34,108 0 0
	Umpire	64	5,526 10 0	8,689 0 0	.....	3,162 10 0	171,907	80,468 0 0
	Totals	111	10,111 10 0	13,616 14 0	.....	3,505 4 0	215,527	124,376 0 0
Lachlan	Government Appraiser ..	179	10,059 15 0	12,655 4 3	.....	2,595 9 3	591,140	127,704 0 0
	Two Appraisers	92	7,834 5 0	11,345 7 8	.....	3,511 2 8	252,465	111,660 0 0
	Umpire	6	447 4 0	735 6 0	.....	288 2 0	8,693	3,208 0 0
	Totals	277	18,341 4 0	24,735 17 11	.....	6,394 13 11	852,298	242,572 0 0
Liverpool Plains	Government Appraiser ..	22	1,902 10 9	2,394 1 3	.....	491 10 6	95,751	9,086 0 0
	Two Appraisers	26	2,035 0 0	3,170 14 0	.....	1,135 14 0	71,342	6,613 0 0
	Umpire	84	6,419 10 0	11,250 8 9	.....	4,830 18 9	205,089	73,344 0 0
	Totals	132	10,357 0 9	16,815 4 0	.....	6,458 3 3	372,182	88,993 0 0
Macleay	Government Appraiser ..	1	20 0 0	25 0 0	.....	5 0 0	150	100 0 0
Monaro	Government Appraiser ..	8	185 0 0	151 10 0	33 10 0	.....	2,364	330 0 0
Murrumbidgee	Government Appraiser ..	142	10,064 7 6	11,014 0 0	.....	949 12 6	425,953	258,067 0 0
	Two Appraisers	97	16,228 8 0	17,918 0 0	.....	1,689 12 0	441,787	329,185 0 0
	Umpire	34	6,040 5 0	6,986 6 6	.....	946 1 6	102,735	87,365 0 0
	Totals	273	32,333 0 6	35,918 6 6	.....	3,585 6 0	970,475	674,617 0 0
New England	Government Appraiser ..	72	6,078 15 0	8,124 13 9	.....	2,045 18 9	267,729	33,510 0 0
	Two Appraisers	51	4,036 17 6	7,397 12 6	.....	3,360 15 0	219,365	26,375 0 0
	Umpire	9	581 0 0	1,277 0 0	.....	696 0 0	34,452	5,535 0 0
	Totals	132	10,696 12 6	16,799 6 3	.....	6,102 18 9	521,546	65,420 0 0
Warrego	Government Appraiser ..	14	807 10 0	1,118 13 0	.....	311 3 0	3,000	1,750 0 0
	Two Appraisers	6	412 0 0	439 10 0	.....	27 10 0	.....	675 0 0
	Umpire	18	1,194 15 0	1,764 9 2	.....	569 14 2	5,687	3,885 0 0
	Totals	38	2,414 5 0	3,322 12 2	.....	908 7 2	8,687	6,310 0 0
Wellington	Government Appraiser ..	59	2,583 15 0	3,466 3 0	.....	882 8 0	50,791	10,575 0 0
	Two Appraisers	52	2,220 0 0	3,337 13 6	.....	1,117 13 6	6,030	18,834 0 0
	Umpire	67	3,029 0 0	5,137 15 8	.....	2,108 15 8	37,730	17,140 0 0
	Totals	178	7,832 15 0	11,941 12 2	.....	4,108 17 2	94,551	46,549 0 0

Occupation of Lands,
Sydney, 11 October, 1871.A. O. PRETIUS,
Chief Officer in Charge.

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

RETURN OF RUNS APPRAISED

IN

1871.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
25 *January*, 1872.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

RETURN OF RUNS APPRAISED IN 1871.

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Gov. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	Estimated Area.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Albert District.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				acres		
Alma	Frederick Augustus Stratford ..	30 0 0	35 0 0	.....	55 0 0	..	..	U.	128,000	Nil	Well and whim, £200
Analarra	Robert Barr Smith	28 0 0	30 0 0	.....	2 0 0	..	..	..	20,000	..	Fencing, £85
Back of Campadere	J. Blackwood & C. Ibbotson ..	20 0 0	45 0 0	.....	25 0 0	..	..	..	31,000	..	Nil
Back of Winbar	James Brown	20 0 0	30 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	..	32,000	..	..
Balara	James Brown	28 0 0	50 0 0	.....	22 0 0	..	..	..	58,000	..	3 huts, drafting yards, &c., £50
Balakkava	Frederick Augustus Stratford ..	30 0 0	60 0 0	.....	30 0 0	..	..	..	128,000	..	Nil
Banjsh	S. G. Henty and R. Henty ..	12 0 0	22 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	..	32,000	..	..
Basin Bank	W. Kaye, G. Butchart, & J. G. Dougherty.	25 0 0	65 0 0	.....	40 0 0	..	..	..	53,000	..	..
Batthing Spring	James M'Culloch & R. Sellar ..	18 0 0	32 0 0	.....	14 0 0	..	..	..	32,000	..	..
Beyond Outer Minden	F. S. & S. Staughton	19 0 0	30 10 0	.....	11 10 0	..	..	..	35,000	..	..
Blenheim Back Plains	J. J. Phelps	45 0 0	49 0 0	.....	4 0 0	..	..	..	72,000	..	Fencing, huts, stockyard, and dam, £135
Booborowie	W. Kaye, G. Butchart, & J. G. Dougherty.	53 0 0	80 0 0	.....	27 0 0	..	..	..	62,000	..	Well and huts, £110
Brainerd	S. T. Staughton & S. G. Staughton ..	40 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	.....	..	..	..	61,000	..	Fencing, £150
Buona	S. G. Henty & R. Henty	12 0 0	30 0 0	.....	18 0 0	..	..	..	46,000	..	Nil
Butha Butha, No. 4.	William Henry Suttor	14 0 0	30 0 0	.....	16 0 0	G.A.	..	..	14,000	..	Tank and dam, £145
Calcoo	J. F. M'Mullen	17 17 0	35 0 0	.....	17 3 0	..	..	U.	26,830	..	Fencing, £640
Calligeeena	James Brown	17 17 0	35 0 0	.....	17 3 0	..	..	..	26,880	..	Fencing, £120
Coonbaralba	F. A. Stratford	48 0 0	75 0 0	.....	27 0 0	..	..	..	128,640	320	Wells, £30
Cowary	Staughton Brothers	22 0 0	30 15 6	.....	8 15 6	..	..	..	44,000	Nil	Well, fencing, huts, and yards, £617
Dunlop South-west, back run No. 3	R. A. A. Morehead & M. Young ..	17 0 0	45 0 0	.....	28 0 0	..	..	..	69,120	..	Nil
East Barigo	James M'Culloch & R. Sellar ..	12 0 0	20 0 0	.....	8 0 0	..	..	..	23,000	..	..
Farmcoat	F. A. Stratford	10 0 0	32 0 0	.....	22 0 0	..	2 A.	..	19,000	..	..
Gurroogaa	J. F. M'Mullen	17 17 0	35 0 0	.....	17 3 0	..	..	U.	26,830	..	Fencing, £520
Inkerman	James M'Culloch & R. Sellar ..	30 0 0	80 0 0	.....	50 0 0	..	..	..	128,000	..	Nil
Kallara	J. Blackwood & C. Ibbotson ..	120 0 0	31 1 0	88 19 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	67,000	..	Head station, paddock, woolshed, and huts, £1,500
Kars	F. A. Stratford	25 0 0	65 0 0	.....	40 0 0	..	..	U.	78,800	40	Nil
Kerie Back Run, No. 1.	J. Blackwood and C. Ibbotson ..	15 0 0	36 0 0	.....	21 0 0	..	..	..	33,200	Nil	..
Kooltoo	S. G. Henty & R. Henty	26 0 0	40 0 0	.....	14 0 0	..	..	..	65,000	..	Well and troughing, £70
Lower Talyawalka	Joseph J. Phelps	40 0 0	46 0 0	.....	6 0 0	..	..	..	69,000	..	Fencing, well, dams, stockyard, and huts, £1,415
MacCulloch's Range	Martin Shanahan & P. A. Jennings	10 0 0	33 0 0	.....	23 0 0	..	..	..	41,000	..	Nil
Manara	George Stratford	18 0 0	30 0 0	.....	12 0 0	G.A.	..	..	61,000	40	..
Manara North .. .. .	.. .. .	10 0 0	30 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	..	..	23,000	Nil	Hut, yards, and tank, £15
Manara North, No. 1. .. .. .	.. .. .	12 0 0	30 0 0	.....	18 0 0	..	..	..	63,000	..	Hut and yards, £10
Manara North, No. 2 .. .. .	.. .. .	10 0 0	30 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	..	..	18,000	..	Hut, yard, and tank, £15
Manara North, No. 3 .. .. .	.. .. .	10 0 0	30 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	..	..	30,000	..	Hut and yard, £10
Manara North, No. 4 .. .. .	.. .. .	15 0 0	30 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	..	..	64,000	..	Hut and yards, £10
Marle	Staughton Brothers	20 0 0	30 15 6	.....	10 15 6	..	..	..	58,000	..	Tanks, huts, and yards, £40
Mary Mary back run	E. H. Acres	30 0 0	40 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	2 A.	..	30,000	..	Dams, store, cellar, and stockyard, £440
Menderie	David Reid	27 0 0	50 0 0	.....	23 0 0	..	..	U.	64,000	..	2 wells, £500
Minden	S. T. & S. G. Staughton	23 0 0	30 0 0	.....	7 0 0	..	..	..	30,000	..	Fencing, £170
Mount Gipps	James M'Culloch & R. Sellar ..	50 0 0	100 0 0	.....	50 0 0	..	..	..	128,000	..	Fencing, woolshed, tank, well, and dam, £2,800
Mount Jack .. .. .	.. .. .	15 0 0	30 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	..	..	64,000	..	Nil
Mount M'Pherson East	W. Kaye, G. Butchart, & J. G. Dougherty.	73 0 0	100 0 0	.....	27 0 0	..	..	..	43,000	..	Head station, woolshed, well, and dam, £720
Mount M'Pherson, block A	John Ryan & The Hon. N. Fitzgerald ..	20 0 0	45 0 0	.....	25 0 0	..	..	..	62,000	..	Nil
Mount M'Pherson West, No. 1	James M'Culloch & R. Sellar ..	17 0 0	40 0 0	.....	23 0 0	..	..	..	48,000	..	..
Mount M'Pherson West, No. 2 .. .. .	.. .. .	25 0 0	50 0 0	.....	25 0 0	..	..	..	66,000	..	..
Mulca Gaari	Walter Duffield	47 0 0	30 0 0	17 0 0	.....	..	..	..	95,000	..	Fencing, hut, and yards, £830
Muntawa	James M'Culloch & R. Sellar ..	15 0 0	33 0 0	.....	18 0 0	..	..	..	38,000	..	Nil
Myall Block, No. 4	James Brown	22 0 0	30 0 0	.....	8 0 0	..	..	..	62,000	..	Hut, yards, &c., £35

Myali	James Brown	91 0 0	51 11 0	39 9 0	.....	..	..	U.	52,000	Nil	House in course of construction kitchen, and paddeck, £500
Myali Back Run	James "	33 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	.....	..	..	"	38,000	"	Nil
Narrowa	James M'Colloch & R. Sellar	27 0 0	70 0 0	.....	43 0 0	..	..	"	41,000	"	Well, £50
Nelia Gaari	Walter Duffield	38 0 0	30 0 0	8 0 0	.....	..	..	"	93,000	"	Hut and yards, £90
Outer Albermarle and Henley	J. J. Phelps	60 0 0	105 0 0	.....	45 0 0	..	..	"	57,000	"	Fencing, dam, yards, and huts, £910
Outer Back Culpaulen, East	M. Shanahan & P. A. Jennings	19 0 0	35 0 0	.....	17 0 0	..	..	"	41,000	"	Fencing and well, £620
Outer Bonley	Walter Duffield	32 10 0	30 0 0	.....	47 10 0	..	..	"	97,000	"	Well and whim, £200
Outer Back Brainerd	S. T. & S. G. Staughton	25 0 0	57 12 0	.....	32 12 0	..	..	"	55,000	"	Well, hut, horse-paddock, and tank, £600
Outer Back Minden	"	10 0 0	37 0 0	.....	27 0 0	G.A.	..	"	13,000	"	Fencing, £200
Outer Brainerd	"	28 0 0	38 8 0	.....	10 8 0	..	..	U.	40,000	40	Fencing and hut, £350
Outer Minden	"	23 0 0	61 0 0	.....	28 0 0	..	..	"	30,000	Nil	Dam and fencing, £1,350
Outer Culpaulin	Walter Duffield	44 0 0	90 0 0	.....	46 0 0	..	..	"	100,000	"	Well and whims, £240
Outer Culpaulin East	M. Shanahan & P. A. Jennings	19 0 0	30 5 0	.....	11 5 0	..	..	"	20,000	"	Fencing, £210
Outer Curranyale	"	23 0 0	30 5 0	.....	7 5 0	..	..	"	22,500	"	Fencing, £630
Outer Curranyale, Back Plains	"	28 0 0	60 0 0	.....	32 0 0	..	..	"	45,000	"	Fencing and dams, £1,030
Outer Dunlop, North-west	R. A. A. Morehead & M. Young	38 0 0	50 0 0	.....	12 0 0	..	..	"	92,800	"	Nil
Outer Dunlop, South-west	"	50 0 0	75 0 0	.....	25 0 0	..	..	"	107,000	"	"
Outer Merry	W. H. Suttor	53 0 0	85 0 0	.....	32 0 0	..	..	"	68,000	"	"
Outer Mount McPherson, East	W. Kaye, G. Butchart, & J. G. Dougharty	45 0 0	80 0 0	.....	35 0 0	..	..	"	60,000	"	Sheep-yards and huts, £30
Outer Newfoundland, No. 1	James Graham	30 0 0	45 0 0	.....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	"	49,000	"	Nil
Outer Newfoundland, No. 2	"	20 0 0	35 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	..	"	54,000	"	"
Outer Pamamaroo	The English, Scottish, & Australian Chartered Bank.	150 0 0	30 0 0	120 0 0	.....	..	..	U.	166,000	"	Well, cutting in lake, £550
Outer Weinteriga	Walter Duffield	45 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	.....	..	..	U.	80,000	"	Fencing, huts, and yards, £405
Outer Woytchugga, East	M. Shanahan & P. A. Jennings	45 0 0	125 0 0	.....	80 0 0	..	..	"	50,000	"	Fencing, £228
Redan	J. M'Colloch & R. Sellar	14 0 0	20 0 0	.....	6 0 0	G.A.	..	"	62,000	"	Nil
Silistria	F. A. Stratford	27 0 0	65 0 0	.....	38 0 0	..	..	U.	84,000	"	"
Sturt's Meadows	Abraham Wallace	19 0 0	30 10 0	.....	11 10 0	G.A.	..	"	63,000	"	Well and dam, £60
Sturt's Meadows, North	"	10 0 0	32 0 0	.....	22 0 0	..	..	"	37,000	"	Well, no value
Talyawalka	Joseph J. Phelps	58 0 0	69 12 0	.....	11 12 0	..	..	U.	61,000	"	Fencing, dams, and well, £1,075
Ulollie	James M'Colloch & Robt. Sellar	50 0 0	60 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	"	64,000	40	House, woolshed, stores, outhouses, well, dairy, huts, and yards, £1,400
Uncana	David Reid	30 0 0	60 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	..	"	64,000	Nil	Head station, outhouses, woolshed, stockyard, £600
Walleria, Outer Run	W. H. Suttor, junr.	30 0 0	40 0 0	.....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	"	30,000	"	Nil
Walker's 22 Camp	John Ryan & the Hon. N. Fitzgerald	76 0 0	61 11 0	24 9 0	.....	..	..	U.	44,000	"	Dwelling-house, kitchen, store, cellar, yard, and fencing, £320
Walker's 22 Camp, back run	"	33 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	.....	..	..	"	38,000	"	Nil
Warramutty, West	William Henry Suttor	28 0 0	40 0 0	.....	12 0 0	G.A.	..	"	35,000	320	House, cellar, huts, yards, tanks, and dams, £500
Weelong Outer Run	"	30 0 0	40 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	"	32,000	Nil	Nil
Wigilla	Edward H. Acres	28 0 0	65 0 0	.....	37 0 0	..	..	U.	64,000	"	"
Wongolarroo	John Franklin M'Mullen	28 0 0	60 0 0	.....	32 0 0	2 A.	..	"	46,000	"	"
Woombup	S. G. Henty & Richmond Henty	12 0 0	20 0 0	.....	8 0 0	..	..	U.	44,000	"	"
Yerndambool	The English, Scottish, & Australian Chartered Bank.	24 0 0	40 0 0	.....	16 0 0	..	..	"	50,600	"	"
Callindra	R. B. Smith	55 0 0	55 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	U.	63,000	"	Fencing, hut, and yards, £395
Dilkoosha	"	38 0 0	38 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	"	32,000	"	Fencing, hut, and yards, £235
Dilkoosha, North	"	38 0 0	38 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	"	32,000	"	Fencing, £70
Outer Cabrilla	"	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	"	60,000	40	Fencing, tank, huts, and yards, £1,920
Outer Kambala	"	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	"	60,000	Nil	Fencing, hut, and yards, £730
Outer Mere, No. 3	R. A. A. Morehead & M. Young	13 0 0	30 0 0	.....	17 0 0	..	..	"	59,000	"	Nil
Rosstrevor	R. B. Smith	22 0 0	22 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	"	38,000	"	"
Totals		3,041 1 0	4,464 16 0	328 17 0	1,752 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Less Increase .. .. .	.....	328 17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bligh District.			Total Decrease .. .. .	.....	1,423 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Back Bibbejibbery	Jonathan L. Hassall	15 0 0	45 0 0	.....	30 0 0	2 A.	..	"	14,500	Nil	Fencing, £400
Back Carabear, block A.	Edward Flood	30 0 0	42 10 0	.....	12 10 0	..	..	"	38,000	230	Wells, huts, yards, and fencing, £295
Back Carabear, block B.	"	20 0 0	32 10 0	.....	12 10 0	..	..	"	18,000	Nil	Well, hut, yards, and fencing, £115

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	Estimated Area.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Bligh District—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				acres		
Back Kidgar	Henry Bell	20 0 0	27 10 0	.....	7 10 0	G.A.	..	..	9,400	Nil	House, tank, yards, and fencing, £350
Back Polly Brewery	"	25 0 0	27 10 0	.....	2 10 0	"	..	U.	17,700	"	Fencing, well, troughs, house, yards, &c., £500
Bogewon	Humas W. Bernard & P. Britton	85 0 0	85 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	28,500	"	House, huts, and fencing, £500
Boothaguy	George Rouse	10 0 0	30 0 0	.....	20 0 0	"	2 A.	..	6,000	"	Fencing, hut, and stockyard, £500
Carwell, No. 3	Henry Bell	15 0 0	40 0 0	.....	25 0 0	"	..	U.	21,600	"	Nil
Colomy	"	25 0 0	32 10 0	.....	7 10 0	"	..	..	14,500	"	Stockyard and out-houses, £50
Corno	G. Gibson & J. G. Gibson	25 0 0	50 0 0	.....	25 0 0	"	..	"	10,000	"	Nil
Coonamble North	J. B. Rundle	10 0 0	30 0 0	.....	20 0 0	"	2 A.	..	11,500	"	"
Coonamoona Back Run	"	22 0 0	55 0 0	.....	33 0 0	"	..	..	17,500	"	"
Calmeir	Grant, Morris, & J. Rawsthorne	31 0 0	30 10 0	0 10 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	11,500	"	Hut, yards, and fencing, £120
Eastern Back Bogenong	Thomas Britton	22 0 0	25 0 0	.....	3 0 0	"	..	..	8,200	"	Hut and yards
East Kidgar	Henry Bell	31 0 0	31 0 0	.....	.....	"	..	..	11,300	"	Nil
Eulawang	E. S. Hill	15 0 0	31 0 0	.....	16 0 0	"	..	..	4,000	"	"
Gidginbilla North	William Morris & Elizabeth Blackman	25 0 0	40 0 0	.....	15 0 0	"	2 A.	..	15,500	"	Dwelling-house, yards, &c., £300
Guabothoo, No. 2	Thomas C-dell	20 0 0	30 0 0	.....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	13,200	"	Nil
Guingunnigulla	Edward Flood	25 0 0	35 0 0	.....	10 0 0	"	2 A.	..	13,500	"	"
Gunnibong	John Jones	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	16,000	"	Dam, yards, hut, and paddock, £350
Gunniga	W. W. & E. Brocklehurst	10 0 0	30 0 0	.....	20 0 0	"	2 A.	..	8,000	"	Nil
Kialgara	Australian Joint Stock Bank	35 0 0	45 0 0	.....	10 0 0	"	..	U.	30,000	"	Hut and yards, £10
Lower Ningear	William Fanning & F. Fanning	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	18,400	"	Fencing, stockyard, dam, buildings, &c., £800
Mungagumbone	J. McLean	22 10 0	50 0 0	.....	27 10 0	"	..	U.	7,500	"	Fencing, hut, yards, paddock, well, &c., £520
New Engligh, No. 2	The Reprs. of the late J. Christie & W. C. Wentworth	20 0 0	40 0 0	.....	20 0 0	"	2 A.	..	9,100	"	Nil
New Geary	J. F. Josephson	32 0 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	42,000	"	Hut and yards, £25
Nimbria	William Fanning & F. Fanning	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....	.....	"	..	..	15,200	"	Fencing, yards, buildings, and dam, £1,000
Ninia	George Gibson & J. G. Gibson	25 0 0	50 0 0	.....	24 0 0	"	..	U.	19,000	"	Nil
Outer Back Kidgar	Henry Bell	20 0 0	27 10 0	.....	7 10 0	G.A.	..	..	8,400	"	Hut and yards, £80
Terambone, North	G. W. Allen	27 10 0	50 0 0	.....	22 10 0	"	..	U.	16,000	"	Fencing, £150
Do. South	"	20 0 0	40 0 0	.....	20 0 0	"	..	..	16,000	"	House, hut, yards, dam, and fencing, £600
The Beabone Waterhole	J. B. Rundle & the Reprs. of the late Edward Parsons	25 0 0	31 0 0	.....	6 0 0	"	2 A.	..	16,000	"	Stockyards, huts, troughs, wells, &c., £200
The Bochong Swamp	John Jones	25 0 0	33 0 0	.....	8 0 0	G.A.	..	..	11,000	"	Dam, paddock, wells, yards, tank, fencing, £700
The Box-tree Hole	"	20 0 0	33 0 0	.....	13 0 0	"	..	..	16,000	"	Nil
Tooolora	W. W. & E. Brocklehurst	27 10 0	30 0 0	.....	2 10 0	"	..	U.	14,700	"	"
Trailmon	Edward Flood	27 10 0	32 10 0	.....	5 0 0	"	2 A.	..	16,000	"	Hut and yards, £45
Turiga Swamp	Thomas Cadell	25 0 0	40 0 0	.....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	22,000	80	Sheep-yards and huts, £70
Urawilkey	A. Tangi & G. E. Auston	30 0 0	50 0 0	.....	20 0 0	"	..	U.	32,000	160	Yards and hut, £50
Urawilkey West	"	30 0 0	40 0 0	.....	10 0 0	"	..	..	17,350	260	Dam and yards, £280
Upper Pretty Plains	Richard Ridge	20 0 0	50 0 0	.....	30 0 0	"	2 A.	..	10,000	Nil	Nil
Warran Downs	Robert M'Phillamy	45 0 0	35 0 0	10 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	30,200	"	"
Western Back Bogenong	Thomas Britton	25 0 0	30 0 0	.....	5 0 0	"	..	..	9,600	"	Hut and yards, £50
West Kidgar	Henry Bell	31 0 0	31 0 0	.....	.....	"	..	..	11,700	"	Yards and hut, £50
Yowendah	Henry Moses	175 0 0	240 0 0	.....	65 0 0	"	..	U.	54,000	100	Nil
Totals		1,360 0 0	1,928 0 0	12 10 0	580 10 0						
				Less Increase	12 10 0						
				Total Decrease	568 0 0						
Clarence District.											
Boorook	G. Wheatley	75 0 0	85 0 0	.....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	49,280	Diggings opnd.	Hut, stockyard, and fences, £200
Cheviot Hills North	Harry Smith	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	"	..	..	19,840	"	Buildings, fences, and stockyards, £500
Cheviot Hills South	Merton Smith	19 0 0	19 0 0	.....	.....	"	..	..	17,920	Nil	House, garden, paddock, and stockyard, £200
Marydale	Thomas Fisher & Thomas Bawden	12 0 0	13 0 0	.....	1 0 0	"	..	..	16,000	"	Hut, shed, and yards, £60
Millera	The Reprs. of the late Philip Sullivan	65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	.....	"	..	..	35,200	"	Stockyard, £50
Newbold Grange	C. J. Walker	90 0 0	120 0 0	.....	30 0 0	"	..	..	52,480	200	Fence and yards, £60

Ogilvie's Cattle Station	W. & E. D. S. Ogilvie	14 0 0	22 0 0	8 0 0	G.A.	10,240	100	Nil	
Southgate	John Zullo	10 0 0	23 0 0	13 0 0	"	10,240	6,840	Hut, stockyard, and fencing, £124	
Undercliff	William Tyrrell, D.D., Bishop of Newcastle.	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	"	28,500	Nil	Hut, stockyard, and paddocks, £100
Winterville	James Swoeney	30 0 0	35 0 0	5 0 0	"	19,200	"	House, stockyards, and paddocks, £600	
Rocky River	Two Reps. of the late Philip Sullivan	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	"	21,320	"	Hut, stockyard, and garden, £65
Totals		435 0 0	502 0 0	67 0 0					
Darling District.									
Blenalben, No. 3	Joseph James Phelps	20 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0	U.	40,000	Nil	Well, £250	
Blenalben, No. 4.	"	30 0 0	45 0 0	15 0 0	"	50,000	"	Well, £500	
Becces's Plains, No. 1.	"	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	"	25,000	"	Fencing, £180
Bungalong	Wm. McLean	15 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	G.A.	22,000	"	Nil	
East Albermarle, block C	Joseph J. Phelps	30 0 0	60 0 0	30 0 0	U.	64,000	"	Fencing and well, £700	
East Barara	Joseph Barrett, F. May, and W. May	20 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	"	64,000	"	Nil	
Gulthul	Mrs. A. F. L. Cole	35 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	G.A.	51,360	"	Tanks and hut, £50	
Gnapanoola	W. L. and R. T. Reid	15 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	U.	32,000	"	Nil	
Inner or West Terrawyna	S. T. Staughton and S. G. Staughton	35 0 0	60 0 0	25 0 0	"	42,200	"	Fencing, £767	
Moorpa	John Crozier	35 0 0	26 11 6	8 8 6	"	29,500	"	Station, well, &c., £350	
Mount Dispersion, North-east	Donald Mackenzie	45 0 0	12 10 0	32 10 0	G.A.	74,000	"	Tank, yards, and huts, £250	
Mourte	W. L. and R. T. Reid	10 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	"	32,000	"	Nil	
Mundonah	Mrs. A. F. L. Cole	10 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	G.A.	62,720	"	"	
North Ana Branch	J. F. McMullen	45 0 0	40 0 0	5 0 0	U.	38,000	"	"	
North Mundonah	William Taylor	10 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	G.A.	62,720	"	"	
North Gulthul	Mrs. A. F. L. Cole	20 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	"	62,720	"	"	
Outer Munie Lower	The Reps. of late N. Chadwick	10 0 0	31 3 6	21 3 6	"	10,000	"	Sheep-station, £20	
Outer Nalvira	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	140 0 0	30 0 0	110 0 0	U.	95,000	"	Fencing, £360	
Outer Tapeo	The Reps. of late Dugald Fletcher	10 0 0	30 4 0	20 4 0	"	51,000	"	"	
Outer Tiltao	"	20 0 0	30 10 0	10 10 0	"	51,000	"	"	
Paringi	P. McFarlane	15 0 0	35 0 0	20 0 0	"	38,500	"	"	
Paringi Gaari	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	50 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	"	64,000	"	Well, &c., £500	
Pernolingay	John Franklin McMullen	50 0 0	31 0 0	19 0 0	"	40,960	"	Dam and huts, £200	
South Terryawyna	F. and S. S. Staughton	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	G.A.	16,000	"	Nil
Terryaweyna	S. T. Staughton and S. G. Staughton	100 0 0	90 0 0	10 0 0	U.	61,000	"	Woolshed, house, and fencing, £680	
Tooran	John Crozier	25 0 0	26 11 6	1 11 6	"	22,700	"	Nil	
Tyndiah	W. L. and R. T. Reid	25 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	"	32,000	"	"	
Undeethee	"	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	"	32,000	"	Well, £50
Waller	J. H. Douglas and A. Menzies	40 0 0	32 2 0	7 18 0	"	34,000	"	Nil	
Back Talyawalka	S. T. Staughton and S. G. Staughton	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	"	23,600	"	Fencing, £350
Totals		£ 955 0 0	1,000 12 6	232 16 6					
			Less Increase	.....				
			Total Decrease	.....				
Gwydir District.									
Biroo	Joseph Pearce	30 0 0	35 0 0	5 0 0	2 A.	15,360	Nil	Nil	
Boonaldoon	Benjamin Richards	70 0 0	75 0 0	5 0 0	"	30,000	"	"	
Boonoona	A. Town J. Onus, and A. Benson	48 0 0	30 2 6	17 17 6	U.	24,131	"	"	
Booraba	Richard Holmes	10 0 0	21 0 0	11 0 0	"	13,440	"	Well, trough, yard, huts, &c., £100	
Brigalow	Edward Wyld	25 0 0	40 0 0	15 0 0	2 A.	18,000	"	Nil	
Burrilla	Ebenezer Vickery	45 0 0	35 0 0	10 0 0	"	28,000	"	"	
Cagildool	Joseph Single	25 0 0	40 0 0	15 0 0	"	16,000	"	Hut and yards, £30	
Cap and Bonnet	W., R., Alex., E., and A. Bowman	25 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	"	39,400	"	Nil	
Carbucky	R. L. Jenkins	130 0 0	130 0 0	.....	G.A.	105,000	"	Fencing and head station, £3,050
Caruunga East	A. A. Adams	20 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	U.	16,000	"	Nil	
Cobbantanna	The Right Rev. Wm. Tyrrell	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	"	32,000	"	Sheep-station, £30
Caruunga North	A. A. Adams	25 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	"	32,000	"	Nil	
Cooloobong	John Eales	35 0 0	32 0 0	3 0 0	G.A.	25,960	"	2 sheep-stations and huts, £50	

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	Estimated Area.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Gwydir District—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				acres		
Cungildool East..	Joseph D. Single	15 0 0	31 2 6	.....	16 2 6	..	2 A.	..	14,000	Nil	Nil
Derrenean North ..	Ebenezer Vickery	10 0 0	30 0 0	.....	20 0 0	G.A.	..	..	40,000	"	"
Derehmabiludy ..	A. W. Bucknell and F. U. Bucknell ..	15 0 0	35 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	2 A.	..	10,000	"	"
Forest Block No. 2 ..	W. J., H. C., F. H., A. A., and F. R. Dangar.	80 0 0	85 0 0	.....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	..	61,440	"	2 sheep-stations, huts, and yards, £500
Lay Green North ..	"	60 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	42,240	"	Hut and yards, £20
Lay Green South ..	The Commercial Banking Company ..	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	..	2 A.	..	19,200	"	Nil
North Murgoo ..	W. J., H. C., F. H., A. A., and F. R. Dangar.	12 0 0	30 10 0	.....	18 10 0	G.A.	..	..	13,440	"	2 huts, yards, and well, £100
Sand Holes ..	John Arndell	25 0 0	35 10 0	.....	10 10 0	..	..	U.	31,400	"	Dam, &c., £1,500
The Forest ..	W. J., H. C., F. H., A. A., and F. R. Dangar.	20 0 0	25 0 0	.....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	..	16,000	"	Hut and yards, £50
Tulloona South ..	The Commercial Banking Company ..	50 0 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	.....	..	2 A.	..	51,000	"	Shoop-stations, yards, &c.
Ulinbawn ..	James, George, and Andrew J. Doyle ..	47 10 0	40 0 0	7 10 0	.....	..	..	..	37,000	"	Nil
Warren South ..	John Town, senior	35 0 0	32 10 0	2 10 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	18,500	"	"
Wuislow ..	Edward Wyld	10 0 0	32 0 0	.....	22 0 0	..	2 A.	..	8,500	"	"
Yarrowa, back block ..	Bank of New South Wales	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	16,000	"	"
Totals		977 10 0	1,109 15 0	75 17 6	208 2 6						
			Less Increase .. .. .	.. .. .	75 17 6						
Lachlan District.			Total Decrease .. .. .	.. .. .	132 5 0						
Back of Merriwee or Burrain- agaa.	Joseph Smith	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	..	2 A.	..	15,000	Nil	Nil
Back Wogonga ..	James Tyson	20 0 0	18 0 0	2 0 0	.....	..	..	..	16,000	"	Fencing and dam, £470
Ballandry ..	Angus, John, Ronald, & George Rankin ..	25 0 0	30 0 0	.....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	..	32,000	"	Dam and huts, £310
Belleugerambil, block A ..	G. Kirk, J. Bramwell, & A. Synott ..	40 0 0	31 0 0	9 0 0	.....	..	2 A.	..	146,900	"	Nil
" block B ..	"	50 0 0	31 0 0	19 0 0	.....	..	..	..	137,600	"	Tank and stockyard, £40
" block C ..	"	40 0 0	31 0 0	9 0 0	.....	..	..	..	150,000	"	Nil
Beyond Back of Merrowee or Burrainagaa	Joseph Smith	24 0 0	20 0 0	4 0 0	.....	..	..	..	21,000	"	"
Bingar, No. 1 ..	John, George, Ronald, & Angus Rankin ..	40 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	30,000	"	House, outbuildings, woolshed, 5 huts, fencing, and dam, £2,222
Bland ..	Alfred Stokes	50 0 0	67 0 0	.....	17 0 0	..	..	..	25,000	"	Nil
Block B, 58 ..	William Adams Brodrib	15 0 0	13 0 0	2 0 0	.....	..	2 A.	..	13,000	"	"
Bonar ..	William Lee	25 0 0	60 0 0	.....	35 0 0	..	..	..	12,500	"	Fencing and dams, £275
Bulgarbugerygam ..	Peter Tyson	75 0 0	80 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	..	64,000	"	Fencing, tank, well, &c., £1,619
Bungerra ..	John Peter	35 0 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	.....	..	..	..	28,000	"	Fencing, £500
Bygoo ..	William O'Brien	40 0 0	35 0 0	5 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	73,000	"	House, tank, and fencing, £190
Canowly ..	James Tyson	24 0 0	24 0 0	.....	.....	..	2 A.	..	19,000	"	Fencing, stockyard, well, and tank, £900
Conopaira ..	The Australian Joint Stock Bank ..	100 0 0	56 0 0	44 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	132,000	"	House, outbuildings, woolshed, fencing, dams, &c., £3,359
Culpataro ..	John Peter	75 0 0	80 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	2 A.	..	64,000	"	Fencing, well, out-station, paddock, yards, &c., £1,800
Cocoparra ..	The Australian Joint Stock Bank ..	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	25,000	"	Dams and fencing, £1,365
Cocoparra North ..	"	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	..	25,600	"	Nil
Coolesman Holes ..	John Holloway & Abraham Booth ..	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	..	2 A.	..	6,400	"	Well, stockyard, and fencing, £384
Culparling ..	Peter Tyson	75 0 0	30 10 0	44 10 0	.....	..	..	..	64,000	"	Fencing, tank, well, and huts, £1,587
Curraging ..	John & Walter Orton Windeyer ..	50 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	.....	..	..	..	70,000	"	Fencing, dams, tanks, house, and outbuildings, £2,685
Euratha ..	The Australian Joint Stock Bank ..	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	38,160	"	Nil
Gorman's Hill ..	W. Lee, junr.	35 0 0	45 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	..	20,800	"	"
Gunnowlia West ..	The London Chartered Bank of Australia.	20 0 0	17 0 0	3 0 0	.....	..	2 A.	..	14,000	"	Fencing and dam, £300
Head of Bribera Creek ..	Allen Campbell	40 0 0	67 0 0	27 0 0	G.A.	15,000	860	Tank, dam, huts, paddock, fencing, well, stations, £480

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Ironbark	John and Walter Orton Windeyer	30 0 0	30 0 0	2 A.	44,000	Nil	Four dams, £300
Kendal	William Adams Brodribb	32 0 0	32 0 0	.....	.....	"	25,000	"	Two wells, £850
Kitegora	John Holloway and A. Booth	18 0 0	20 0 0	.....	2 0 0	"	19,000	"	Dam and fencing, £419
Kolkibertoo, block A	Edwin and Denis Grant	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	35,000	320	Nil
Kolkibertoo West	The Australian Joint Stock Bank	40 0 0	43 0 0	.....	3 0 0	"	38,400	Nil	Dams and fencing, £500
Kolkibertoo South	"	50 0 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	.....	"	66,000	"	Dam, tanks, and fencing, £875
Lower Moorall	James Tyson	11 0 0	11 0 0	.....	.....	2 A.	9,000	"	Fencing and dam, £440
Lower North Thononga	William Campbell	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	"	38,000	813	Head station, woolshed, and fencing, £1,000
Lucaboo	James Tyson	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	"	16,000	Nil	Fencing and dam, £550
Mulagadery Springs	The London Chartered Bank of Australia	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	"	32,000	"	Fencing, dam, well, and huts, £1,270
Mandamar	Samuel Pawsey	35 0 0	45 0 0	.....	10 0 0	G.A.	40,000	"	House, outbuildings, paddock, fencing, dams, and stockyards, £1,026
Mandry	A. G. Jones	60 0 0	80 0 0	.....	20 0 0	"	30,000	"	Fencing, woolshed, dams, £1,000
Meeroomerootherie	Brien M'Namara	25 0 0	50 0 0	.....	25 0 0	2 A.	22,000	"	Nil
Maryaro	John Peter	75 0 0	80 0 0	.....	5 0 0	"	64,000	"	Fencing and well, £1,000
Merool Creek	William Wallis	12 10 0	33 10 0	.....	20 0 0	G.A.	33,300	"	Nil
Mimosa	John and Walter Orton Windeyer	27 0 0	30 0 0	.....	3 0 0	2 A.	42,000	"	"
Moora Moora	Chas. M'Phillamy	35 0 0	75 0 0	.....	40 0 0	"	27,000	"	"
Mugga Swamp	Henry Ricketson	25 0 0	45 0 0	.....	20 0 0	G.A.	31,86	"	Hut and yards, £100
Narrawah or Gummell, block B	The Colonial Bank of Australasia, Melbourne	25 0 0	16 0 0	9 0 0	.....	"	45,000	"	Tank, £150
Nuttuc	John Peter	25 0 0	33 0 0	.....	8 0 0	2 A.	45,000	2,880	Drafting-yards and well, £160
Nobby's Lagoon	Mary Anetta Jamieson	40 0 0	50 0 0	.....	10 0 0	G.A.	20,000	160	Fencing, £180
North Barellan	Samuel Deane Gordon	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	"	33,000	Nil	Fencing, £650
North Moonbooldool	Thomas Darlow	12 10 0	30 0 0	.....	17 10 0	"	25,000	"	Hut, yards, tank, and fencing, £295
Outer Wallandra West	W. H. Suttor	40 0 0	45 0 0	.....	5 0 0	2 A.	28,000	"	Fencing, £135
Outer Boorambil	"	30 0 0	55 0 0	.....	25 0 0	"	19,000	"	Fencing, £350
Pine-tree	John and Walter Orton Windeyer	50 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	.....	"	69,000	"	Dam and tank, £700
Quandary	George Harmon	35 0 0	56 8 2	.....	21 8 2	G.A.	20,000	140	Fencing and dam, £230
Sandy Creek	John Wilson	45 0 0	40 0 0	5 0 0	.....	"	32,000	40	Fencing, £200
Scrubby Range North	The Australian Joint Stock Bank	55 0 0	50 0 0	5 0 0	.....	"	90,000	"	Hut, yards, fencing, and dam, £242
Scrubby Range South	William Wallis	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	"	44,000	"	Nil
The Battery	Josiah Strickland	67 0 0	67 0 0	.....	.....	"	25,600	"	House, out-buildings, yard, tank, dams, and fencing, £1,460
Tregallana East	Alice Gibson	67 0 0	67 0 0	.....	.....	"	25,000	"	Dam, huts, and fencing, £975
Toooloor	The London Chartered Bank of Australia	32 0 0	32 0 0	.....	.....	2 A.	25,600	"	Fencing, dams, well, £1,500
Ugalong	Reid and Richards	35 0 0	50 0 0	.....	15 0 0	G.A.	19,600	"	Dam, £200
Uglo	William Richards	40 0 0	50 0 0	.....	10 0 0	"	21,500	320	House, outbuildings, paddock, tank, dam, and fencing, £800
Wallaroy	W. H. Suttor	40 0 0	70 0 0	.....	30 0 0	2 A.	35,000	Nil	Nil
Warranary	The London Chartered Bank of Australia	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	"	30,000	"	Fencing, well, dam, hut, and tanks, £1,570
Warranary South	Joseph Smith	20 0 0	21 0 0	.....	1 0 0	"	16,000	"	Fencing, well, hut, and paddock, £900
Warranary West	"	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	"	32,000	"	Nil
Weejagalla	The London Chartered Bank of Australia	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	"	16,000	"	Fencing, £375
Weero, or Block A	The Colonial Bank of Australasia, Melbourne	30 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	.....	G.A.	60,000	"	Fencing, wells, hut, paddocks, and tank, £830
Wilbetroy	Charles M'Phillamy	35 0 0	75 0 0	.....	40 0 0	2 A.	16,000	"	Nil
Wood, No. 1	The London Chartered Bank of Australia	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	"	16,000	"	Fencing, dam, hut, and yards, £625
Woolloombye	James M'Evoey	20 0 0	21 0 0	.....	1 0 0	"	16,000	"	Well, £500
Wogongo	James Tyson	55 0 0	120 0 0	.....	65 0 0	"	15,400	"	Head station and fencing, £570
Youngara Creek	William Adam Atkin	40 0 0	55 0 0	.....	15 0 0	G.A.	46,000	"	Yard, dam, and fencing, £525
Youngee Plain	William Jamieson	35 0 0	45 0 0	.....	10 0 0	"	29,100	"	Dam, tanks, and huts, £270
Yackerlwon	John and James Struth	35 0 0	70 0 0	.....	35 0 0	2 A.	44,800	"	Fencing, £62 10s.
South Thononga, block C	J. Rutherford, J. M'Culloch, and R. Sellar	60 0 0	98 0 0	.....	38 0 0	"	55,000	4,440	Fencing, wells, paddock, &c., £3,200
Wallaby, block B	"	87 0 0	84 0 0	3 0 0	.....	"	62,000	80	Fencing, wells, huts, &c., £3,600

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Gov. Appraiser.	Tro. Appraisers.	Unplie.	Estimated Area.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease	Nature and Value of Improvements.
	Lachlan District—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				acres		
North Tubbeta.. ..	John, George, Ronald, and Angus Rankin	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	29,600	Nil	Tank, fencing, and hut, £365
Tubbeta.. ..	" " "	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	"	..	..	34,000	"	Tank, fencing, and hut, £758
	Totals	2,924 0 0	3,284 8 2	238 10 0	598 18 2						
				Less Increase ...	238 10 0						
				Total Decrease...	860 8 2						
	Liverpool Plains District.										
Back Merriwyibone ..	Thomas Cook	22 10 0	37 10 0	.....	15 0 0	..	2 A.	..	15,360	Nil	Nil
Back South Creel ..	" " " " " "	22 10 0	37 10 0	.....	15 0 0	..	"	..	15,360	"	"
Back Tareela	T. J. Sumner and J. Benn ..	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	..	"	..	33,920	"	"
Back Vacant Cumble ..	T. G. Dangar	10 0 0	31 0 0	.....	21 0 0	..	"	..	30,000	"	"
Barraneal	Benjamin Richards	28 0 0	45 0 0	.....	17 0 0	..	"	..	16,000	"	Waterhole, £120
Billyeena	George Henry Cox	50 0 0	60 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	"	..	31,400	120	Woolshed, fencing, wells, sapping, and huts, £385
Bogora	T. J. Sumner and John Benn ..	30 0 0	35 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	"	..	16,000	Nil	Nil
Brigalow	W. H. Moseley	23 0 0	37 10 0	.....	14 10 0	..	"	..	17,300	"	Fence, £150
Bulyeori South, No. 1 ..	W. J., H. C., F. H., A. A., & F. R. Dangar.	23 0 0	37 0 0	.....	14 0 0	G.A.	..	..	16,000	"	Nil
" " " " " " " " " " " "	No. 2	21 0 0	37 0 0	.....	16 0 0	..	"	..	16,000	"	"
Bullulwi	Jeremiah "Brice" Rundle	10 0 0	13 0 0	.....	3 0 0	..	2 A.	..	17,000	"	Yard, £1
Bunna Bunna, back block ..	W. H. Moseley	30 0 0	35 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	"	..	22,000	"	Nil
Bunna Bunna, back block, No. 2.	" " " " " "	.....	37 10 0	.....	37 10 0	..	"	..	Now included in Bunna Bunna back block		
Burgarrol	W. H. Moseley	35 0 0	35 0 0	.....	.....	..	2 A.	..	38,000	Nil	Waterholes, well, and fencing, £1,790
Bargen, No. 4	Benjamin Richards	18 0 0	40 0 0	.....	22 0 0	..	"	..	16,000	"	Nil
Burran East	Charles Button	88 0 0	30 1 0	7 19 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	18,000	"	"
Burran South	" " " " " "	20 0 0	30 1 0	.....	10 1 0	..	"	..	17,400	"	"
Centre Block, No. 1	The Australian Joint Stock Bank ..	42 0 0	40 0 0	2 0 0	.....	..	"	..	40,000	"	Waterhole, huts, fence, yards, &c., £170
" " " " " " " " " " " "	No. 2	18 0 0	30 0 0	.....	12 0 0	..	"	..	14,000	"	Hut and yards, £15
" " " " " " " " " " " "	No. 3	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	..	"	..	26,000	"	Wells, hut, yards, and waterhole, £375
Ceelnooy Lagoon	A. Tange and G. E. Austen	15 0 0	38 0 0	.....	23 0 0	..	2 A.	..	16,000	40	Dam, £30
Collygrah	Ebenezer Vickery	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	..	"	..	45,000	Nil	Fencing, dams, and well, £1,392
Come-by-chance	William Colless	35 0 0	40 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	"	..	16,000	160	Dam, £40
Dead Bullock, Warrambool ..	Thomas Cook	18 0 0	32 7 6	.....	14 7 6	..	"	..	13,500	Nil	Nil
Dripping Rock	Ebenezer Vickery	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	..	"	..	32,000	"	Fencing, dams, wells, whim, and huts, £920
Dunwarrian	The Commercial Banking Company ..	15 0 0	20 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	"	..	16,000	"	Hut and yard, £15
Dunwalderdi	" " " " " "	10 0 0	30 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	"	..	16,000	40	Nil
East Cumble	J. B. Rundle	13 0 0	15 0 0	.....	2 0 0	..	"	..	33,000	Nil	Nil
East Nowley	E. Vickery	20 10 0	40 0 0	.....	19 10 0	..	"	..	16,000	"	Fencing, huts, yards, well, and waterholes, £1,585
Eato West	J. B. Rundle	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	..	"	..	18,000	166	Nil
Galathera West	W. H. Moseley	17 0 0	51 0 0	.....	34 0 0	..	"	..	16,000	Nil	Well, waterhole, fencing, buildings, &c., £830
Goangra Retro	J. C. Cox and J. de V. Lamb ..	18 0 0	21 0 0	.....	3 0 0	..	"	..	13,500	"	Nil
Goangra Retro West	" " " " " "	27 0 0	45 0 0	.....	18 0 0	..	"	..	13,500	"	"
Gorian South	J. Pearse	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	..	"	..	21,000	"	"
Jeriel, No. 5.	T. J. Sumner and J. Benn	20 0 0	25 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	"	..	16,000	"	"
Lower Arrowramil	Thomas Bogle	25 0 0	35 0 0	.....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	22,400	"	Stockyards, huts, and garden, £75
Manilla Minor	The Australian Joint Stock Bank ..	20 0 0	30 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	"	..	19,000	"	Nil
Menedebrie North	L. W. Levy and G. J. Cohen ..	15 0 0	25 10 0	.....	10 10 0	..	"	..	20,000	13,020	"
Milchomi Back, No. 1 ..	J. B. Rundle	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	..	2 A.	..	18,000	Nil	"
" " " " " " " " " " " "	No. 3	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	..	"	..	12,000	"	"
Mollieroi	Charles Capps	12 10 0	15 0 0	.....	2 10 0	..	"	U.	32,000	"	Nil
North Tarella	T. J. Sumner & J. Benn	22 0 0	25 0 0	.....	3 0 0	..	2 A.	..	16,000	"	Waterhole and hut, £305
Pagan Plains Minor	The Australian Joint Stock Bank ..	50 0 0	60 0 0	.....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	33,000	"	Hut and yards, £50
Thalaba	" " " " " "	18 0 0	30 0 0	.....	12 0 0	..	"	..	14,000	"	Hut and yards, £20

Thalaba North	The Australian Joint Stock Bank	20 0 0	30 0 0	.....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	16,000	Nil	Nil
Tareela Plains	T. J. Sumner and J. Benn	20 0 0	22 0 0	.....	2 0 0	..	2 A.	16,000	"	"
Thooloo No. 3	Benjamin Richards	23 0 0	40 0 0	.....	17 0 0	..	"	16,000	"	"
Tory Whee Wha Back Run	John and W. Crowley	23 0 0	35 0 0	.....	12 0 0	..	"	14,000	"	"
Upper Cumble	J. B. Rundle	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	..	"	14,500	"	Hut, yards, and garden, £60
Upper Dunwarian	The Commercial Bank	15 0 0	25 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	"	32,000	Nil	Nil
Walhollow West	J. B. and W. B. Christian	15 0 0	40 0 0	.....	25 0 0	..	"	7,000	2,260	Fencing, £765
Wambodale	J. B. Rundle	14 0 0	13 0 0	1 0 0	.....	..	"	37,000	Nil	Nil
Wangen North .. .. .	.. .. .	12 0 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	.....	..	"	17,500	40	Gunyah, £1
Wecta Waa Back	The Commercial Bank	10 0 0	30 10 0	.....	20 10 0	..	"	4,000	Nil	Fence, £120
West Nowley	Ebenezer Vickery	22 10 0	37 10 0	.....	15 0 0	..	"	16,000	"	Fence, £350
Whittanbra North	James Cooper	23 0 0	25 0 0	.....	2 0 0	G.A.	..	32,000	"	Hut and yard, £5
Wollonol	Joshua Dowe	10 0 0	12 0 0	.....	2 0 0	..	"	12,800	10,990	Nil
Tarranbar	W. H. Moseley	24 0 0	37 10 0	.....	13 10 0	..	2 A.	18,000	Nil	Waterhole, £300
Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	1,223 10 0	1,763 9 6	12 19 0	552 18 6	..	..	..	..	..
			Less Increase .. ..	.. ..	12 19 0	..	..	..	..	..
			Total Decrease .. ..	.. ..	539 19 6	..	..	..	..	..
Monaro District.											
Bald Hills or the Gullies	George Edward and W. Williams	30 0 0	26 0 0	4 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	20,000	40	2 houses, yards and paddock, £150
Bullunbullong	Miss Mary Wallace	35 0 0	45 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	20,000	2,814	Huts, sheds, and sheepyards, £100
Collamatong	John Campbell	90 0 0	90 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	45,000	7,158	6 huts, yards, &c., £400
Double Creek	John Otten	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	2,000	Nearly the whole of this run is taken up	Nil
Dundundera	Moses Joseph	15 0 0	25 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	6,000	1,370	..
Ganbramatta	Henry West	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	16,000	..	House and paddock, £200
Gyizrick	Blanche Weston	98 0 0	120 0 0	.....	22 0 0	..	..	50,000	3,347	Nil
Hugandree	T. L. and C. G. Robinson	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	11,000	Nil	Homestead, yards, hut, and paddock, £100
Jacob's River	W. J. McGuffie	12 0 0	12 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	15,000	"	Hut and yards, £20
Mowle's Gully	Alexr. Montague	18 0 0	18 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	10,000	"	Hut, £20
Murrah	Daniel Gowing	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	10,000	3,560	Nil
Nimitybell	James Tindull	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	12,800	480	Homestead, paddock, yards, &c., £100
Rocky Plain	Blanche Weston	32 0 0	40 0 0	.....	8 0 0	..	..	19,000	2,441	Nil
Rocky Plain	M'Donald, Smith & Co., Exors. of the late William Bradley	25 0 0	54 10 0	.....	29 10 0	..	..	20,000	Nil	"
Snow Vale	Miss Mary E. Wallace	20 0 0	25 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	16,000	Nil	"
The Gulf	John Cochrane	15 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	.....	..	..	9,600	"	"
Wangarah Creek	Robert Jackson	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	10,000	"	"
Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	490 0 0	565 10 0	9 0 0	84 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
			Less Increase .. ..	.. ..	9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
			Total Decrease .. ..	.. ..	75 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
Murrumbidgee District.											
Coodargo, block A.	William Campbell	167 0 0	200 0 0	33 0 0	U.	53,440	640	Homestead, woolshed, yard, tanks, fencing, well, dams, and tanks, £4,570
Eli Elwah, block A	George Fairbairn	116 0 0	135 0 0	.....	19 0 0	G.A.	..	37,000	Nil	Fencing, dam, well, station, yards, £2,012
Headford	R. B. Ronald and J. MacBain	48 0 0	39 1 0	8 19 0	.....	..	..	18,670	"	Fencing, well, &c., £950
Loorica	James Tyson	58 0 0	70 0 0	.....	12 0 0	..	..	22,400	"	Fencing, £650
Nap Nap, block A.	W. Kaye and G. Butchard	79 0 0	99 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	2 A.	31,320	"	Fencing and dams, £800
Nap Nap, block B. .. .. .	.. .. .	124 0 0	158 0 0	.....	34 0 0	..	..	50,560	"	Fencing, homestead, woolshed, tanks, and horse-paddock, £2,240
Nap Nap, block C. .. .. .	.. .. .	153 0 0	158 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	50,560	"	Fencing, well, and tank, £1,500
Emu Plain	J. Rudd and Jackson	73 0 0	32 10 0	40 10 0	.....	G.A.	..	28,775	"	Fencing, hut, yards, tank, and dam, £512
Columbo Plain .. .. .	.. .. .	75 0 0	32 10 0	42 10 0	.....	..	..	30,111	320	Fencing, wells, dams, and tank, £630
Stoney Hills	E. B. & R. T. Firebrace & R. M'Lachlan .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
The Pound	Robert Gayer	30 0 0	25 0 0	5 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	19,200	Nil	Nil
Toogoombe, block B.	Trust & Agency Company of Australasia	97 0 0	50 0 0	47 0 0	.....	..	2 A.	40,000	"	Fencing, well, tank, dam, and yards, £1,106
Toolong	F. T. Wolsley	20 0 0	31 0 0	.....	11 0 0	G.A.	..	32,400	"	Hut, yards, &c., £30

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Gov. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	Estimated Area.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Murrumbidgee District—continued.											
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				acres		
Triangle	Robert Rand	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	6,400	Nil	Nil
West Agentoothong ..	James Hillas	20 0 0	30 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	..	32,000	"	Hut, £20
Yanco, block D. .. .	John, Charles, and S. Wilson ..	100 0 0	135 0 0	.....	35 0 0	..	..	..	36,000	"	Nil
	Totals	1,175 0 0	1,210 1 0	143 19 0	179 0 0						
			Less Increase		143 19 0						
			Total Decrease		35 1 0						
New England District.											
Black Swamp	Alexander Bowman	17 0 0	38 0 0	.....	21 0 0	..	2 A.	..	19,200	Nil	Hut and yards, £40
Glen Barnett	Adam Robson	14 0 0	35 0 0	.....	21 0 0	G.A.	..	..	10,240	"	Hut, stockyard, and paddock, £270
Lower Nowendock ..	J. K. McKay	16 0 0	31 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	..	..	12,800	40	Yards, paddock, and sapped land, £117
Morven	Alex. Rodgers	35 0 0	35 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	..	23,040	Nil	House, garden, barn, stable, and fencing, £700
Mumble Water	J. K. McKay	20 0 0	31 0 0	.....	11 0 0	..	..	..	12,800	"	Yard and sapped land, £30
No. 2 River .. .. .	.. .. .	10 0 0	31 0 0	.....	21 0 0	..	..	..	7,680	40	Hut and yard, £27
Shannon Vale	T. G. Rusden	75 0 0	137 10 0	.....	62 10 0	..	2 A.	..	46,000	5,960	Nil
Terrabruna'ah	The Australian Joint Stock Bank	35 0 0	35 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	25,400	Nil	Hut, paddock, and yards, £130
Upper Cooplacurraps ..	J. K. McKay	25 0 0	35 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	..	16,000	40	Hut, yards, and sapped land, £60
Upper Mumble .. ..	.. .. .	20 0 0	32 0 0	.....	12 0 0	..	..	..	16,000	Nil	Yards, fencing, and sapped land, £80
Whitmore	O. Bloxome	28 0 0	100 0 0	.....	72 0 0	..	2 A.	..	8,420	5,320	Huts, yards, and stockyards, £310
	Totals	295 0 0	540 10 0	.....	245 10 0						
Warrego District.											
Aripilis	The Bank of New South Wales..	18 0 0	32 0 0	.....	14 0 0	..	..	U	10,400	Nil	Nil
Back Gumhall	John T. Smith	12 0 0	30 0 0	.....	18 0 0	..	..	..	32,000	"	"
Back Moodana	J. Rutherford, J. Wagner, and A. W. Robertson	20 0 0	33 0 0	.....	13 0 0	G.A.	..	..	32,000	"	"
Back of Back Gumhall ..	John T. Smith	10 0 0	20 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	2 A.	..	64,000	"	"
Back of Back Moodana ..	J. Rutherford, J. Wagner, and A. W. Robertson	25 0 0	39 0 0	.....	14 0 0	G.A.	..	..	64,000	"	"
Back of Back Woolla Woolla	J. T. Smith	18 0 0	20 0 0	.....	2 0 0	..	..	U	64,000	"	"
Back Woolla Woolla ..	.. .. .	10 0 0	40 0 0	.....	30 0 0	..	..	..	32,000	"	"
Back Talaa and Bonny ..	John Young and W. Barker	20 0 0	31 0 0	.....	11 0 0	..	..	..	60,400	"	"
Back Turee .. .. .	.. .. .	22 0 0	21 15 0	0 5 0	.....	..	..	..	51,200	"	"
Back Aripilis	R. A. A. Morehead and M. Young ..	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	19,000	"	Fencing, £660
Back Boyong	The Bank of New South Wales..	22 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	.....	..	..	U	40,200	"	Nil
Back Pera .. .. .	.. .. .	18 0 0	15 12 6	2 7 6	.....	G.A.	..	..	50,340	"	Bridge and tank, £700
Back Polo .. .. .	.. .. .	14 0 0	12 0 0	2 0 0	.....	..	..	U	14,000	"	Nil
Back Bellybungbone ..	James Fitzpatrick	15 0 0	30 0 0	.....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	16,000	"	"
Back Langboyde, No. 2 ..	Thomas Cadell	30 0 0	50 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	..	U	32,000	"	"
Back Teriabola	W. J. Forrester	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	..	2 A.	..	3,840	"	"
Back Giffin	Walter Douglas	15 0 0	30 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	..	U	16,000	"	Fencing, tank, and well, £460
Back Wheelereen .. ..	.. .. .	14 10 0	30 0 0	.....	15 10 0	..	2 A.	..	16,000	"	Nil
Back Wylerie .. .. .	.. .. .	15 0 0	30 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	..	..	16,000	"	"
Back Yeraubah	The Australian Joint Stock Bank	47 10 0	35 0 0	12 10 0	.....	..	..	U	64,000	"	"
Ballanbillian	J. C. Rutter	34 0 0	35 0 0	.....	1 0 0	..	2 A.	..	16,000	"	Homestead, outbuildings, and paddock, £160
Ballanbillian Back ..	.. .. .	15 0 0	25 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	U	12,800	"	Nil
Bankeet	J. T. Neale	25 0 0	40 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	..	..	16,000	"	"
Bannockburn	James Dickson	68 15 0	100 0 0	.....	31 5 0	..	..	..	32,000	"	Fencing, £200
Barnbah	T. J. Sumner and J. Benn	26 0 0	35 0 0	.....	9 0 0	G.A.	..	..	17,000	"	Tank, £250
Barungeel	The Commercial Bank	26 5 0	30 0 0	.....	3 15 0	..	..	U	26,240	"	Nil

Belalie	Moss Joshua	23 0 0	21 0 0	2 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	26,000	Nil	Nil
Birben	The Commercial Bank	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	2 A.	..	38,400	..	..
Big Bend	Thomas Hungerford	33 0 0	58 0 0	.....	25 0 0	..	U	16,000	..	..
Birie East, No. 1	George William Lord (The Hon.)	31 5 0	58 6 8	.....	27 1 8	..	..	16,000	..	Homestead, hut, yard, £140
Birie East, No. 2 .. .. .	.....	27 10 0	20 0 0	7 10 0	.....	..	..	17,600	40	Shepherd's hut, £10
Block A or Cockellireena	William Peberdy	42 10 0	80 0 0	.....	37 10 0	..	..	19,600	Nil	House and stockyard, £200
Block C, Bogeira	John Thomas Neale	30 0 0	58 8 8	.....	28 8 8	..	..	16,000	..	Cottage, £90
Block B	The Bank of New South Wales	60 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	..	..	60,320	..	Cottage and kitchen, £80
Bogeira Back	A. D. Macleay and W. Taylor	40 0 0	58 6 8	.....	18 6 8	..	..	32,000	..	Nil
Bogeira East	A. D. Macleay, W. Taylor, and H. W. Hammond	10 0 0	20 16 8	.....	10 16 8	..	2 A.	8,960	..	Hut, yards, and tanks, £30
Bomba	Colin McKenzie	27 15 0	50 0 0	.....	22 5 0	..	..	16,000	..	Nil
Bomangabah South	James, Francis, Henry, Charles, and Edward White	25 0 0	30 0 0	.....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	16,000	..	..
Booranibirra	Colin McKenzie	28 0 0	28 0 0	.....	.....	..	U	16,900	..	..
Booranibirra West .. .. .	.....	27 0 0	27 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	16,000	..	Dam, £100
Boogenderra East	The Right Rev. W. Tyrrell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Newcastle	43 10 0	45 0 0	.....	1 10 0	..	2 A.	20,000	..	Homestead, woolshed, yards, fencing, and paddock, £2,685
Boogenderra West .. .. .	.....	23 0 0	23 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	7,150	..	Nil
Boogira	James, Francis, Henry Charles, & Edward White	30 0 0	40 0 0	.....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	16,000	..	..
Boorara	W. W. Bucknell & J. A. Winton	24 0 0	30 0 0	.....	6 0 0	G.A.	..	19,200	..	..
Boura	The Bank of New South Wales	30 0 0	32 0 0	.....	2 0 0	..	U.	19,000	..	..
Booroomma (North)	James, Francis, Henry Charles, & Edward White	45 0 0	35 0 0	10 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	31,360	..	..
Brenda	The Right Reverend W. Tyrrell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Newcastle	17 0 0	17 0 0	.....	.....	..	2 A.	10,000	..	Homestead, hut, and yards, £330
Bucklehow	W. J. Forrester	19 10 0	41 13 4	.....	22 3 4	..	U.	12,000	..	Nil
Bugindear Plains .. .. .	.....	41 10 0	35 0 0	6 10 0	.....	..	..	33,400	..	..
Bumbleberria	Thomas Hungerford	28 0 0	45 0 0	.....	17 0 0	..	..	16,000	..	..
Bundabulla East, block No. 1	J. K. Howe & Richard Dines	31 15 0	50 0 0	.....	18 5 0	..	..	16,000	..	Dam, homestead, out-buildings, well, £780
" " " " No. 2 .. .. .	.....	25 0 0	50 0 0	.....	25 0 0	..	..	16,000	40	Dam, tank, and sheep-station, £380
" " " " No. 3	John Eales	29 0 0	50 0 0	.....	21 0 0	..	..	16,000	Nil	Sheep-station, huts, and yards, £100
" " " " No. 4 .. .. .	.....	29 0 0	41 13 4	.....	12 13 4	..	..	16,000	..	3 huts, £40
Bundabulla West, block No. 1 .. .. .	.....	30 0 0	41 13 4	.....	11 13 4	..	..	16,000	..	4 huts, £40
" " " " No. 2 .. .. .	.....	26 0 0	41 13 4	.....	15 13 4	..	..	14,400	..	Homestead, out-buildings, dam, £1,450
" " " " No. 3 .. .. .	.....	30 0 0	41 13 4	.....	11 13 4	..	..	16,300	..	Homestead, washpool, woolshed (in course of erection)
" " " " No. 4 .. .. .	.....	30 0 0	50 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	..	16,000	..	2 huts, £24
Bundabulla Back	Andrew Doyle	18 0 0	30 0 0	.....	12 0 0	..	..	22,400	..	Tank, huts, &c., £450
Burie	John Young & William Barker	20 0 0	30 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	19,000	..	Nil
Burbar	The Australian Joint Stock Bank	47 10 0	35 0 0	12 10 0	.....	..	..	64,000	..	..
Burrawondool	C. T. & J. C. Bagot	60 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	51,200	..	Sheep-station and dam, £400
Bycrawering Back	Thomas Hungerford	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	..	2 A.	20,000	..	Nil
Bycrawering North .. .. .	.....	35 0 0	45 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	U.	16,000	..	Homestead and yards, £150
Bycrawering South .. .. .	.....	30 0 0	40 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	2 A.	16,000	..	Nil
Boying	The Bank of New South Wales	25 0 0	32 0 0	.....	7 0 0	..	..	17,600	..	..
Bunna Bunna	W. J. Forrester	40 0 0	30 5 0	9 15 0	.....	..	2 A.	16,000	..	..
" " West .. .. .	.....	36 5 0	30 5 0	6 0 0	.....	..	..	16,000	..	..
Carrabillina, No. 1	John Eckford	23 0 0	30 0 0	.....	7 0 0	..	U.	17,600	..	..
" " " " No. 2 .. .. .	.....	23 0 0	30 0 0	.....	7 0 0	..	..	17,600	..	..
Cartland	James Dickson	25 0 0	50 0 0	.....	25 0 0	..	..	16,000	..	Fencing, £250
Cawwell	Thomas Hungerford	36 0 0	58 6 8	.....	22 6 8	..	..	16,000	..	Homestead and yards, £250
Cobraw .. .. .	.....	32 0 0	50 0 0	.....	18 0 0	..	..	16,000	..	Nil
Cockellireena Back	William Peberdy	25 0 0	57 6 8	.....	32 6 8	..	..	41,000	..	..
Coebeinda	The Right Reverend W. Tyrrell, D.D., Bishop of Newcastle	37 0 0	45 0 0	.....	8 0 0	..	2 A.	16,000	..	Hut and tank, £55
Coehong	Thomas Cadell	36 5 0	50 0 0	.....	13 15 0	G.A.	..	16,000	..	Nil
Coonghaw	The Australian Joint Stock Bank	35 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	.....	..	2 A.	17,280	..	Yards, £50
Cowga	W. J. Forrester	40 0 0	58 6 8	.....	18 6 8	..	..	16,000	..	Homestead and out-buildings, £190
Collygo	James, Francis, Henry Charles, & Edward White	35 0 0	40 0 0	.....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	16,000	..	Nil
Cumlecubinbah	John Thomas Neale	34 0 0	40 0 0	.....	6 0 0	..	2 A.	16,000	..	6 miles fencing, £360

Moco Barungha, No. 4	Moss Joshua	17 0 0	16 13 4	0 6 8	G.A.	17,400	Nil	Nil
" " No. 5	" " " "	18 0 0	19 0 0	" " "	" " "	17,300	"	"
Moco Barungha West, No. 1	John de V. Lamb	12 0 0	15 0 0	" " "	" " "	18,200	"	"
" " " " No. 2	" " " "	15 0 0	15 0 0	" " "	" " "	19,500	"	"
" " " " No. 3	" " " "	18 0 0	16 13 4	1 6 8	" " "	13,800	"	"
Mildool	The Australian Joint Stock Bank	27 0 0	32 0 0	" " "	" " "	30,000	U.	Waterhole, £10
Milincoroba	J. C. Bagot	30 0 0	31 0 0	" " "	G.A.	25,000	"	Sheep-station, waterhole, yards, dam, and well, £500
Mongerroo	C. T. Bagot and J. C. Bagot	40 0 0	31 0 0	9 0 0	G.A.	32,000	"	Dam, hut, and fencing, £400
Moongonoola Back	J. C. Rutter	28 0 0	30 0 0	" " "	" " "	23,680	"	Nil
Moodana	James Rutherford, John Wagner, & A. W. Robertson.	55 0 0	31 11 0	23 9 0	" " "	32,000	40	Cottage, woolshed, yards, £250
Moodana Back Run	" " " "	25 0 0	33 0 0	" " "	" " "	8 0 0	U.	32,000 Nil Nil
Morella	The Bank of New South Wales	22 0 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	G.A.	32,000	"	"
Multagoona Left	Moss Joshua	13 0 0	15 0 0	" " "	" " "	2 0 0	"	15,200
Multagoona	" " " "	13 0 0	15 0 0	" " "	" " "	2 0 0	"	18,000
Maggarie Back B	The Commercial Bank (Sydney)	47 10 0	40 0 0	7 10 0	" " "	64,000	U.	64,000
Maggarie Back Block	" " " "	47 10 0	35 0 0	12 10 0	" " "	64,000	"	64,000
Murcabun	James, Francis, Henry Charles, and Edward White.	35 0 0	40 0 0	" " "	G.A.	16,000	"	"
Muckerawea	The Commercial Bank (Sydney)	30 0 0	50 0 0	" " "	" " "	20 0 0	U.	16,000
" " South	" " " "	25 0 0	45 0 0	" " "	" " "	20 0 0	"	16,000
Namoon	Colin M'Kenzie	15 0 0	30 0 0	" " "	" " "	15 0 0	"	34,600
Narran Back West	James White	30 0 0	30 0 0	" " "	G.A.	51,200	"	"
Narranwater	James, Francis, Henry Charles, and Edward White.	30 0 0	30 0 0	" " "	" " "	16,000	"	"
Narran Back East	James White	35 0 0	35 0 0	" " "	G.A.	56,320	"	"
Neo East	Colin M'Kenzie	25 0 0	25 0 0	" " "	" " "	16,000	"	Dam, £300
Neo West	" " " "	30 0 0	30 0 0	" " "	" " "	16,000	"	Dam, £300
Ninmeccato	James, Francis, Henry Charles, and Edward White.	35 0 0	40 0 0	" " "	" " "	5 0 0	"	16,000 Nil
North Darling, back run No. 2	The Corporation of the Bank of New South Wales	15 0 0	15 0 0	" " "	G.A.	46,400	"	Nil
" " " " No. 3	" " " "	15 0 0	15 0 0	" " "	" " "	60,000	"	"
" " " " No. 4	" " " "	12 0 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	" " "	84,600	"	"
" " " " No. 5	" " " "	25 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	" " "	77,600	"	"
" " " " No. 6	" " " "	12 0 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	" " "	94,300	"	"
" " " " No. 7	" " " "	12 0 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	" " "	69,400	"	"
" " " " No. 8	" " " "	10 0 0	10 0 0	" " "	" " "	38,400	"	"
Outer Mero	R. A. A. Morehead & M. Young	17 0 0	17 0 0	" " "	" " "	32,000	U.	Fencing, £200.
" " No. 1	" " " "	18 0 0	30 0 0	" " "	" " "	12 0 0	"	30,000
" " No. 2	" " " "	13 0 0	30 0 0	" " "	" " "	17 0 0	"	30,000
Paperton	James Dickson	30 0 0	50 0 0	" " "	" " "	20 0 0	"	16,000
Payera	The Bank of New South Wales	15 0 0	15 0 0	" " "	" " "	33,000	2 A.	33,000
Peika	" " " "	25 0 0	32 0 0	" " "	" " "	7 0 0	U.	16,000
Pianholah, No. 1	W. B. Walford & W. E. Sparke	25 0 0	35 0 0	" " "	G.A.	16,000	"	16,000
" " " " No. 2	" " " "	25 0 0	30 0 0	" " "	" " "	5 0 0	"	16,000
Polo (including Pera)	The Bank of New South Wales	34 0 0	64 0 0	" " "	" " "	30 0 0	U.	23,400
Rainetabah	J. B. Watt	25 0 0	25 0 0	" " "	G.A.	16,000	"	16,000
" " back	" " " "	15 0 0	20 0 0	" " "	" " "	5 0 0	"	32,000
Staffa	The Bank of New South Wales	15 0 0	15 0 0	" " "	" " "	32,000	2 A.	32,000
Stonchenge	R. Towns & Alexr. Stuart	36 0 0	58 8 8	" " "	" " "	22 8 8	"	14,700
Talorola	R. A. A. Morehead & M. Young	12 10 0	12 10 0	" " "	G.A.	65,000	"	65,000
Tatala	G. C. V. Tisdell	32 0 0	45 0 0	" " "	" " "	13 0 0	"	17,000
Teriahola	W. J. Forrester	40 0 0	58 6 8	" " "	" " "	18 6 8	2 A.	16,000
The Hospital	The Honorable G. W. Lord	25 0 0	32 0 0	" " "	" " "	7 0 0	U.	16,000
The Grawin	W. B. Walford & W. E. Sparke	31 0 0	40 0 0	" " "	" " "	9 0 0	"	32,000
Therara West	Bryant Eagan	37 0 0	32 10 0	4 10 0	" " "	16,000	"	16,000
Thully Springs	John Young & William Barker	15 0 0	29 3 4	" " "	G.A.	16,000	"	16,000
Toorale	R. A. A. Morehead & M. Young	91 0 0	130 0 0	" " "	" " "	39 0 0	U.	94,600
Torwood	The Bank of New South Wales	25 0 0	50 0 0	" " "	G.A.	16,000	"	16,000
Towry	A. D. McLeay, J. Little, & W. Beaumont	30 0 0	35 0 0	" " "	" " "	5 0 0	"	16,000

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser.	Two Appraisers.	Umpire.	Estimated Area.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
Warrego District—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				acres		
Towtownra	Thomas Hungerford	35 15 0	45 0 0	.....	9 5 0	..	2 A.	..	16,000	Nil	Nil
Turree	John Young & William Barker	35 0 0	47 11 0	.....	12 11 0	..	..	U.	16,000	"	"
Upper Bankoot	The Commercial Bank, Sydney	32 0 0	40 0 0	.....	8 0 0	..	..	"	16,000	"	"
Upper Gingi, Back	W. B. Walford & W. E. Sparke	21 0 0	35 0 0	.....	14 0 0	..	..	"	17,920	"	"
Upper Bundabulla, East	John E. Kelly	44 10 0	75 0 0	.....	30 10 0	..	..	"	21,120	"	"
Upper Dunlop's Range	James Blackwood & C. Ibbotson	40 0 0	63 0 0	.....	23 0 0	..	..	"	43,200	Reserve	"
Upper Buckharah	The Honorable G. W. Lord	25 0 0	30 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	"	16,600	Nil	"
Upper Tueree	John Young & W. Barker	30 0 0	47 11 0	.....	17 11 0	..	..	"	14,200	"	"
Wallah, No. 1	John Thomas Neale	16 10 0	35 0 0	.....	18 10 0	..	..	"	19,200	"	"
" No. 2	"	16 0 0	35 0 0	.....	19 0 0	..	..	"	16,000	"	"
" No. 3	"	16 0 0	35 0 0	.....	19 0 0	..	..	"	16,000	"	"
" No. 4	"	16 10 0	35 0 0	.....	18 10 0	..	..	"	19,200	"	"
Wammell	The Commercial Bank, Sydney	41 0 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	.....	..	..	"	48,000	"	"
Warrambool	Thomas Hungerford	35 0 0	40 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	2 A.	..	15,720	"	"
Warrego, No. 7	R. A. A. Morehead & M. Young	20 16 8	20 16 8	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	17,600	"	Dam, £400.
" No. 8	"	18 15 0	18 15 0	.....	.....	..	..	..	15,500	"	Dam, £700.
" No. 9	"	18 15 0	18 15 0	.....	.....	..	..	..	15,500	"	Dam and paddock, £260.
" No. 10	"	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	..	18,500	"	Dam, £200.
" No. 11	The Bank of New South Wales	18 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	.....	..	..	U.	15,500	40	Nil.
" No. 12	"	18 0 0	14 11 8	3 8 4	.....	..	..	"	15,000	Nil	"
" No. 13	"	15 0 0	14 11 8	0 8 4	.....	..	..	"	10,000	"	"
" No. 14	"	18 0 0	12 10 0	5 10 0	.....	..	..	"	16,000	"	"
" No. 15	"	18 0 0	12 10 0	5 10 0	.....	..	..	"	16,000	"	"
" No. 16	"	18 0 0	12 10 0	5 10 0	.....	..	..	"	12,000	"	"
Woolwally	T. J. Sumner & J. Benn	30 0 0	35 0 0	.....	5 0 0	G.A.	..	..	16,000	"	"
do. East	"	32 0 0	35 0 0	.....	3 0 0	..	..	..	20,500	"	"
Wellington Extremity Back	John Young & W. Barker	17 10 0	20 0 0	.....	2 10 0	..	2 A.	..	22,200	"	"
West Barrona, No. 2	R. A. A. Morehead & M. Young	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	U.	62,800	"	"
West Warrego, No. 1	"	29 3 4	29 3 4	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	16,300	"	Fencing and dam, £180.
" No. 2	"	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	..	16,200	"	"
" No. 3	"	22 18 4	22 18 4	.....	.....	..	..	..	15,400	"	Dam, &c., £360.
" No. 4	"	20 16 8	20 16 8	.....	.....	..	..	..	16,000	"	Dam and fencing, £225.
West Bend	T. A. Hewitt & H. A. Stent	22 0 0	40 0 0	.....	18 0 0	..	..	U.	15,260	"	Nil
West Grawin	J. T. Neale	20 0 0	40 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	..	..	22,400	"	"
Westmead	John Young and W. C. Gilchrist	10 0 0	35 0 0	.....	25 0 0	..	2 A.	..	6,000	"	"
Willibilla	Thomas Hungerford	30 0 0	23 15 0	6 5 0	.....	..	..	..	14,000	"	Homestead and fencing, £175
Will Bill Bill	John Thomas Neale	34 0 0	40 0 0	.....	6 0 0	..	..	..	16,000	"	Hut and yards, £100
Willibingbone	James Fitzpatrick	35 0 0	43 2 0	.....	8 2 0	G.A.	..	..	16,000	"	"
Willary West	John Thomas Neale	34 0 0	40 0 0	.....	6 0 0	..	..	..	16,000	"	Homestead and yards, £250
Windara Left	Moss Joshua	12 0 0	15 0 0	.....	3 0 0	..	..	..	16,000	"	Nil
Windara Right	John de Villiers Lamb	12 0 0	15 0 0	.....	3 0 0	..	..	..	16,300	"	"
Wirra Warra	Thomas Cadell	37 10 0	58 8 0	.....	20 18 8	..	..	..	16,000	"	Homestead and woolshed, £300
Woroma	James Dickson	25 0 0	58 8 8	.....	33 8 8	..	..	U.	16,000	"	Nil
Woola Woola	John Thomas Smith	47 0 0	50 0 0	.....	3 0 0	..	..	..	32,000	40	Cottage, kitchen, yards, woolshed, store, and tanks, £237
Wylerie	Walter Douglas	35 0 0	40 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	..	16,000	Nil	Homestead, yards, outbuildings, paddocks, and fencing, £1,240
Yamboa	Thomas Hungerford	20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	..	2 A.	..	11,520	"	Nil
Yamby Run, block No. 1	Colin McKenzie	24 0 0	32 10 0	.....	8 10 0	..	..	U.	15,800	"	"
Yamby West	"	20 0 0	25 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	..	21,600	"	"

Yarranbah North	The Australian Joint Stock Bank ..	30 0 0	40 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	U.	14,500	Nil.	Nil.
" West	"	35 0 0	35 0 0	.....	.....	..	2 A.	..	25,600	"	Woolshed and huts, £500
Yarrangal West	Colin McKenzie	28 0 0	28 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	16,000	"	Dam, £300
Totals		6,518 6 8	8,255 1 4	305 13 2	2042 7 10						
				Less Increase	305 13 2						
Wellington District.				Total Decrease	1736 14 8						
Airedale	Edwin Brett	30 0 0	45 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	2 A.	..	64,000	Nil	Dam, hut, yards, fencing, sheepwash, £1,500
Babathornic Creek	The Representatives of late F. Martel ..	20 0 0	31 0 0	.....	11 0 0	..	..	U.	16,000	"	Hut, yards, and fencing, £300
Back Cayeldry East	William H. Clements	25 0 0	60 0 0	.....	35 0 0	..	..	..	24,000	"	Tank, huts, yards, and fencing, £100
Back Daronbalgie	John Newell, James Newell, junr., D. T. Newell, and Benjamin Newell, ..	35 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	23,400	120	Hut, yards, dam, and fencing, £400
Back Gobabla	Ryrie & Alexander	25 0 0	60 0 0	.....	35 0 0	..	..	U.	16,000	Nil	Hut, yards, and tank, £50
Back Ganggary	J. T. Neale	35 0 0	40 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	..	25,800	..	Nil
Back of adjoining Tabratong	The Representatives of late Wm. Lee ..	27 0 0	30 5 0	.....	3 5 0	..	..	..	16,000	..	"
Back of Garule Garule	Thomas Baird	30 0 0	33 10 0	.....	3 10 0	..	2 A.	..	13,000	..	Fencing, £220
Back of Lower Mudhall West	John Balfe	30 0 0	35 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	..	32,000	..	Nil
Back of Mumblebone	Alexander Cruickshank	33 0 0	32 10 0	0 10 0	.....	..	..	U.	21,500	..	Hut, yards, and dam, £120
Back of Nevertire Plains	Thomas Baird	30 0 0	33 10 0	.....	3 10 0	..	2 A.	..	13,000	..	Fencing and dam, £400
Back of Tabratong	The Representatives of late Wm. Lee ..	27 0 0	30 5 0	.....	3 5 0	..	..	U.	15,000	..	Nil
Back run of Ballabon	W. C. Wentworth and the Representatives of late W. Christie. ..	25 0 0	30 10 0	.....	5 10 0	..	..	..	14,500	..	"
Back run of Canalgan	"	22 0 0	30 10 0	.....	8 10 0	..	2 A.	..	16,000	..	"
Back Willydah & Temone	The Reprs. of late E. B. Cornish ..	35 0 0	40 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	U.	32,000	..	Hut and yards, £30
Back Woorebugha Cowell	John Brown	27 10 0	45 0 0	.....	17 10 0	..	2 A.	..	16,000	..	Nil
Back Condoblin	P. W. Street & A. W. Street	50 0 0	45 0 0	5 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	57,000	..	20 miles fencing, £500
Ballaree	George Woods (late)	35 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	.....	..	..	U.	27,000	..	Well, hut, and fencing, £195
Berchen Lagoons	Thomas Phillips	45 0 0	45 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	16,000	..	Hut, yards, and dam, £150
Bloodsworth Plain	W. H. Clements	15 0 0	50 0 0	.....	35 0 0	..	..	U.	17,000	..	Nil
Bogie Plains North	W. C. Wentworth and the Representative of the late J. Christie. ..	31 0 0	30 10 6	0 9 6	.....	G.A.	..	..	20,000	..	"
" South	"	31 0 0	30 10 6	0 9 6	.....	G.A.	..	..	20,000	..	"
Boona East	Hugh Parker	30 0 0	45 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	2 A.	..	64,000	..	Dam, yards, and huts, £400
Boro	Ryrie & Alexander	25 0 0	60 0 0	.....	35 0 0	..	..	U.	16,000	..	Well, hut, tank, trough, &c., £500
Boorte Bogan	James Keenan	30 0 0	47 0 0	.....	17 0 0	..	..	..	12,000	..	Fencing, £60
Brotherton's Plains	Thomas and David Baird	25 0 0	40 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	2 A.	..	13,000	..	Sheepyards, huts, and tanks, £200
Buckingay	John Wood	30 0 0	32 0 0	.....	2 0 0	..	..	U.	18,000	..	House, paddock, stock, and sheep yards, £200
Byong	Robert Martin	37 10 0	30 5 0	7 5 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	16,000	..	Dam, hut, yards, £550
Coper	R. Ridge	50 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	.....	..	2 A.	..	28,000	..	Fencing, £270
Cowell	Susannah Phillips	35 0 0	31 1 0	3 19 0	.....	..	..	..	18,500	40	Fencing, £370
Cowell Maryan	Ryrie & Alexander	27 10 0	60 0 0	.....	32 10 0	..	..	U.	16,000	Nil	Tanks, hut, yards, &c., £200
Dandalo	The Representatives of late F. Martel ..	20 0 0	75 0 0	.....	55 0 0	..	..	..	15,500	850	Fencing and huts, £300
Derriwong	Robert Martin	12 10 0	30 2 6	.....	17 12 6	G.A.	..	..	16,000	Nil	Nil
Doonside	A. T. Kerr	25 0 0	30 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	..	16,000	..	"
Duck Creek No. 12	W. R. and T. L. Richardson	50 0 0	51 11 0	.....	1 11 0	..	..	..	16,000	..	Fencing, hut, and yards, £1,000
" No. 16	R. A. A. Morehead and M. Young ..	45 0 0	51 11 0	.....	6 11 0	..	..	..	16,000	..	" £1,000
East Draggy	John M'Phillamy	25 0 0	32 10 0	.....	7 10 0	..	2 A.	..	13,500	..	" £150
Enmore	George Oakes	30 0 0	40 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	U.	25,000	..	Nil.
Esperance Back	Martha Caton	25 0 0	30 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	..	16,000	..	2 wells, £50.
Flanaghan Swamp, East	Isaac Shepherd, junr.	22 10 0	40 0 0	.....	17 10 0	..	2 A.	..	45,000	..	Nil.
Glencee	James Keenan	25 0 0	40 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	..	U.	16,000	..	2 huts and yards, £20.
Gum Swamp	W. C. Wentworth & the Reprs. of late J. Christie	31 0 0	30 10 0	0 10 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	20,000	..	Nil.
Haddonriggs	"	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	..	30,000	..	"
Jumble Plains, block B	The Reprs. of late F. Martel	10 0 0	13 0 0	.....	3 0 0	..	..	U.	30,000	..	"
" G	"	10 0 0	15 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	..	30,000	..	"
Lower Mulgutherie	Robert Martin	20 0 0	30 0 0	.....	10 0 0	G.A.	..	..	17,500	..	Tank, hut, yards, and fencing, £187.
Lower Tabratong	Charles Perks	30 0 0	60 0 0	.....	30 0 0	..	2 A.	..	16,000	..	Stockyards, huts, and fencing, £350.
Melrose	Edwin Brett	30 0 0	40 0 0	.....	10 0 0	..	..	..	64,000	120	Hut, fencing, buildings, and dam, £7,000.
" South	"	10 0 0	30 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	..	..	60,000	40	Dam, hut, and yards, £500.

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Govt. Appraiser	Two Appraisers	Umpire.	Estimated Area.	No. of Acres alienated or otherwise reserved from Pastoral Lease.	Nature and Value of Improvements.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				acres		
Wellington District—continued.											
Miamely	The Bank of New South Wales ..	30 0 0	60 0 0	.....	30 0 0	..	2 A.	..	64,000	40	Dam, sheepyards, paddock, and fencing, £3,000.
North .. ..	.. ..	30 0 0	50 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	..	..	64,000	Nil	Fencing, dams, and huts, £600.
Middle Field	Thomas Harris	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	15,000	..	Fencing, £25.
Mogille Plain	R. Goldsborough & H. Parker ..	30 0 0	55 0 0	.....	25 0 0	..	2 A.	..	64,000	..	Tank, huts, and yards, £320.
Mondado	R. Ridge	30 0 0	30 10 0	.....	0 10 0	..	..	..	13,000	..	Fencing, £500.
Monomie Plains	R. Martin	37 10 0	30 5 0	7 5 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	22,000	..	Tank, yards, and hut, £250.
Morbella	A. W. Robertson & J. Rutherford ..	45 0 0	90 0 0	.....	45 0 0	..	2 A.	..	17,600	..	House, stockyard, &c., £1,200.
Muddall	John Brown	40 0 0	70 0 0	.....	30 0 0	..	..	..	12,800	..	Dam, woolshed, paddocks, huts, and out-buildings, £600.
Mundado, East	R. Ridge	35 0 0	50 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	2 A.	..	14,400	..	Fencing, £800.
New Bundaburra	J. B. Wood	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	51,000	..	2 dams, 2 out-stations, £300.
New Maryanbone	W. C. Wentworth & the Reps. of late J. Christie ..	25 0 0	32 2 0	.....	7 2 0	..	..	..	16,600	..	Nil.
New Mount Foster .. ..	.. ..	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	..	16,000	..	..
Nevertire	Ryrie & Alexander	27 10 0	60 0 0	.....	32 10 0	..	..	..	16,000	..	Tank, dam, and paddock, £500.
North Burra Burra	John Shaw	45 0 0	40 0 0	5 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	64,000	..	Nil.
Outer Back Mulingudgery	Alexander Ferguson	20 0 0	40 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	2 A.	..	10,000	..	..
Outlet	John McPhillamy	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	..	16,000	..	Fencing, £150.
Salisbury Plains, block D	John Thomas Neale	25 0 0	40 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	..	..	15,950	..	Nil.
South Burra Burra	John Shaw	45 0 0	40 0 0	5 0 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	80,000	..	Dam, &c., £500.
South Blowclear	John Strickland	32 10 0	35 0 0	.....	2 10 0	..	..	..	12,500	..	House, stockyard, dam, fencing, &c., £800.
Tabratong West	G. T. & T. B. Hunt & S. Crawford ..	21 0 0	25 0 0	.....	4 0 0	..	2 A.	..	9,200	..	Hut and yards, £50.
Temoin	A. Cruickshank, A. Cruickshank, & W. W. Brocklehurst ..	25 0 0	30 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	..	16,000	..	Dam, yards, huts, £100.
Thuara	Bryant Eagan	30 0 0	32 10 0	.....	2 10 0	..	2 A.	..	16,000	..	Stockyard, hut, and wire fencing, £180.
Tinda	The Bank of New South Wales ..	10 0 0	30 0 0	.....	20 0 0	..	..	..	60,000	..	Tank, well, dams, fencing, and huts, £1,200.
Tomingley North	J. N. Gilmour	25 0 0	30 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	..	16,000	..	Nil.
Triangle	Alexr. Cruickshank, A. Cruickshank, & W. W. Brocklehurst ..	12 10 0	30 0 0	.....	17 10 0	..	..	..	6,700	..	..
" A	James Ashcroft	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	8,000	..	..
Trialgara	Jane Wild	25 0 0	30 0 0	.....	5 0 0	..	..	..	17,000	..	..
Upper Dulbunty	Robert Martin	37 10 0	35 0 0	2 10 0	.....	G.A.	..	..	19,500	..	2 huts and yards, £50.
Wagoo, or block No. 2	J. A. Gardiner	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	..	25,000	..	Nil.
Wammerawah South	J. T. Neale	35 0 0	70 0 0	.....	35 0 0	..	2 A.	..	12,600	..	Fencing, £270.
Waterloo Plains	J. N. Gilmour	25 0 0	31 1 0	.....	6 1 0	..	..	..	16,000	..	Hut, yards, and fencing, £170.
Weera East	Mary Keenan	32 0 0	55 0 0	.....	23 0 0	..	..	..	15,000	..	Nil.
Wellwood	A. T. Kerr	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	G.A.	..	..	16,000	..	..
Weridgera	G. Palmer	25 0 0	32 0 0	.....	7 0 0	..	..	..	16,000	..	..
Wicklow, block D	W. R. Watt	20 0 0	35 0 0	.....	15 0 0	G.A.	..	..	40,000	..	Dam, huts, and yards, £100.
Willary East	John Thomas Neale	32 0 0	40 0 0	.....	8 0 0	..	..	..	12,500	..	Hut and yards, £120.
Wombirne	John A. Gardiner	32 0 0	60 0 0	.....	28 0 0	..	2 A.	..	42,000	..	Nil.
Yarrandigen	The Reps. of late F. Martel	25 0 0	60 0 0	.....	35 0 0	..	..	..	14,500	..	Fencing and yards, £300.
Yarrabundi	Moss Joshua	25 0 0	32 0 0	.....	7 0 0	G.A.	..	..	16,000	..	Hut, yards, fencing, and dams, £985.
Grand Totals		£ 2,569 0 0	3,487 19 6	72 18 0	991 17 6						
					Less Increase	£ 72 18 0					
					Total Decrease	£ 918 19 6					

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF RUNS APPRAISED IN 1871.

District.	Appraised by—	No. of Runs.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Estimated Area.	No. of Acres Alienated or Reserved.	Estimated Value of Improvements.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Albert ..	Government Appraiser	18	420 0 0	591 6 6	.....	171 6 6	776,000	360	2,503 0 0
	Two Appraisers	3	68 0 0	132 0 0	.....	64 0 0	95,000	Nil	420 0 0
	Umpire	75	2,553 1 0	3,741 9 6	.....	1,188 8 6	4,446,400	480	23,865 0 0
	Totals.. ..	96	3,041 1 0	4,464 16 0	.....	1,423 15 0	5,317,400	840	26,788 0 0
Bligh.. ..	Government Appraiser	18	617 0 0	689 10 0	.....	72 10 0	236,600	160	4,095 0 0
	Two Appraisers	13	259 10 0	493 10 0	.....	234 0 0	193,600	230	1,855 0 0
	Umpire	13	483 10 0	745 0 0	.....	261 10 0	270,350	520	2,160 0 0
	Totals.. ..	44	1,360 0 0	1,928 0 0	.....	568 0 0	750,550	910	8,110 0 0
Clarence ..	Government Appraiser	11	435 0 0	502 0 0	.....	67 0 0	283,320	7,140	1,959 0 0
Darling ..	Government Appraiser	8	155 0 0	193 13 6	.....	38 13 6	361,520	Nil	320 0 0
	Umpire	22	800 0 0	806 19 0	.....	6 19 0	965,460	..	4,887 0 0
	Totals.. ..	30	955 0 0	1,000 12 6	.....	45 12 6	1,326,980	Nil	5,207 0 0
Gwydir ..	Government Appraiser	9	412 0 0	430 0 0	.....	18 0 0	338,540	Nil	3,670 0 0
	Two Appraisers	12	387 10 0	483 2 6	.....	95 12 6	286,460	..	30 0 0
	Umpire	6	178 0 0	196 12 6	.....	18 12 6	148,840	131	1,630 0 0
	Totals.. ..	27	977 10 0	1,109 15 0	.....	132 5 0	773,840	131	5,330 0 0
Lachlan ..	Government Appraiser	34	1,294 0 0	1,422 18 2	.....	128 18 2	1,290,520	1,840	19,557 0 0
	Two Appraisers	44	1,630 0 0	1,851 10 0	.....	231 10 0	1,720,200	8,213	31,126 10 0
	Totals.. ..	78	2,924 0 0	3,284 8 2	.....	360 8 2	3,010,720	10,053	50,683 10 0
Liverpool Plains ..	Government Appraiser	15	383 0 0	491 12 0	.....	108 12 0	316,400	14,020	710 0 0
	Two Appraisers	41	823 0 0	1,256 17 6	.....	428 17 6	807,840	2,826	9,159 0 0
	Umpire	1	12 10 0	15 0 0	.....	2 10 0	32,000	....	.....
	Totals.. ..	57	1,223 10 0	1,763 9 6	.....	539 19 6	1,156,240	16,846	9,869 0 0
Monaro ..	Government Appraiser	17	490 0 0	565 10 0	.....	75 10 0	292,400	21,210	1,090 0 0
Murrumbidgee	Government Appraiser	10	555 0 0	545 1 0	9 19 0	.....	262,956	320	5,004 0 0
	Two Appraisers	4	453 0 0	465 0 0	.....	12 0 0	172,440	Nil	5,646 0 0
	Umpire	1	167 0 0	200 0 0	.....	33 0 0	53,440	640	4,570 0 0
	Totals.. ..	15	1,175 0 0	1,210 1 0	9 19 0	45 0 0	488,836	960	15,220 0 0
						Less Increase	9 19 0		
					Total Decrease	35 1 0			
New England	Government Appraiser	8	175 0 0	265 0 0	.....	90 0 0	123,960	120	814 0 0
	Two Appraisers	3	120 0 0	275 10 0	.....	155 10 0	73,620	11,480	350 0 0
	Totals.. ..	11	295 0 0	540 10 0	.....	245 10 0	197,580	11,600	1,164 0 0
Warrego ..	Government Appraiser	84	2,056 6 8	2,265 8 10	.....	209 2 2	2,178,740	680	18,242 0 0
	Two Appraisers	36	988 5 0	1,202 3 8	.....	213 18 8	665,570	8,220	4,860 0 0
	Umpire	119	3,473 15 0	4,787 8 10	.....	1,313 13 10	3,017,100	300	14,684 0 0
	Totals.. ..	239	6,518 6 8	8,255 1 4	.....	1,736 14 8	5,861,410	9,200	37,786 0 0
Wellington ..	Government Appraiser	25	855 0 0	882 5 6	.....	27 5 6	652,900	120	6,117 0 0
	Two Appraisers	30	855 0 0	1,253 2 0	.....	400 2 0	880,800	200	20,100 0 0
	Umpire	33	859 0 0	1,350 12 0	.....	491 12 0	594,380	850	4,425 0 0
	Totals.. ..	88	2,569 0 0	3,487 19 6	.....	918 19 6	2,128,080	1,170	30,642 0 0

Occupation of Lands,
Sydney, 23rd January, 1872.A. O. PRETIOS,
Chief Officer in charge.

SUMMARY OF RUNS APPRAISED IN 1871.

Appraisements—1871.	No. of Runs.	New Rent.	Old Rent.	Decrease.	Estimated Area.	Number of Acres alienated or reserved.	Estimated Value of Improvements.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	acres		£ s. d.
By Government Appraiser...	257	7,847 6 8	8,844 5 6	996 18 10	7,163,856	45,970	64,081 0 0
„ Two Appraisers.....	186	5,589 5 0	7,424 15 8	1,835 10 8	4,895,530	31,169	78,433 10 0
„ Umpires	270	8,526 16 0	11,843 1 10	3,316 5 10	9,527,970	2,921	51,334 0 0
GRAND TOTALS.....	713	21,963 7 8	28,112 3 0	6,148 15 4	21,587,356	80,060	193,848 10 0

Occupation of Lands,
Sydney, 23 January, 1872.

A. O. PREVIOUS,
Chief Officer in Charge.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.
(STATISTICS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1871.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12 January, 1869, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The rents arising from Crown Lands for the year 1871.
- “ (2.) An estimate of the area of Country held under lease, in acres or square miles, not including forfeited Runs.”

(Mr. Farnell.)

RETURN moved for on the 7th February, 1871, by J. S. FARNELL, Esq., M.L.A., showing:—

- 1st. The rents arising from Crown Lands, for the year 1871... £180,417 2 0
- 2nd. An estimate of the area of Country held under lease, in acres or square miles, not including forfeited Runs ... 130,546,000 acres.

A. O. PRETIUS,
Chief Officer in Charge.

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(STATISTICS—1862-69.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 January, 1872.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 7th December, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) The number of acres of Land measured annually during the period
“from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1869.
- “(2.) The number of acres of such Lands purchased—specifying con-
“ditionally or otherwise—during each year of the same period.
- “(3.) The number of acres still remaining unsold from each year’s survey.
- “(4.) The total annual cost of measurement, and the average cost per acre
“for each year’s survey.”

(*Mr. Bowden.*)

CROWN LANDS.

RETURN called for by T. Bawden, Esq., M.L.A., relative to the area of Land measured, area sold, and cost of survey, for the period from the 1st January, 1862, to the 31st December, 1869.

Question No. 1.

Question.	Answer.			
	Year of Survey.	Roads and Feature Surveys—Linear Measurements reduced to area.	Area measured for Alienation, &c.	Total area.
No. 1.—The number of acres of land measured annually during the period from the 1st January, 1862, to the 31st December, 1869		acres.	acres.	acres.
	1862	36,445	315,930	352,375
	1863	32,562	282,274	314,836
	1864	38,108	330,348	368,456
	1865	49,257	426,995	476,252
	1866	55,496	454,069	509,565
	1867	43,662	436,222	479,884
	1868	47,014	369,762	416,776
1869	49,673	437,646	487,319	
Total.....	.....	352,217	*3,053,246	3,405,463

* This area unavoidably includes lands measured for Government and public purposes, mineral leases, &c.

P. F. ADAMS,
21 December, 1871.

Question No. 2.

Question.	Answer.			
	Year of Sale.	Conditionally Purchased.	Auction and Miscellaneous.	Total Sales.
No. 2.—The number of acres of such lands purchased, specifying conditionally or otherwise, during each year of the same period		acres.	acres.	acres.
	1862	357,281	88,086	445,367
	1863	259,369	96,681	356,050
	1864	165,617	68,199	233,816
	1865	151,450	110,308	261,758
	1866	358,652	117,888	476,540
	1867	232,176	138,907	371,083
	1868	239,516	151,830	391,346
1869	397,329	164,890	562,219	
TOTAL .....	.....	2,161,390	936,789	3,098,179

NOTE.—A portion of the area sold by auction was measured prior to the year of sale, and a large portion of the area conditionally purchased subsequently to the year of sale, as in the latter case the sales preceded the survey.

P. F. ADAMS,
21 December, 1871.

Question No. 3.

Question.	Answer.
No. 3.—The number of acres still remaining unsold from each year's survey	A reply to this question is impracticable for the reasons given in my B.C. of the 29th November, 1871.*

* Annexed.

P. F. ADAMS,
21 December, 1871.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

IN reply to Mr. Bawden's letter of 11th instant, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, that the cause of delay in furnishing the return therein referred to is, as that gentleman rightly infers, that the books of the department do not show the information as desired; and here I would remark, that it would be impossible to frame books so as to answer every variety of questions that might arise, in order to obviate the necessity of extracting details from the plans and other official documents.

The

The preparation of the matter required in answer to questions Nos. 1 and 2 is, however, in hand, and will shortly be ready; but a reply to question No. 3 is practically impossible, as it would involve a reference to more than 16,000 plans, and the extracting from them of information under ten or eleven heads, and would occupy an experienced draftsman from one to two years.

The nearest reply that can be given to question No. 4 could only be arrived at by taking the actual cost of measurement on the ground by Licensed Surveyors, and adding thereto an estimated proportion of the cost of the salaried surveyor's work, including the expense of supervision by District Surveyors, and also a proportion of the cost of the professional and clerical work in the departments of Land and Survey.

The subject of affording the fullest information respecting the unalienated lands of the Colony has occupied my attention during the last two years, and schedules have been prepared from the plans themselves in the three most important Counties of the Colony, and these are now with the Lands Department for comparison with sale lists. It is proposed to continue this until all the Counties, whose maps are in a reasonably perfect state, are completed; and in those Counties of which new maps are required, an improved form of catalogue is being adopted, in which the names of purchasers and dates of alienation will appear in a tabular form.

When all the Counties are brought under this system a return of the unalienated land can be rendered up to date for any County, by adding up the columns of the catalogue book.

The original catalogue books, which have been in use now 17 years, are fast wearing away, and an estimate was recently made with a view to printing them, in order that each branch of the department could be supplied. Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be gathered from the cost of printing, which it was found would have amounted to £400. The project was however abandoned in favour of the improved form, and of dividing the catalogue books into separate Counties.

To provide at all times exact information as required in answer to question No. 4, would involve the addition of fourteen columns to the present measurement book, involving much additional labour; and if so much information is provided in reference to lands, the same may also be demanded under the other heads of duty performed by this department, necessitating a thorough classification of expenditure in accordance with duties performed, instead of as at present under items in estimate; and this additional work would necessitate the employment of another clerk.

I may here mention that in 1867, upon the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry, the clerical work of this department, apart from account matters, was cut down to what could be done by three clerks, and the form of books and work generally restricted to the actual requirements of the Treasury, the Audit Office, and the department itself, leaving no margin for improvement in the classification of records for statistical compilations.

In conclusion, I have gone into considerable length on this subject, because I consider that there is nothing unreasonable in the request of Mr. Bawden, and I can only regret not being able at once to supply all that is required.

P. F. ADAMS.
B.C., 29th November, 1871.

Approved.—J.B.W., 4 December.

Question No. 4.

THE total annual cost of Measurement, and the average cost per acre for each year's survey.

Year of Survey.	Area Measured.			Cost of Field Survey.	Cost of Supervision, Field and Office.	Total annual Cost.	Average cost per acre for Field Survey.	Total cost per acre—Survey, Field, and Office Staff.
	For Alienation, &c.	Road and Feature Surveys reduced to area.	Total area for average.					
	acres.	acres.	acres.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862	315,930	36,445	352,375	34,849	9,000	43,849	0 1 11½	0 2 5½
1863	282,274	32,562	314,836	30,259	11,127	41,386	0 1 11	0 2 7½
1864	330,348	38,108	368,456	35,369	12,667	48,036	0 1 11	0 2 7½
1865	426,995	49,257	476,252	35,468	13,227	48,695	0 1 5½	0 2 0½
1866	454,069	55,496	509,565	38,582	13,184	51,766	0 1 6½	0 2 0½
1867	436,222	43,662	479,884	36,437	10,125	46,562	0 1 6½	0 1 11½
1868	369,762	47,014	416,776	38,842	10,323	49,165	0 1 10½	0 2 4½
1869	437,646	49,673	487,319	35,348	11,238	46,586	0 1 5½	0 1 10½
£							0 13 7½	0 17 11½
Average cost per acre for survey for eight years							0 1 8½	0 2 2½

NOTE.—The average cost of survey of conditional purchases for nine years, furnished in answer to a question of Mr. Campbell's return of 24th November, 1870, was estimated at the rate of 1s. 1½d. per acre for the bare survey on the ground. The difference between the cost of field and office supervision up to 1866, and subsequently to that year, is caused by the withdrawal of the greater portion of the clerical staff, the administrative work being now performed in the Lands Office. The average of the eight years is probably not affected by the change.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 21st December, 1871.

P. F. ADAMS.

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(NUMBER OF FREE-SELECTORS TO 31 DECEMBER, 1871—SHOWING NUMBER WHO HAVE CLAIMED PRE-EMPTIVE LEASES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 January, 1872.

RETURN showing number of Conditional Purchasers; also, number of Conditional Purchasers who have become Leaseholders by virtue of such Purchases, from the 1st January, 1862, to the 31st December, 1871:—

Number of Conditional Purchasers	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,735
Number of Leaseholders...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
Number who have not availed themselves of their pre-emptive right of lease							25,235



1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATED TO PUBLIC OR CHARITABLE PURPOSES WITHIN 10 MILES OF WINDSOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 January, 1872.

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

“ A Return of the Crown Land in and within the distance of 10 miles of
“ the Town of Windsor, which has been dedicated, or is under promise of
“ dedication, for public or charitable purposes, such Return to state in
“ each case—

“ (1.) The quantity of land in acres, and the situation of same.

“ (2.) The purpose of the dedication, and the names of the Trustees.”

(*Mr. Tunks.*)

CROWN LANDS.

RETURN of the Crown Land in and within the distance of 10 miles of the Town of Windsor which has been dedicated, or is under promise of dedication, for Public or Charitable Purposes.

Area.	Situation.	Purpose of Dedication.	Trustees.	Remarks.
a. r. p. 12 3 33	Town of Windsor.....	Hawkesbury Benevolent Society.	William Bowman, William Walker, Richard Ridge, Robert M. Fitzgerald, Robert Dick,—Requires.	Granted, 1861.
2 3 21	Town of Windsor.....	Presbyterian Burial-ground.		
1 0 0	Town of Windsor.....	Hawkesbury Benevolent Society.	Wm. Bowman, Wm. Walker, R. Ridge, R. M. Fitzgerald, E. Dick.	
3 2 9	Town of Windsor.....	Roman Catholic Burial-ground.		
3 0 23	Town of Windsor.....	Church of England and Burial-ground.		
8 2 0	Town of Windsor.....	Church of England Glebe	.....	The Parsonage-house is erected on this land. (Part of 40 acres; remaining, 31½ acres. See below.)
31 2 0	Parishes of St. Matthew and Ham Common.	Church of England Glebe	.....	Part of 40 acres; remaining, 8½ acres. (See above.) This 31½ acres forms part of the original Glebe of 400 acres, subdivided.
21 1 0	Town of Windsor.....	Reserve for public recreation.	Richard Ridge, J.P., Benjamin Richards, J.P., Robert Dick, J.P., Richard Coley, Samuel Edgerton.	Dedicated 19th May, 1868.
0 2 6	Town of Windsor.....	Roman Catholic Church and Residence.		
1 0 0	Town of Windsor.....	Public School.....	Council of Education.....	Dedicated 12th March, 1869.
0 2 24	Town of Windsor.....	Presbyterian Kirk.		
0 3 8	Town of Windsor.....	Hawkesbury Benevolent Society Hospital.	.....	Dedicated 2nd October, 1866.
0 1 7	Town of Windsor.....	Presbyterian Manse.		
0 2 23	Town of Windsor.....	Church of England School.	.....	Dedicated 2nd July, 1863.
0 0 20	Town of Windsor.....	Mechanics' Institute.....	.....	Dedicated 2nd July, 1868.
200 0 0	Parishes of St. Matthew and Ham Common.	Racecourse.....	.....	Dedicated 19th May, 1868. This forms part of the original Glebe grant of 40 acres, subdivided.
608 3 0	Parishes of St. Matthew and Pitt Town.	Richmond Hill Common	.....	This Common was granted by Governor King as 600 acres.
6,006 0 0	Parishes of St. Matthew and Ham Common.	Ham Common.....	.....	The area of Common, granted by Governor King, 1804, was given as 5,130 acres; the actual area within the boundaries is 7,189 acres, but reduced to 6,006 acres by the following areas:—(1) Glebe, 405 acres (400 acres referred to above); (2) Town of Windsor, 547 acres; (3) Town of Richmond, 185 acres; (4) Town of Little Richmond, 33 acres; and (5) Benevolent Societies Land, 13 acres—Total, 1,183 acres.
0 2 0	Town of Richmond...	Church of England Church.		
13 2 0	.....	do. Parsonage.		
5 1 2	.....	do. School.		
3 0 16½	.....	do. Burial-ground.		
1 0 0	Town of Richmond...	Roman Catholic Church	.....	Dedicated 2 July, 1863, and 25 August, 1865.
0 2 0	.....	do. School.....	.....	do. do.
0 2 0	.....	do. Presbytery.....	.....	do. do.
1 1 37	.....	do. Burial-ground	.....	do. do.
1 0 0	Town of Richmond...	Presbyterian Church...	.....	Dedicated 2 July, 1863.
0 2 0	.....	do. School.....	.....	do. do.
0 2 0	.....	do. Manse.....	.....	do. do.
7 3 37	Town of Richmond...	Public recreation.....	.....	Dedicated 19 May, 1868.
0 1 0	Town of Richmond...	Mechanics' Institute.....	Geo. Bowman, Jno. Selkirk, Henry Hort Brown.	Dedicated 2 July, 1863.

Area.	Situation.	Purpose of Dedication.	Trustees.	Remarks.
a. r. p.				
0 1 0	Town of Richmond ...	Presbyterian School.....	.....	Dedicated 2 July, 1863.
1 0 0	Town of Richmond ...	Presbyterian Burial-ground.	.....
1 1 38	Town of Richmond ...	Wesleyan and other denominations Burial-ground.	.....	Dedicated 2 July, 1863.
0 3 14½	Town of Richmond ...	Wesleyan Church.....	.....
0 1 27	.....	do. School .....	.....	do. do.
0 1 27	.....	do. Residence ...	.....	do. do.
1 0 0	Town of Castlereagh...	Church of England Church.	.....	The Parsonage-house is erected on this land.
0 3 13	.....	do. School.	.....
2 0 0	.....	do. Burial-ground.	.....	The Parsonage-house is erected on this land.
40 0 0	Parish of Castlereagh	Church of England Glebe	.....
0 3 9	Pitt Town	Presbyterian Chapel.	.....	The (new) Parsonage-house is also erected on this land. The area, by original, 6a. 2r. 7p., is erroneous. For Burial-ground; at present in use. (See below.)
2 3 38	Pitt Town	Church of England Church and School.	.....
1 3 32	.....	Old Burial-ground .....	.....	Dedicated 12th March, 1869. The old Parsonage stands on this allotment. Area, by original, 0a. 3r. 27p.; area approximate from Town plan.
0 1 0	Pitt Town	Presbyterian Manse .....	.....
0 3 17	Pitt Town	Church of England, land attached to the Parsonage land.	.....	} Areas approximate.
1 0 24	Pitt Town .....	.....	.....
0 2 20	Pitt Town .....	.....	.....	Area 1a. 3r. 31p. by Town plan. Old Burial-ground. (See above.)
1 3 13	Pitt Town .....	.....	.....
1 3 29	Pitt Town	Church of England Burial-ground.	.....	Area, by survey, 8,875 acres. Area granted by Governor King, 8,950 acres in two areas of 5,650 acres and 3,300 acres respectively.
40 0 0	Pitt Town	Church of England Glebe	.....
8,950 0 0	Parish of Pitt Town...	Nelson or Pitt Town Common.	.....	Dedicated 2nd July, 1863.
15 0 0	Parish of Cornelia, at Sackville Reach.	Wesleyan School.	.....
1 0 0	Village of Wilberforce	Wesleyan Church.	.....	do. do.
0 2 0	.....	do. School.	.....
0 2 0	.....	do. Residence.	.....	do. do.
0 3 11	Village of Wilberforce	Church of England Church.	.....
3 1 21½	.....	do. School ...	.....	do. do.
3 1 22½	.....	do. Parsonage	.....
2 0 0	.....	do. Cemetery	.....	Granted.
9 2 16	Village of Wilberforce	Reserve for use of the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society.	.....
500 0 0	Near Wilberforce	Hawkesbury Benevolent Society.	.....	do.
6,150 0 0	Near Wilberforce	Wilberforce Common ...	J. Vickery, J. Yeomans, and W. Cobercroft, in trust.	do.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

JOHN CROSS.
(PETITION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 December, 1871.

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

The Petition of John Cross, of the Woolshed, near Bundarra, in the Colony of New South Wales, Farmer,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, your Petitioner obtained permission (with the consent of the owner) from a Mr. Edward Newton (a Superintendent for Mrs. Hughes) to occupy a few acres of land situated on the Woolshed Run, near Bundarra, in the Colony of New South Wales, in consideration of your Petitioner breaking in and quieting Mrs. Hughes' cattle.

That, in pursuance of such permission, your Petitioner shortly afterwards entered into possession of the said land, and made improvements thereon, in the shape of temporary fencing, bark-hut, and dairy, and has continued so to occupy the same from that time up to the present.

That, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the said Woolshed Run was sold by Mrs. Hughes to Alexander Munro, of Singleton, in the said Colony, grazier.

That, at the time of the said sale, the improvements situated on the land occupied by your Petitioner consisted of a bush-fence, bark-hut, and dairy,—all of which were under the value of forty pounds.

That, on the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, your Petitioner addressed a letter to Government, inquiring whether the said land could be conditionally purchased, and in reply received the following letter:—

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 20 September, 1865.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, on the subject noted hereunder, and to inform you that it will receive due attention.

I have, &c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.
(For the Under Secretary.)

Subject.—Purchase of land improved by you.

Mr. John Cross,
Bundarra.

65/6,228/1,255.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 22 September, 1865.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter of the 7th instant, in which you inquire whether you can conditionally purchase certain land forming part of the Woolshed Run, near Bundarra, and upon which you have effected improvements, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to state, that you should have specified more clearly the land you allude to.

2. The usual course, I am to inform you, for an intending conditional purchase, is to pay the deposit to the Land Agent for the district, and then make the selection; that being done, this department will have inquiry made into the matter, and grant the land if open to selection, or return the deposit-money if not so open.

I have, &c.,
M. C. FITZPATRICK.

Mr. John Cross,
Bundarra.

That, on the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, your Petitioner selected the said land, namely,—fifty acres, and paid the deposit; and on the fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, wrote to the then Minister for Lands, informing him that he had selected the said land, in answer to which your Petitioner received the following reply:—

Department of Lands,
6 July, 1867.

Sir,

Your letter of the fourteenth May last, on the subject of a certain portion of land (fifty acres) which you desire to conditionally purchase, on the Woolshed Run, near Bundarra, has been referred to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Dove, with a request that he will expedite his report thereon, upon receipt of which you will be further communicated with.

I have, &c.,
M. C. FITZPATRICK,
Under Secretary.

Mr. John Cross,
Woolshed Station, Bundarra.

That,

That, on the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, Mr. Surveyor Dowe surveyed the said land.

That, a few months after such survey as aforesaid, your Petitioner received from the Government the following letter, confirming the report of the Surveyor, and ratifying your Petitioner's selection as aforesaid :—

67/4,752/89.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 31 October, 1867.

Sir,

Referring to a letter from this department, dated the 6th July last, informing you that the matter of your conditional purchase and improvement on the Woolshed Run, Bundarra, had been referred to the report of the Surveyor, I am directed to inform you that, under that report, now received, your conditional purchase will stand.

50 acres at Tamworth, 28th March, 1867.

I have, &c.,
M. C. FITZPATRICK.

Mr. John Cross,
Woolshed Run, Bundarra.

That your Petitioner, under such circumstances, went to considerable expense in effecting improvements, with a view to settling permanently on the said land, and making a home thereon for his wife and family.

That in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, your Petitioner received from the Government the following letter :—

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 30 December, 1868.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the application made by you at Tamworth, on the 28th March, 1867, for the conditional purchase of 50 acres of land, has been cancelled, the land containing improvements, the property of the lessee of the run.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up and forwarded to the Treasury, with the authority signed by you, together with your deposit-receipt, and a penny duty-stamp, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of the deposit paid on account, at the above.

I have, &c.,
M. C. FITZPATRICK.

That your Petitioner has since been subjected to an action of ejectment, at the suit of the said Alexander Munro; but in consequence of having spent all his money in improving and making a home for his wife and family on the said land, your Petitioner was unable to defray the expenses of defending the said suit.

That your Petitioner is still in possession of the said land, and humbly prays he may be allowed to retain the same, or that your Honorable House may make such order in the premises as to your Honorable House may seem just and expedient.

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

JOHN CROSS.

Inverell, 9th November, 1871.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS BILL.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—J. HAWDON, CHAIRMAN OF MEETING, MORUYA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 December, 1871.

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

The humble Petition of John Hawdon, of Kyla Park, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire,—

SHOWETH:—

That a Public Meeting of Free Selectors and others, duly convened and numerous attended, was held at the "Commercial Hotel," Moruya, on the 13th December, 1871, whereof your Petitioner was appointed Chairman, and the following resolutions were put and carried unanimously, viz. :—

- 1st.—That this Meeting observes with satisfaction that in the proposed new Land Bill the price of back lands is to be five shillings per acre, but is of opinion that ten shillings per acre should be the maximum price of all frontage lands for free selection.
- 2nd.—That a Petition, embodying the above resolution, be forwarded to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, by the Chairman of this Meeting, through the Member for the District.

Your Petitioner therefore prays that your Honorable House will take the subject matter of the above resolution into your favourable consideration, and will cause the Land Bill now before you to be amended in conformity therewith.

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

JOHN HAWDON,
Chairman.

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FREE-SELECTORS AND OTHERS, OF QUEANBEYAN AND BRAIDWOOD.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 January, 1872.

Hosking Town, 1st January, 1872.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Free-selectors, Farmers, and others, residing in the district of Queanbeyan and a portion of the district of Braidwood,—

SHOWETH :—

That they, through the columns of the Press, have been made aware that a new Land Bill is now before Parliament. That a Public Meeting of the Farmers and others interested was held at Mr. Livingson's Store, Hosking Town, on this day, when the appended resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried :—

1st.—That this Meeting regards the provisions of the Land Bill, now under Parliamentary consideration, as an attempted infringement upon the rights and privileges of the people.

2nd.—That this Meeting views with indignation the provisions of the new Land Bill which aims at the abolition of the system of pre-emptive lease, and holds that the man of limited means should be entitled to purchase the land held under pre-lease at same reduced rate and under like conditions for improvements as the extensive conditional purchaser or Crown lessee.

3rd.—This Meeting enters its protest against the Land Bill now under consideration, believing it to be partial in its tendencies and hostile to the interests of the men of limited means, and therefore prejudicial to the prosperity of the country.

4th.—That this Meeting is impressed with a belief that the proposed Land Bill is calculated to destroy the principle of free-selection, encourage monopoly, harass and injure conditional purchasers generally, and seriously damage the revenue of this country.

We therefore most earnestly request that your Honorable House will take into your favourable consideration the resolutions referred to, and reject the Land Bill now before the House, for the reasons stated.

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

[Here follow 123 Signatures.]

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—GRAZIERS, AGRICULTURISTS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS, OF TARALGA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 January, 1872.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Graziers, Agriculturists, Storekeepers, and other residents of the District of Taralga, in the Electorate of Argyle,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are fully persuaded that the Land Bill, recently introduced into your Honorable House and read a first time therein, is so radically wrong in principle as to be entirely opposed to the best interests of the wealth-producing classes of this Colony.

That from an examination of this measure your Petitioners have discerned with concern, that undue advantages are secured to the pastoral tenants of the Crown, or the wealthy squatters, while to the free selectors, graziers, or agriculturists there are scarcely any conceded.

That your Petitioners consider that the handing over of blocks of 16,000 acres of valuable land to men of wealth in fee simple, at mere nominal prices, and the restricting of the small graziers or agriculturists to maximum selections of 1,280 acres at very high prices, and involving large monetary outlays in effecting the conditional improvements, is subversive of justice and equity, especially when it is taken into consideration that the Bill in question professes to settle the great body of the people on the waste lands of the Colony, with the view of encouraging a wholesome stream of immigration to its shores, and thereby promoting industry.

That under the provisions of the present Bill, each squatter or wealthy land-owner is empowered to make an unlimited number of sub-divisions of his run amongst the respective members of his family and relatives, and this being the case the whole of the available Crown Lands may in process of time be so engrossed as to exclude the poorer or working classes who, were proper inducement held out to them for settling upon the lands, would cultivate the soil, and consequently increase the products of the Colony, so as to make it a self-supporting country in breadstuffs and other articles of consumption, which the colonists have had hitherto to import from distant parts, and for which enormously large sums of money are annually paid.

Your Petitioners are convinced that were the Bill to be passed, this rich producing country would ere long become a territory of extensive land-owners, who, from the largeness of their possessions, would be able to establish such a system of land monopoly as might preclude the possibility of people of limited means making a home for themselves or their families in the pastoral or agricultural districts, a state of affairs which could not but be deplored by all right-minded persons.

That your Petitioners have several objections to the Land Bill other than those hereinbefore set forth—a principal one of which being the excessive discretionary power that is proposed to be vested in the Minister for Lands in carrying out the provisions of the Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore most respectfully, but earnestly, invite your Honorable House to reject the present Land Bill as being a measure diametrically antagonistic to the vital interests of the wealth-producing section of the community.

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

[Here follow 288 Signatures.]

6th January, 1872.

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FREE SELECTORS AND OTHERS, OF MOLONG.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 January, 1872.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Free-selectors, Farmers, Storekeepers, Miners, and other residents of the Town and District of Molong, in Public Meeting assembled (8th January, 1872),—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That this Meeting views with regret and astonishment the sweeping changes that are about to be made in the laws relating to the alienation and settlement of Crown Lands, as proposed by the new Land Bill, which has been recently laid before Parliament. The Bill, your Petitioners are constrained to believe, will have the effect of increasing rather than diminishing many of the evils of which the Colony has just reason to complain in the way of realizing a fair and equitable adjustment of this great question, and therefore it most emphatically disapproves of such a one-sided measure ever becoming the law of the land, not at least until an appeal is made to the country, and the question then decided at a general election.

Your Petitioners cannot conceal from your Honorable House their astonishment at the "monopoly clause" which the Bill seeks to confer on one class, viz.,—by enabling a few to purchase such large blocks of land, ranging from 3,200 acres to 16,000 acres, to the serious injury of the country, while hundreds are now unable to obtain anything like a living, through the common practice of fencing in many of the runs throughout the interior, in order to benefit the few at a sacrifice and loss to thousands of honest and industrious families who will have to suffer still more keenly should the ill-advised "pastoral homestead clause" ever be permitted to become law.

That the right of extending the area of conditional purchase to 640 acres, in place of 320, confers really little or no additional advantage on the majority, or *bonâ fide* selector; but the right of being able to retain a pre-emptive or grazing right over three times the area of conditional purchase at a fair annual rent is a desirable desideratum, and one that would be most conducive to settlement and the prosperity of the Colony; or the privilege of being allowed to purchase pre-emptive or grazing holdings at 5s. per acre without being subject to competition, or the land afterward in any way to remain open for re-free-selection.

Your Petitioners desire to draw the attention of your Honorable House to one great fact and inequality, viz.,—that while the pastoral tenant holds the land at a rent of a farthing per acre, the free-selector has to pay down 5s. per acre as a deposit on his conditional purchase (besides interest), which is equivalent to giving the squatter the benefit of the land at 240 years' purchase to realize the price of 5s. paid down by the selector, and 960 years' rent to realize the price of the land at £1 per acre.

Your Petitioners believe that a clause embodying such advantages would be the only real measure calculated to increase the alienation and settlement of the waste lands, and be for the benefit of the many or working class, in place of locking up the lands in the hands of a few individuals.

We feel assured that your Honorable House, will halt ere giving sanction to the passing of such a measure which gives such large discretionary powers to the Minister for Lands, as proposed by the Bill, as it savours of despotism or the exercise of undue influences which may be detrimental to the public interest, the sale, settlement, or otherwise realizing a fair rental from our waste lands. That the present system of fixing the annual value of pastoral leases by Appraisal Courts, your Petitioners believe, is a disgrace to the Colony, and a great loss to the revenue, and ought either to be abolished, or else entirely amended by substituting some better and more satisfactory way of dealing with these matters.

We consider no Land Act applicable to a new country which seeks to abrogate the principle of a pre-emptive or grazing right clause, and, instead of being abolished, as the new Bill now contemplates, it should be made ten times more liberal in order to foster and facilitate the establishment of permanent agricultural pursuits and other industries, capable of more fully developing the resources of this mighty wilderness, almost in a state of nature and idleness.

We consider too that equal justice should be done to the miner that is done to the farmer, and that no Land Bill can be considered complete or satisfactory which does not include a clause permitting mining for gold or other minerals, on either private or public lands. Mining undoubtedly is an interest of great importance in the development of our vast resources, and in establishing and promoting the advancement and welfare of this Colony, and ought not to be crippled or restricted in any way in its most invaluable and useful operations.

For the reasons herein set forth your Petitioners respectfully but yet most firmly invite your Honorable House to reject the proposed Land Bill without compunction, and *in toto*, as being a measure radically wrong in principle and diametrically opposed to the general interests of the people of this Colony.

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

[Here follow 164 Signatures.]

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FREE-SELECTORS AND OTHERS, OF BURROWA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 January, 1872.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned, residents of Burrowa, &c., in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That the Land Bill recently submitted to your Honorable House is in its main provisions in opposition to the wishes and views of your Petitioners and prejudicial to their interests, and therefore respectfully offer for your consideration the following resolutions, adopted at a Public Meeting held in Burrowa, on December 4th, 1871 :—

- 1.—That this Meeting views with indignation the attempt now being made to infringe upon the rights and privileges of free selectors throughout the Colony by the grossly unfair and unwise provisions of the Land Bill, recently submitted by the Honorable the Minister for Lands for Parliamentary sanction and approval.
- 2.—That this Meeting considers it injurious to the best interests of the Colony that the free-selector or conditional purchaser should be deprived of his pre-leased land, and that every effort should be made to obtain for him (regardless of the extent of his holding) the same advantage of purchasing at the reduced rate the land to which he was entitled by purchase or otherwise, at the same rate and under like conditions for improvement as the extensive conditional purchaser or Crown lessee.
- 3.—That this Meeting, feeling convinced that the proposed Land Bill is calculated to favour pastoral tenants and men of capital at the expense of free-selectors and persons of moderate means, deems it incumbent upon them as conditional purchasers to protest against the passing of this measure in its present injudicious form by the Legislature of the Colony.
- 4.—That this Meeting deems the proposed mode of dealing with the public lands of the Colony as tending to destroy the principle of free selection, encourage monopoly, harass and injure conditional purchasers generally, and seriously diminish the Land revenue by checking and interfering with *bonâ fide* settlement upon the agricultural areas of the Colony.
- 5.—That the foregoing, embodied in a Petition, be forwarded to the Member for the District, James Watson, Esq., for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the foregoing your serious consideration, feeling convinced that the passing of the proposed Land Bill would inevitably inflict incalculable injury upon a section of the community that requires and deserves the fostering care of the Legislature.

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

[Here follow 333 Signatures.]

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS BILL.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—MINERS AND OTHERS, OF GRENFELL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 January, 1872.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Miners and others, of Grenfell,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners view with alarm the introduction of a new Land Bill by the Government to Parliament, proposing to alienate in fee simple the public domain in large areas, which must necessarily in many instances embrace auriferous tracts without any provision being made for mining on private property,—beg to submit the following resolutions passed at a Public Meeting of Miners and others, holden in Grenfell, December 23rd, 1871, for the consideration of your Honorable House :—

That the clause giving to purchasers of 640 acres or more at £1 per acre the privilege of buying back lands at 5s., will give a monopoly to capitalists over the *bonâ fide* settler, and is contrary to the simplest rules of justice in disposing of the national domain.

That no Land Bill will meet the requirements of the mining districts unless provision be made whereby mining on private property may be legalized in some equitable manner.

Believing, as we do, that the alienation of the land without regard to its mineral wealth is calculated to destroy one of the most important industries (mining) of the Colony, we therefore respectfully request that your Honorable House will be pleased to take such action with regard to the Bill as will secure to the miner the right to mine on private property.

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

[Here follow 350 Signatures.]

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF MOGO, DISTRICT OF BROULEE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 January, 1872.

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

The Petition of the undersigned, Gold-diggers, Farmers, and other residents at Mogo, in the District of Broulee,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners view, with deep regret, that a Bill, called "A Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Acts relating to the Occupation and Alienation of Crown Lands," has been laid before your Honorable House.

Your Petitioners regret the same, because the proposed new Bill proposes a system of class legislation as provided by what is called in the Bill "free selections and pastoral homesteads." Your Petitioners deem it a monstrous proposition that, in the settlement of the country, people should be encouraged and helped by our laws to monopolise land in sufficient quantity to maintain a population that in Europe would form a Principality or a Kingdom.

Your Petitioners also deem the Bill unjust, as it provides a better chance for one man than another, the wealthy few having many great advantages offered to them beyond those proffered to the poorer settler, who, in fact, is the only man requiring help,—the wealthy, who only could take up land in large quantities, being well able to assist themselves.

Your Petitioners also object to the enormous powers proposed by the above Bill to be placed in the hands of the Minister for Lands, it being proposed that he shall have powers to create areas almost wherever he pleases,—the land enclosed in lines bearing north, south, east, and west, and at certain distances from towns, to be declared as reserves from selection at the above Minister's will.

Your Petitioners also object to free selectors being limited to seventeen years of age, whilst it is proposed to all the large selectors of pastoral homesteads that there shall be no limit as to age.

Deeming the above sufficient to condemn the Bill, your Petitioners pray that the Bill may be thrown out.

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

[Here follow 47 Signatures.]

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—INHABITANTS OF INVERELL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 January, 1872.

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

WE, the undersigned, residents of Inverell and surrounding district, in Public Meeting assembled, having carefully taken into consideration the amended Land Bill, now before your Honorable House, pray that the same may not become law, on the following grounds:—

- (1.) That it offers unlimited and exclusive facility to the present or future lessees of runs to monopolise the whole of their leaseholds to the exclusion of the general public.
- (2.) That it favours the large capitalist to the prejudice of the man of small and moderate means.
- (3.) That the withholding the grazing rights from the free selector virtually quadruples the price of his land.
- (4.) The area for intending selectors, other than pastoral lessees, is too small.
- (5.) That the proviso in condition 3 of clause 26, relating to mineral leases other than gold, will encourage monopoly.
- (6.) That no sufficient provision is made for putting a stop to the present insufficient and unequal valuation of pastoral leaseholds.

And they would humbly submit that if the land laws now in force were amended in the direction as follows, your Petitioners believe that they would be then more satisfactory to them and to the public generally than the provisions of the proposed amended Bill:—

- (1.) Grazing rights to be abolished.
- (2.) The area for selections to be extended to 2,560 acres if within ten miles of any present town, and to 10,000 acres in all other parts.
- (3.) That no minors under 17 years shall be qualified to select.
- (4.) That the price of all water frontages one mile back shall be one pound per acre, and for all other lands five shillings per acre.
- (5.) That 25 per cent. be paid down, and the remainder in nine equal payments after 5 years occupation.
- (6.) That improvements be made within five years to the amount of the purchase money.
- (7.) That no one shall hold two conditional purchases until the whole purchase money shall have been paid, the improvements completed on the first.
- (8.) Occupation to be within one month, and continued for five years.
- (9.) Alienation of any selection not to be allowed until the improvements are completed.
- (10.) No land outside the present population boundaries to be sold by auction.
- (11.) In lieu of the present system of valuing the rentals of pastoral lessees an upset price of 1d. per acre per annum should be adopted and the expiring and forfeited leases then submitted at auction.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Inverell, 22nd December, 1871.

[Here follow 277 Signatures.]

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—INHABITANTS OF HARTLEY AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 January, 1872.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the People of Hartley,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have observed that a Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House to amend the present Land laws of the Colony, the provisions of which, if carried into force, will be highly injurious to the best interests of the Colony.

That your Petitioners briefly refer to this new Land Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Occupation and Alienation of Crown Lands, which states :—

- Crown Lands shall mean all lands vested in Her Majesty.
- Conditional purchasers or free-selectors shall mean any purchase of land which is authorized under sections 33, 34, 41, 42, 43, 47, and 48 of this Act.
- Pastoral homestead purchase shall mean any purchase of land which is authorized under sections 51, 58, and 62 of this Act.
- Pastoral homestead purchase frontage shall mean frontage to any road, river, stream, water or watercourse.
- Improvements on pastoral homestead purchases shall mean improvements not less in value than seven shillings and sixpence per acre.
- Improvements conditional purchase shall mean improvements not less in value than one pound per acre.
- Free-selection—Any person of the full age of seventeen years may, upon any Land Office day, tender to the Land Agent of the district a written application for the conditional purchase of lands, not less than forty acres nor more than six hundred and forty acres, at the price of one pound per acre, and may pay to such Land Agent a deposit of 25 per centum of the purchase money thereof. If at the expiration of three years from the date of purchase under sections 33 or 34 of this Act, there shall be forwarded to the Minister an application from the purchaser to be allowed to complete his purchase, to be accompanied by a declaration that the land was occupied within one month from date of purchase, also that improvements have been made on the land to the value at least of one pound per acre, the Minister shall, if satisfied of the truth of such declaration, give his authority for the sale to go on—within six months from the expiration of three years from the time of purchase there shall be tendered at the office of the Colonial Treasurer an instalment of one-tenth of the balance of the purchase money, together with a declaration that the Minister has authorized that the sale shall go on—upon which the Colonial Treasurer shall receive and acknowledge such instalment, and thenceforth an instalment of the same amount shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer during the first quarter of each succeeding year until nine more such instalments are paid, when a grant of the fee-simple of the land, with a reservation of any mineral land that it may contain shall be made to the rightful owner. But in default of any of the provisions the land shall revert to Her Majesty, and all money paid to the Colonial Treasurer shall be forfeited. Section 43 states, any purchaser under section 33, 41, or 42 of this Act, who may have purchased the maximum quantity allowed to him, viz., 640 acres, may be permitted to purchase at the back thereof one block of 640 acres at the price of five shillings per acre, twenty-five per cent. thereof to be paid to the Land Agent at the time of such purchase, and the remainder to be divided into ten equal annual instalments, to be paid to the Colonial Treasurer: Provided that the value of improvements to be made in such back blocks need not exceed seven shillings and sixpence per acre.

Your Petitioners respectfully say the above are the conditions for the purchase of land for agricultural purposes.

Pastoral homestead purchases—Land held for pastoral purposes from the Crown under lease or promise of lease, such lease having at the time or having had at its commencement a currency or term of five years, shall, on the application thereof to the Minister, be sold to such lessee in one block not less in area than 3,200 acres, nor more than 16,000: Provided that any such application shall be accompanied by a receipt from the Colonial Treasurer, acknowledging a deposit in respect thereof to the Treasury of a sum of money estimated to

be the amount of one quarter of the purchase money; the price of such land sold as a pastoral homestead shall be for all within one mile of the creek or river, forming the frontage, one pound per acre.

And the price for all the remainder of such land shall be five shillings per acre if at the expiration of three years from the time of purchase of any pastoral homestead there shall be forwarded to the Minister an application from the purchaser claiming to be allowed to complete his purchase, accompanied by a declaration stating that from time of purchase the pastoral homestead has been the *bonâ fide* habitual residence either of the original purchaser or of some alienee or successive alienees of his whole estate, and that no such alienation has been made by any holder thereof until after the *bonâ fide* habitual residence thereon of such holder for one year, and stating also that improvements have been made on the land to the value of seven shillings and sixpence per acre. The Minister, if satisfied of the truth of such declaration, shall give his authority for the sale to go on on similar conditions to purchasers of Crown Lands for agricultural purposes.

Your Petitioners respectfully say the above is the substance of the conditions for the purchase of a pastoral homestead or residence.

Your Petitioners respectfully say this new Land Act is prejudicial to the conditional purchaser, and favourable to the purchaser of a pastoral homestead; for example:—

<i>Conditional Purchaser.</i>			
For 40 acres, at 20s. per acre	...	...	£20 0 0
Improvements, 20s. per acre	...	...	20 0 0
			£40 0 0

or at the rate of £2 per acre.

<i>Purchaser Pastoral Homestead, 3,200 acres.</i>			
For 640 acres, at 20s. per acre	...	...	£640 0 0
2,560 acres, at 5s. per acre	...	...	640 0 0
Improvements, 3,200 acres, at 7s. 6d. per acre	1,200	0 0	1,200 0 0
			£2,480 0 0

or at the rate of 15s. 6d. per acre.

That the conditional purchaser cannot purchase less than 40 acres, neither can the purchaser of Crown Lands for pastoral homestead purchase less than 3,200 acres.

That your Petitioners respectfully state their belief that since the year 1861 there has been upwards of 30,000 conditional purchasers, and the records of the Land Department is the best proof of the few in number of the said conditional purchasers that have selected at one time 320 acres of Crown Land, and under the new Land Bill the conditional purchaser is deprived of a pre-emptive lease. This we respectfully say, to a man with a capital—say £150—are not on such favourable terms for the purchase of Crown Lands as is offered under the present Land law; this new Land Bill does not take away the pre-emptive leases of the said conditional purchasers of the present law. But if any of them came in under the new law they would have to relinquish their pre-emptive right, and holders in fee simple of lands granted by the Crown not exceeding 600 acres can make conditional purchase, not exceeding in the whole 640 acres; after this are permitted to purchase one square block of 640 acres at 5s. per acre, subject to certain conditions. We believe some few—but a few—of the said 30,000 conditional purchasers may have been fortunate enough to save money subsequent to their original purchase of Crown Land, and avail themselves of the advantages held out in this new Land Bill to men of capital, but to the husbandman of small capital this new Land Bill to him offers no advantages, but quite the reverse, for it deprives him of his pre-emptive lease.

Your Petitioners respectfully say, in speaking of pastoral homesteads, there can be no doubt but that the squatter, who had spent £3,000 or £4,000 in building himself a suitable residence and out-buildings, and in fencing and other improvements, will immediately avail themselves of the main advantages offered, if this Land Bill becomes law, as it is so framed that unless Crown Land is given away they could not purchase land on more favourable terms.

Your Petitioners respectfully say that the conditional purchaser, with but few exceptions, purchases his land for agricultural purposes, and he is to be seen at proper seasons in the field at sunrise, with plough in hand, until sunset, and his wife equally industrious in making cheese and butter, and all classes of the community depend upon husbandry for their daily bread; and why should a farmer be placed in a worse position than the squatter? It is said it took 2 acres to feed a sheep; and the farmer, off the same quantity of land, can grow at least 40 bushels of wheat, taking one season with another; and 40 bushels of wheat, at 4s. per bushel, amounts to £8; and the wool of one sheep, taking one season with another, might be worth 5s. If loss to the revenue is the object, then we respectfully say let this new Land Act become law; but if not, lease agricultural Crown Lands to husbandmen, the Crown granting 99 years lease. We believe that really good agricultural land, within ten miles of a railway, is worth to rent 5s. per acre per annum. Under the present Land law the pre-emptive lease already granted to the free-selector is a great boon, as it enables him to bring at least 5-6ths of his purchased land under the plough; the leased land forms pasturage for his cattle. The pre-emptive lease was a wise policy on the part of the framers of the Bill, it being the main inducement to purchase Crown Lands under the Land Act of 1861.

Your Petitioners respectfully say, if the squatter, by fencing in his run improves Crown Lands, his object is not to benefit the community but to benefit himself. He can dispense with shepherds, and by so doing he gets rid of wages and other expenses. And if runs are all fenced in, the question will soon arise,—What is to be done with our poor shepherds, who have large families to support?

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill now before it.

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

[Here follow 225 Signatures.]

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS BILL.
(PETITION AGAINST—RESIDENTS OF MUSWELLBROOK.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 January, 1872.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Muswellbrook and the surrounding Districts,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have read and heard with much surprise that a new Land Bill has passed a first reading in your Honorable House.

The provisions of this Land Bill your Petitioners consider diametrically opposed to the best interests of the people of this Colony. Your Petitioners observe, with concern, that in this measure no advantage is vouchsafed to the free-selector, the industrious wealth producer, whilst to the wealthy squatter unheard of advantages are secured. Your Petitioners can hardly conceive it possible that it is not within the knowledge of a large majority of the Members of your Honorable House that the pastoral tenants of the Crown have for years past held vast tracts of fine lands at nominal rents, and derived therefrom immense profits and wealth. And your Petitioners utterly fail to see why the fact of being thus most unduly favoured for a series of years should constitute a ground for handing over to them blocks of land of 16,000 acres in this valuable territory in fee simple and at prices notoriously below the intrinsic value of the land.

Your Petitioners would express their complete inability to perceive the justice and equity of a measure professing to settle a great body of people on the land which limits the small grazier and agriculturist to a maximum of 1,280 acres at a very high price, and involving a large expenditure in improvements, whilst a class of men who have enjoyed the cream of the land in this Colony for years at a nominal rent are permitted to acquire the fee simple of 16,000 acres. Another injustice appears to your Petitioners, that each squatter is permitted by the Bill to make an unlimited number of subdivisions of his run among the members of his family and his immediate friends. That your Petitioners are therefore convinced that the object, intention, and scope of this Bill is to engraft upon the land a number of landholders possessing immense estates which will by-and-by, as land becomes scarce, be rented out to a dependant and servile tenantry, a system which your Petitioners most respectfully but earnestly beg leave to protest against for the reasons above stated.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration, and grant them relief, by refusing your assent to the said measure.

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

[Here follow 279 Signatures.]

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST--INHABITANTS OF COLLECTOR AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 January, 1872.

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

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Collector and the surrounding District,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have learned with alarm that a new Land Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House, several of the provisions of which are calculated to inflict serious wrong on a large majority of the inhabitants of this Colony; for example:—

Your Petitioners fail to see the fairness of allowing one class of men to secure three thousand two hundred (3,200) acres of land without competition, and at little more than double the amount required from the purchaser of (600) six hundred acres.

Your Petitioners having carefully and impartially considered all the provisions of the Bill, are of opinion that whilst it would secure a monopoly of a large part of the most valuable land in the Colony to one class of the people, it is calculated to inflict a grievous wrong upon another and by far the most numerous class, thereby benefiting the few at the expense of the many.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House not to suffer the provisions of this Bill to become law.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 495 Signatures.]

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD FIELDS ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE WORKING OF THE PRESENT GOLD FIELDS ACT AND REGULATIONS OF NEW
SOUTH WALES, AND INTO THE BEST MEANS OF SECURING A PERMANENT
WATER SUPPLY FOR THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE COLONY.

COMMISSIONERS :

J. G. LONG INNES, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, President ;	
EDWD. COMBES, Esq., C.E. ;	H. A. THOMPSON, Esq. ; and
E. A. BAKER, Esq., M.P. ;	RICHARD FRAPPELL, Esq.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

By Authority:

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1871.

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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—

JOSEPH GEORGE LONG INNES, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law ;
EDWARD COMBES, Esquire, C.E. ;
EZEKIEL ALEXANDER BAKER, Esquire ;
HENRY ALDERSON THOMPSON, Esquire ; and
RICHARD FRAPPELL, Esquire ;

Greeting :

KNOW ye that, in compliance with an Address from the Legislative Assembly of our Colony of New South Wales, we, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do by these presents authorize and appoint you, or any three or more of you, as hereinafter mentioned, to make a diligent and full inquiry into the working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations, and to report upon the same, with such suggestions as you think will be desirable for the framing of new Laws and Regulations for the Gold Fields of New South Wales: And in compliance with a certain other Address from the said Legislative Assembly, we do authorize and appoint you, or any three or more of you, as hereinafter mentioned, to examine and report upon the best means of procuring permanent Water Supply on the different Gold Fields of the said Colony, so far as the same may be effected by legislation. We do by these presents, give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, at any meeting or meetings to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises, and to require the production of all such books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient, and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or other places where the same or any of them may be deposited, and to inquire of the premises by all other lawful ways or means. And our further will and pleasure is that you, or any three or more of you, after due examination of the premises, do and shall, within the space of three months after the date of this our Commission, or sooner if the same can reasonably be, certify to us, in the Office of our Minister for Lands, under your or any three or more of your hands and seals, what you shall find touching the premises. And this Commission shall continue in full force, although the proceedings thereunder shall not be continued by adjournment from time to time; and you, or any three or more of you as aforesaid, may from time to time, if you shall see fit, without waiting for your full and complete Report, certify your several proceedings into our said office as the same shall be respectively perfected. And we hereby command all Government Officers, and other persons whomsoever, within the said Colony, that they be assistant to you, and each of you, in the execution of these presents: And we appoint you, Joseph George Long Innes, to be President of this Commission, with authority to give a second or casting vote at any meeting at which four only of you shall be present; and we do give power, at your discretion, to procure such clerical or other assistance as may be absolutely necessary for enabling you duly to execute this Commission.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the
Great Seal of our 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 sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and
seventy, and in the thirty-third 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, pages 513 to 516, this seventh day
of June, 1870.

HENRY HALLORAN,
Under Secretary.

Commission

Commission to inquire into and report respecting the working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations for the Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS it is necessary to extend the time by which the Commissioners are to make their Report in the above matter: Now therefore, I do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, extend the time within which the said Commissioners are to make such Report to and for the period of four months and half of a month beyond the time in and by the said Commission appointed for such purpose.

Given under my hand, at Government House, Sydney, this fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

BELMORE.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

Entered on record, in Register of Patents No. 9, page 545, this third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

HENRY HALLORAN,
Under Secretary.

Commission to inquire into and report respecting the working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations for the Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS it is necessary further to extend the time by which the Commissioners are to make their Report in the above matter: Now therefore, I do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, further extend the time within which the said Commissioners are to make such Report to and for the period of one month from the 1st October.

Given under my hand, at Government House, Sydney, this sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

BELMORE.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. BOWIE WILSON.

PROGRESS REPORT.

May it please your Excellency,—

We have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following Progress Report.

Having entered upon the work of the Commission on the 14th June last, we have diligently prosecuted the inquiry committed to us, so far as the period of our labours hitherto has enabled us so to do.

We have called before us and examined many witnesses of experience and intelligence in Sydney; we have personally visited the Northern Gold Fields of the Colony, and the several important Fields in the Braidwood and Araluen Districts. Throughout the Gold Fields which we have as yet had the advantage of visiting we have been met in the most commendable spirit by the miners, collectively and individually who have placed before us their views generally and much very valuable information.

We have the honor to report that, in order to the efficient prosecution and completion of the important inquiry contemplated by the terms of the Commission, it will be, in our opinion, necessary to extend very considerably the period to which the Commission at present is limited. That period will expire on Tuesday next, the 6th instant. We have therefore the honor humbly to request that the Commission may be enlarged, with a view to the completion of the labours of the Commissioners.

99 Elizabeth-street, Sydney,
2nd September, 1870.

GOLD FIELDS COMMISSION.

REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SOMERSET RICHARD, Earl of Belmore,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales.

May it please your Excellency,—

We, the Commissioners appointed by your Excellency to inquire into the working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations, and to report upon the same, with such suggestions as we think will be desirable for the framing of new Laws and Regulations for the Gold Fields of New South Wales, and also to examine and report upon the best means of procuring permanent Water Supply on the different Gold Fields of the said Colony, so far as the same may be effected by legislation, have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following Report :—

1. The short Progress Report furnished by us to your Excellency, of date Introductory. September 2nd, 1870, will show briefly the places visited by your Commissioners up to the time of presenting that Report; but inasmuch as it does not enter into the detail of our labours, it may be well to refer now more specifically to the course adopted by us in pursuance of the powers conferred upon and the instructions given to us.

2. Your Commissioners, then, commenced the taking of evidence in Sydney, Means taken to procure evidence. having employed ample means to invite before them witnesses of every class of experience, and representing every shade of opinion; and we are happy to be able to state that, not only in Sydney but throughout the Country, the invitation thus put forth by the Commission has been responded to most liberally by those interested in, and acquainted with, the subjects under investigation. Obviously, an inquiry conducted in Sydney alone would not have, in any way, met the requirements of the trust confided to us, or have in any way enabled us to discharge satisfactorily the duty imposed upon us; and your Commissioners therefore lost no time in visiting the principal mining districts of the Colony. We took due care to apprise the miners of the respective districts visited by us of our intention to visit them, and of the objects of our visit; and we believe that the evidence which has been collected by us will show that the mining community generally has not, on its part, failed to appreciate the great boon which it has been generally thought the Parliament meant to confer upon that community, in appointing this Commission of Inquiry. Hardly a Field of any importance throughout the Colony has been unvisited by us; and in the body of evidence which we have now the honor to lay before your Excellency, it will be seen that there is not a mining district of the Colony that is not represented. Doubtless there may be many individuals of much experience and of great ability who have not availed themselves of this opportunity of putting their views before the Country; but if so, it cannot be for want of the opportunity.

Circular inviting
communications.

3. It was of course not possible that every Gold Field could be visited by us; and, in especial consideration of that circumstance, your Commissioners prepared for distribution the circular letter which will be found in the Appendix (*Appendix A*). This circular embraces almost all the branches of the inquiry committed to us, and we have reason to believe it has found its way to every post town in the Country in the neighbourhood of any Gold Field. Most of the written communications received by your Commissioners, in answer to that circular, are printed either in the body of the evidence or in the Appendix; and of those communications which it has not been thought necessary to print, there is hardly one the views contained in which have not found in some shape or other fitting expression. Some of the written communications which are printed are really valuable documents, evidencing much careful study of the subject, and containing views and suggestions of great intrinsic worth.

Inability to visit
Victoria, matter
of regret.

4. Your Commissioners cannot but express a regret that an opportunity has not been afforded them of visiting the neighbouring Colony of Victoria. We would desire to quote here an extract from our letter of the 3rd December to the Minister for Lands, specifying some of the more important objects which appeared to us to render it desirable that we should visit that Colony:—

- “1st.—The mining legislation of Victoria differs so essentially, both in principle and detail, from that of New South Wales, that it seems to us of great importance to ascertain, with the certainty only attainable by personal investigation upon the spot, how far the superior mining prosperity of that Colony is due to her legislation. It has been asserted that if an Act and a code of Regulations similar to those of New South Wales were in operation in Victoria, three-fourths of the profitable mining now carried on in that Colony would never have been entered on.
- “2nd.—We desire to inquire into the working and details of the Victorian Department of Mines, the general administration of the Gold Fields of that Colony, and the framing of their Mining Regulations.
- “3rd.—We hope to obtain valuable information upon the Water Supply question. A Water Supply scheme, intended to be self-supporting, has been partially brought into operation in Victoria, and it is most desirable that we should know how far the expectations formed of that scheme have been realized, particularly with a view to the consideration of whether a similar plan, or any adaptation of it, would be suitable to the Gold Fields of this Colony.”

Circumstances, however, did not appear to permit of your Commissioners being authorized to proceed to Victoria.

Mode of taking
evidence.

5. It will be seen that, in taking the evidence, your Commissioners have not adopted the plan generally followed of taking down at full length question and answer. The course which we have preferred is one which we venture to think is an improvement upon the more usual plan. Doubtless, if the object of your Commissioners had been to swell the bulk of the volume of evidence, that object would have been more effectually attained by putting down in full all the questions and the answers. But, in the first place, the services of a Short-hand Writer were not at our disposal, and had they been we should not have availed ourselves of those services for this purpose; for a very cursory perusal of printed “Minutes of Evidence,” as generally presented to Parliament, will show that nine-tenths of the evidence, so called, of witnesses, are but echoes of leading questions put by the persons examining; so that in truth it too often happens that the result attained is not the opinion of the witnesses, but of the examiners. Your Commissioners have anxiously guarded against the possibility of any such miscarriage of the functions committed to them, and have been careful to ensure that the views and opinions subscribed by the various witnesses before them were the veritable views and opinions of the witnesses themselves, and not of your Commissioners. In some few instances, where it has been desirable to follow out, somewhat argumentatively, the bearings of particular views, the questions and answers have both been specifically set down. And by a careful side-noting of the evidence, with regard to the particular heads of inquiry, your Commissioners hope that every reasonable facility in reference will be found to be furnished.

6. Our labours in taking evidence and preparing the Report were brought to a close in Sydney, on the 29th December of last year, and we regret that there has been an interruption for so lengthened a period of the concluding work of your Commissioners in drawing up our Report. We feel that, in justice to ourselves, we must take leave to say that for the delay which has taken place in presenting this Report we are in no wise responsible; for had not our labours in that direction been interrupted at the close of last year, our Report would have been laid before your Excellency in the early part of January.

Commissioners
not responsible
for delay in pre-
sentation of
Report.

PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH MINING LEGISLATION SHOULD BE BASED.

7. We think that at the outset of a Report which is in itself to contain suggestions and recommendations upon so important a subject as that of Mining Legislation, we may be expected to state shortly the opinion entertained by us as to the fundamental principles upon which such legislation should be based.

Fundamental
principles.

8. In the first place, then, we consider it almost as a self-evident proposition that the Gold Fields of the Colony—at all events, upon the unalienated lands of the Colony—are the property of the entire community, and should be legislated for with a view to the general prosperity, and not for the exclusive or even the special benefit of any particular class. A very little consideration of the views frequently enunciated by many who profess to be the leaders of public opinion will show that, axiomatic as this proposition is, it is not seldom practically ignored. Therefore it is that, at the risk of being charged with uttering something very like a mere truism, we think it well to place this principle prominently on record.

Gold Fields
property of
entire com-
munity.

9. Secondly, we think it should be borne in mind that the auriferous deposits of the Colony contain in themselves an element of great attraction to labour and enterprise, and that laws with reference to such deposits should be so framed as to render them really and practically a means of attracting to the Colony a large influx of desirable immigrants. The advantages to be derived by the Colony generally from such immigration are too obvious to need specific mention; but the course which legislation upon gold-mining affairs has hitherto taken in New South Wales seems to indicate that it has by no means been thought by the framers of our laws that our Gold Fields should be regarded as an inducement to people of other Countries to come amongst us. We hope that even at this late period this error will be acknowledged, and in future avoided.

Should be made
a source of
attraction to
valuable immi-
gration.

10. Lastly, population for the working of our Gold Fields being supposed, the grand end and aim of mining legislation should be *the thorough development of the mineral wealth of the Colony, with especial regard to economical and efficient working.* As of all other fields of operation, it is essentially true of mining that there should be no unnecessary expenditure of labour or capital, such, for instance, as putting two men upon ground that could be efficiently worked by one, or the sinking of half a dozen shafts where one would be enough. Again, the *efficient* working of the Field should, as far as possible, be secured; for if a claim be, in the first place, inefficiently worked, this alternative evil follows of necessity,—either the same ground must be worked twice over, and thus you have a wasteful expenditure of labour—or there remains an absolute loss of material wealth, inasmuch as much auriferous deposit which might profitably have been extracted remains in the ground. It is well, too, to point out here, both to those who, on the one hand, imagine that to mere monied Companies we must look for the development of the Gold Fields, and to those who, on the other hand, are of opinion that Companies are to be rigidly excluded from the Gold Fields, as tending to undue monopoly, and to an unfair interference with the rights of the individual digger, that in our unanimous opinion we cannot look to Companies for the thorough development of the auriferous wealth of the Colony, but that for such development we must mainly rely upon the labouring miner. Fair encouragement should no doubt be given to Companies for the expenditure of capital; but Companies, merely as such, with unlimited power of hiring labour, have not the power thoroughly to develop the Fields: the miner, as distinguished from the hired labourer, can alone do so; but it is only by raising the digger to the position

Economy and
efficiency in
working.

of

of the miner that you can expect this development. And the condition of the digger can be so beneficially affected only by giving him large and liberal areas for his working,—by giving him great encouragement for prospecting,—by giving him secure tenure of his holding; in fine, by putting him by these means upon a footing to make equal terms with the monied capitalist, or, in other words, putting labour, energy, skill, and enterprise, upon fair terms with the capital of Companies.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SEPARATE AND DISTINCT DEPARTMENT OF MINES UNDER RESPONSIBLE MINISTER.

Necessity for establishing Department of Mines.

11. The great and growing importance of the mining interest, and the very wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction at the imperfect nature of the departmental machinery at head-quarters having charge of this interest, induced your Commissioners to make very special and searching inquiries into the question of the expediency of the establishment of a separate and distinct Department of Mines, with or without a Responsible Minister at its head; and the result of our inquiries has forced upon us the conviction that the establishment of such a Department is urgently required. Some little difference of opinion existed amongst us as to the appointment of a special Minister of Mines, it being thought by the President of the Commission that, in the present and proximately probable state of political affairs, it may be matter for grave doubt whether it is desirable to have any additional Ministerial Departments; but, although not without some little misgiving upon the same score, he has concurred in the opinion entertained by his colleagues,—and we now unanimously recommend that not only should a distinct Department of Mines be forthwith established, but also that a Minister of Mines be placed at the head of that Department. This Minister should of course be a political officer directly responsible to Parliament; and his main duties, in especial reference to gold-mining, should be, to borrow the words of the Victorian Commissioners of 1862, “to watch over the internal management of the Gold Fields, their legislative requirements, and the efficient administration of their laws.”

Great mineral wealth of the Colony independently of gold.

12. We have pointedly particularized that these last should be the chief duties of the Minister, in especial reference to *gold-mining*; but it must be remembered that the mineral resources of the Colony are by no means confined to auriferous deposits. It is established beyond question that New South Wales is rich in silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, and coal—mineral wealth practically inexhaustible, and a source of prosperity which we think should no longer be regarded with the indifference and neglect which successive Governments have evinced for it.

Permanent Secretary for Mines.

13. In addition to the ministerial head of the Department of Mines, we are unanimously and emphatically of opinion that there should be a permanent officer, second only to the Minister, and invested with large and responsible duties. Such officer to be called Secretary for Mines, and to be clothed with functions at least as effective as those possessed by the Under Secretaries of any of the existing Departments. Mining is the only interest in the Colony of anything like the same importance that is without some such officer; and we would desire shortly to advert to some of the present defects arising from the absence of such a man. Mining departmental administration is supposed at present to be centred in the Lands Office. We do not hesitate to say, without casting the slightest reflection upon the highly meritorious officers of that Department, that there is no one in the Office who has even a rudimentary knowledge of practical mining in its technical details, or of the principles which should guide the administration of mining affairs; consequently, there is not, nor has there been, any officer who is responsible for the Regulations which, from time to time, have been issued. And with regard to the Regulations in existence at the time your Commissioners were engaged in taking evidence, it is a fact adduced in evidence before us, that not one of the officials, either in the Office in Sydney or on the Gold Fields, knew at all from what source those Regulations emanated. The three Gold Commissioners themselves—Mr. Johnson, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Clarke—not only declined to be in any way responsible for them, but have expressed

expressed their disapproval of them; while Mr. Rich, whom we examined as being the gentleman in the Sydney Office who had had most to do with gold-mining departmental affairs for some years, also stated that he knew nothing whatever of the origin of the Regulations. It is not to be wondered at then, that a code of Regulations framed under such auspices—without a parent bold enough to acknowledge his offspring—should fail to meet the adequate requirements of an interest such as gold-mining. Nominally and theoretically, no doubt, the Minister for Lands is the framer of the Regulations; but it is not to be supposed that, under a system such as ours, a Minister for Lands should possess the technical knowledge required.

14. Another glaring defect of our present system is, the impossibility of obtaining reliable information in Sydney as to the condition of the mines. It is obvious that the existence of an Office in which information can be obtained that can be really depended upon, with reference to the condition of the mining affairs of particular localities, would materially conduce to the employment of capital and energy in such matters. Such an Office as we recommend should be the repository of the official statistics of the Gold Fields—as indeed of all mining localities; and by the periodical publication of these statistics, information would be authoritatively furnished which would either warrant the embarking of combined capital and of individual energy in mining enterprise, or prevent the wasteful expenditure of money in bubble Companies, and the fruitless journeyings to profitless fields by individual miners who can ill afford to throw away time and labour. Such an Office would diffuse *sound* information, and would, without unduly interfering with private agencies, operate as a salutary check upon the delusively glowing representations of professional puffers. The imperfect and exaggerated accounts of new discoveries, which are furnished by interested parties, not unfrequently cause great excitement, giving rise to hopes only doomed to disappointment, and to expectations never to be realized. A very marked illustration was afforded only recently by what occurred at Trunkey Creek, where the discovery of a few hundredweights of rich quartz was magnified into a discovery of what was said to be the richest quartz-mining field ever discovered in any of the Australian Colonies. Such a statement immediately gave rise to the formation of several Companies, all resulting in mere failure. The disastrous consequences of this kind of thing are not confined to the shareholders in those Companies, but, in engendering a well-grounded distrust of all reports, true as well as false, operate most injuriously to the whole mining interest. Had there been a Government Office in Sydney to send up a competent and reliable officer to examine and report upon the true state of things, these deplorable results could never have happened.

Impossibility of obtaining reliable information in Sydney Office.

15. Again, such a department would be made a valuable storehouse of information, with regard not only to geological discoveries tending to throw light upon and to guide the operations of prospectors, but also to the most recent improvements in machinery, modes of working, treating gold and other such particulars. And not only would this information be easily accessible to such of the public as could attend personally at the Office, but by periodical publication such as we have before hinted at, the Department could be made the means of disseminating largely and most beneficially this most useful knowledge. In the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, whose mining legislation and administration are so far in advance of ours, and whose material prosperity is by consequence so much greater than ours, (notwithstanding that the mineral wealth of this Colony in metals other than gold is far in excess of any known in Victoria, and that the area over which our gold deposits extend is much larger), the Government has established a most valuable Museum in connection with the Department; returns are collected from every mining district, and reports published from the mining surveyors quarterly; a summary of the mining work of the year is published, and from time to time the Department issues maps of the more important mining districts; new Fields are examined and reported upon by competent officers and these reports published; and, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Brough Smyth, the Secretary for Mines for that Colony, a most valuable and comprehensive work upon the Gold Fields and Mineral Districts of Victoria has been compiled and published.

Information as to geological discoveries—improved methods of working—machinery &c.

Delay in proclaiming Gold Fields.

16. Still another very serious defect in the existing system must be pointed out, and this is, the difficulty and delay which occur in declaring auriferous tracts as Gold Fields, so as to protect such tracts from absolute alienation. Promptitude in this matter is of the last importance; and yet it is clearly established in evidence that, for many months after localities are known to be payably auriferous, no proclamation issues declaring them to be Gold Fields, and in the meantime they are selected and practically alienated in fee.

Necessity for supervision of administration.

17. In addition to the great and beneficial objects we have already indicated as being likely to be attained by the establishment of such a Department with a Responsible Minister and a permanent Secretary and efficient officers, we may point out that it appears to us to be most essential that there should be centred in one individual directly responsible to Parliament some power of effective supervision of the administration of the Gold Fields. This we think would tend to a *uniformity of administration* hardly to be expected so long as different officials are allowed to proceed according to their individual views, in the practical irresponsibility which must exist where there is no one controlling power possessed of the requisite knowledge at head quarters.

Second special permanent officer in the Department.

18. Besides the chief permanent official—the Secretary for Mines—we recommend that there should be a second officer possessing special practical qualifications, particularly with a view to the contingency of his being sent up temporarily to new Fields, or to his being able to discharge the duties of the permanent Secretary, in the event of the latter officer himself visiting the Fields. The special objects with which these officers should visit newly discovered Gold Fields may shortly be summarised thus:—reporting upon the Field, its general geological features, and probable gold-bearing prospects,—the most convenient postal routes to be established,—the sites of townships,—police requirements,—water facilities, and so on. These are the only two officers of the Sydney Department whose appointment would need special care and discrimination. All that would be required in addition would be the mere ordinary clerical assistance, the materials for which could, we doubt not, easily be obtained from the existing clerical staff.

Absolute necessity for selection of thoroughly qualified officers.

19. In making these proposals, as in other recommendations which we have the honor to submit, we have had regard to the maintenance of the principle of rigid economy, so far as is consistent with due consideration to the interests of the community. But we take this opportunity of urging the absolute necessity, in appointing gentlemen to such positions as that of Secretary for Mines, or the officer next to him, of selecting only men who possess a thorough practical knowledge of the duties they are expected to discharge. None but gentlemen practically acquainted with mining matters, and of a high degree of administrative ability, could fill either of these offices with benefit to the public or with credit to themselves; and we respectfully but firmly venture to deprecate, in the interest of the Colony generally, and of the mining community especially, the application in these appointments of that ruling principle of official patronage which regards rather the amount of parliamentary support such and such an appointment will secure, than the merits of candidates or their qualifications for the office.

THE FRAMING OF REGULATIONS.

Persons who should frame Regulations.

20. In order to the satisfactory working of any scheme of Gold Fields Management, it is clear that the Regulations under a Mining Statute must be framed by some person, or body of persons, having not only a thorough knowledge of the subject, but also being influenced by no considerations other than a desire to promote the welfare of the entire Mining Interest.

Great diversity of opinion.

21. Upon no part of the whole subject of our inquiry more than upon this question,—to whom the duty of framing the Regulations should be deputed,—is there a greater difference of opinion amongst the witnesses who have been personally examined before your Commissioners. The same variety of opinion is apparent in the written communications which have been sent to us. And our opinions have not been arrived at without the most searching inquiry, nor until after the most
matured

matured deliberation. We regret that the recommendation upon this head which we have the honor to submit to your Excellency does not represent the unanimous opinion of your Commissioners; but upon some branches of this head of inquiry we are unanimously agreed. Various plans have been under consideration during the investigation; and perhaps all the alternatives may be thus classified:—

- (1.) Should this duty be deputed to the Executive Government, as under the system at present existing?
- (2.) Or to local Elective Boards?
- (3.) Or to one central Board, elected or nominee, or partly elected and partly nominee?
- (4.) Or, lastly, in the event of the establishment of a separate Department of Mines, to that Department?

Your Commissioners proceed to state shortly the reasons for and against these various plans, taking them in order.

22. (1.) We have been unable to find any satisfactory reason for continuing the existing system. The tendency of the evidence has upon this point been singularly in accord; and almost unanimously the witnesses, as well officials as non-officials, have condemned as a whole the Regulations which have been passed under the present Act. That condemnation was extended, though perhaps hardly as strongly, to the Regulations framed under previous Acts. And we may remark, in passing, that the fact of the condemnation of later Regulations being stronger than that expressed with regard to Regulations of an earlier date illustrates forcibly the position that the tendency of our Gold Fields legislation has been retrogressive rather than progressive. And it is of course only fair to the framers of the existing Regulations to point out that in great measure the existing Statute is responsible for many of the shortcomings of the Regulations. Without going into detail upon the objections to the existing code of Regulations, your Commissioners would, in order not to incur the charge of merely generalizing upon so important a matter as that now under discussion, desire to point out a few of the salient defects in that code. It may be sufficient, then, to say that by the existing Regulations water privileges are most mischievously curtailed—river and creek workings under miners' rights are, by the smallness of the areas allowed, almost prohibited—no provision is made for sluicing in claims held under miners' rights, and, by the Regulations of February 1870 this important description of mining is practically proscribed, by excluding from lease all tracts, however poor, of shallow alluvial ground—but little inducement to prospecting is held out—leases are limited to the absurdly small term of five years—and the conditions generally under which leases are to be granted are so restrictive as virtually to be prohibitive, to those lessees, at all events, who intend to abide by the conditions. As matter of smaller detail, but still of great practical importance, your Commissioners would, in no spirit of hypercriticism, call attention to the fact that by the inaccurate wording of some of the Regulations, not only is a fruitful cause of litigation created, but it would seem that the intention of the framers themselves have not been expressed. For instance—with reference to clause 8 of the Regulations of February 1870—we have it in evidence, outside the wording of the clause, that the intention of the framers of this clause was to allow leases of any quartz reefs, whether old or abandoned or not old or abandoned, and that those actually charged with the administration of the Regulations—the Commissioners in charge—give this reading to that clause; and yet by the wording of the clause itself the allowing of leases of quartz reefs is limited to such quartz reefs as are old or abandoned.* Again, clause 62 of the Regulations of September 1869 says that “no occupant of a business allotment shall be permitted to alienate or sublet any portion thereof.” His Honor Judge Josephson, no longer ago than in November of last year, held, upon the construction of this clause, that according to the rule *expressio unius exclusio alterius*, inasmuch as the prohibition merely expressed “any portion thereof,” it permitted an alienation or subletting of *the whole* thereof. It may possibly be thought that this ruling of Judge Josephson's is erroneous, but we have it from one of the ablest, as certainly one of the most experienced of the framers of these

* Clause 8 of Gold Fields Regulations of February 1870: “Leases will be granted of from 1 to 25 acres of old or abandoned alluvial ground or quartz reefs, * * * at an annual rent of £2 per acre.”

these Regulations, Mr. Harold Maclean, that, erroneous or not in point of law, His Honor's ruling exactly gave effect to the intention of those who in the first instance framed this rule; such intention being not to prohibit the transfer of the whole undivided allotment from one holder to another, but merely to prevent the splitting up of such holdings. Your Commissioners are of opinion that it would be well to entrust the framing of Regulations in future to some person or persons somewhat less likely than the framers of this Regulation (if this was the object they had in view) seem to have been to forget that the whole includes its parts.

Case of *ex parte*
M'Innes.

23. The case of *ex parte M'Innes and o'rs.* (a case valuable for another purpose, to which we need not now allude), reported in the ninth volume of the Supreme Court Reports, p. 28, furnishes another instance of the unfortunate inability in the framers of the Regulations to give expression to the intention in view. It is now clear that the 45th Regulation of September 1869 was intended to allow on a quartz reef to one party of six miners desiring in the first instance to take up together that area, the extent of six men's ground *as one entire claim*. From the defective wording of the clause, however, the Judges, while remarking upon the difficulty of construing the Regulation at all, were constrained to give to it a construction entirely at variance with what really was the actual (though not the expressed) intention of the framer of that Regulation. Immediately upon this decision the 45th Regulation of September 1869 was repealed, and by Regulation 6 of February 1870 a more successful expression of the intention entertained all through was accomplished. Though not altogether a case of shutting the stable-door after the horse had been stolen, it is matter of very grave regret that through carelessness or inaccuracy in framing the earlier Regulation many persons should have been exposed to most vexatious delay and to very costly litigation. While adverting to this case, we may be allowed to call attention to a dictum of the learned Chief Justice upon the effect of clause 14 of September 1869, the "amalgamation of claims" clause. The Chief Justice says: "The amalgamation of several claims does not give each member of the party a title to or interest in the claim of every other." If this be law—and coming as it does from the highest judicial authority it cannot be doubted to be law—the whole intended beneficial operation of amalgamation must be negatived.

Absence of
responsibility in
framers.

24. Besides pointing out the evils of ignorance of the wants of the various kinds of mining, and of inability to express legislative intentions in clear and unambiguous language, we would again revert to our former mention of the practical irresponsibility which, under the present system, seems to exist upon this most important question, the framing of Regulations. In our remarks upon the necessity for the institution of a separate Department of Mines, we pointed out the exceeding difficulty of tracing Regulations to any parent source. The nominal responsibility of the Minister for Lands for the Regulations is merely nominal—no Under Secretary or Clerk in the Lands Department seems to know anything about their origin—while the Commissioners, one and all, repudiate any connexion with them. Obviously, then, this state of things cannot be defended, nor could its continuance be justified.

Local elective
Boards.

25. (2.) We proceed to consider the second suggested alternative—the creation of local elective bodies to frame By-laws or Regulations for their respective districts. Such bodies would be constituted upon the model of the Mining Boards of Victoria, a certain number of paid members elected periodically by the holders of miners' rights, or leases, or business licenses, and possessing very large legislative powers.

One argument in
favour of.

26. The one great advantage which may fairly be admitted as being likely to flow from the adoption of such a system would be, that the members of such bodies would probably be men of practical knowledge and experience, and more especially would possess an acquaintance with the local requirements of the particular Fields or Districts within the geographical limits of their legislative functions. A large proportion of the witnesses,—as many as forty-two out of ninety-six individual witnesses examined before the Commission, and no less than thirteen out of twenty-one deputations received by the Commission,—expressed themselves in favour of Local Bodies in preference to any other scheme. These witnesses and deputations entertained very conflicting ideas as to the details of the constitution of these Local Bodies; and only one ground of advocacy was common to all. That one ground was, that *the physical circumstances*

of

of different localities differ so much as to render it impossible to make one general comprehensive code applicable to all localities. This reason, at first sight apparently sound, seems to us not to bear examination. Your Commissioners have, in the execution of the duty imposed upon them, had the advantage of visiting nearly every Gold Field in the Colony, and with this proposition before them, have diligently examined the physical features of all these different localities; but they have been unable to see wherein consist such distinctive circumstances as to necessitate the special legislation of merely local application which is advocated. That some ground is wetter than other ground—that some ground is harder than other ground—that some ground requires deeper sinking than other ground—that in some localities water is more abundant and more easily accessible than in others—all these are positions which are indisputable (and, for the purposes of practical mining legislation, in these varieties consist all the physical distinctions); but their admission by no means establishes that in one code apt Regulations may not be framed for each of these physical differences. It is with regard to the general principles upon which *the various kinds of mining* are conducted that the argument, if sound, would have weight. But here it is that we see this argument of “variety” does not apply. Quartz-reefing is conducted on the same general principles everywhere; so with ground-sluicing—so with shallow alluvial working—so with deep alluvial working—so with puddling-machine work—so with river-bed and creek working. For each of these descriptions of gold-mining of course different sets of Regulations must be made; but one general code of application throughout the Colony could well comprise these different sets. It may possibly happen that in some few exceptional cases there may be a necessity for some slight temporary modification of a particular Regulation in some particular locality; and to meet such a case, power might be given to the Warden to make some temporary Regulation to meet the exceptional local requirements, provided that those Regulations or Orders were not inconsistent with the provisions of the general code. In Victoria, for the last fifteen years, they have had a system of local mining legislation; and not only was the abolition of this system recommended, for many reasons, by the Gold Fields Commission of that Colony of 1862-3, but a careful collation of the existing By-laws of the seven Mining Board Districts,—which collation has, in the course of their labours, been made by your Commission,—shows that there is no difficulty whatever in embodying in one code all the Regulations applicable to the different descriptions of mining. This course was strongly recommended by the same Victoria Commission to which we have just referred. We may state also that fifty-four out of ninety-six individual witnesses, and eight out of thirteen depositions before us, have recommended one code only. We are unanimously of opinion that the argument as to differing local requirements is not sound, and therefore furnishes no good reason for instituting local legislative bodies. We would not be thought to sneer at the actually accomplished results of those legislative efforts which have been made by the local legislative bodies which have been in existence in this Colony; but we may be allowed, without saying more, to point to the evidence of Mr. Maclean, p. 148,—of Mr. D. S. M'Kay, p. 71,—of Mr. T. F. de Courcy Brown, p. 5,—and of several other witnesses of experience; and specially to refer to the paper to be found in the Appendix, upon the History of Gold-mining Legislation in New South Wales. (*See Appendix.*)

Fallacy in principal reason adduced for establishment of Local Bodies.

27. Whether in the majority of cases competent men would be elected is a matter upon which there may fairly be expected to exist—as in point of fact there does exist—considerable difference of opinion; but contenting ourselves with stating that we consider such a result of the elections as, at least, very questionable, we proceed to state some of the objections to a system of local elected legislative bodies, which objections induce us unanimously to report against the institution of such a system.

Doubts as to satisfactory results of elections.

28. The objections then are that (1) there must almost of necessity be a great absence of uniformity in the provisions of the various codes. The consequences of this clashing and conflict between the codes of different districts may very easily be conjectured, and have been well described by some of the witnesses we have had before us. Both to the miners themselves and to those entrusted with the administration of the laws it must be a source of great perplexity, uncertainty, and consequent litigation, causing, almost inevitably, a cramping of the energy and enterprise of those upon whose well-directed enterprise and energy must depend the development of our mineral resources.

Objections to Local Boards.

29. Not only would there, we feel persuaded, be a great and perplexing diversity between the various codes of different districts, but experience has shown, and it is the opinion of very many intelligent witnesses, that *in the legislation of succeeding bodies in the same district there will also be constant change*. The formation of cliques and coteries is not peculiar to the great Councils of Nations; and perhaps this evil, apparently inseparable from representative institutions, flourishes with greatest luxuriance in small communities. Again, in the minds of the members of these successive Boards it is not unlikely that it may be regarded as an imperative duty to exercise with zeal, unrestrained by discretion, the legislative function with which an admiring constituency has invested them. To show that this last apprehension of your Commissioners is not altogether groundless, we may be allowed to quote here a statement made by one of the witnesses examined before the Victorian Commission. The witness was a barrister of long standing, and of high professional reputation and large practice. He said: "In Ballarat I may say that each succeeding Mining Board generally commences the exercise of its functions by repealing the laws of its predecessors"; and it would appear that in the instance of the Ballarat Boards this had been done no less than fourteen times! These frequent changes in the local codes must largely aggravate the evils above pointed out.

30. A minor objection, but still one of considerable practical importance, is in the probability that the legislative intentions of these bodies would labour under considerable difficulty of expression. Mr. Harold Maclean, in speaking of this subject, says: "I have on several occasions had referred to me the codes of so-called Regulations which had been drawn up by Local Bodies; and in every instance these codes have been utterly useless—repugnant to the Laws, repugnant to one another, and objectionable in every way. The most strenuous efforts have been made by myself and others—Ministers, other Commissioners, and Crown Law Officers—to bring these codes so into shape as to give effect to what we thought was meant by their framers; but one and all these efforts had to be given up." (See p. 148.) When to these objections we add that the expense of maintaining these Bodies would in all probability increase the burdens of the State by the amount of several thousand pounds a year, we think we may conclude that sufficient objections have been stated to show that the disadvantages of the scheme preponderate over the advantages.

Last alternative:
the Department
or a Central
Board.

Difference of
opinion amongst
members of
Commission.

31. It remains then for us to consider whether the Parliament should delegate the power of framing Regulations to the Department of Mines, assuming such a Department to be created, or whether such authority should be given to a central elective Mining Board. And here your Commissioners arrive at a point in which unfortunately they have been unable to attain a unanimity of opinion, or unanimously to concur in the recommendation to be submitted to your Excellency. The portion of the Report therefore which now immediately follows embodies the views entertained by the majority of the Commission.

Opinion of
majority—
Messrs. Combes,
Baker, and
Frappell.

32. We desire to express our opinion that the most suitable persons to frame Regulations are the miners themselves. We think that in matters requiring for their settlement a purely technical knowledge, persons are required as legislators who have been educated in those technicalities. We cannot, as we have before stated, recommend that there should be, as in Victoria, a number of Local Bodies legislating on mining subjects, but we think that the principle of local self-government might, to a certain extent, be adopted by Parliament authorizing the gold-miners to elect representatives to sit as a central Mining Board to frame one code of Regulations for the whole Colony. There is, however, a large portion of the evidence given before us which declares that the officers who would constitute an efficient Mining Department would be most suitable persons to frame Regulations. We are of opinion that the scientific and official knowledge of such officers would be valuable to *assist* the practical miners in framing Regulations; and we would recommend that the Mining Board should not be wholly elective, but that the Government should nominate a certain number of its members. Whilst on the one hand we cannot think that Government officers, however able, could frame good mining By-laws without the salutary check of public opinion, we believe that the elected members of a Mining Board would be materially assisted by the official and scientific element being introduced amongst them. Perhaps it would be well to constitute the Board of four elective members
and

and three nominees, the former to be paid for their services, so that good men might be induced to give their time to the duties devolving on them. The Board to be constituted for (say) two years, to sit in Sydney at such times as may be deemed advisable by the Governor, and the Regulations made by it not to be in force until a short time had elapsed after they were gazetted. We have given the most mature consideration to this question of the nature of the authority which shall frame the By-laws under any new mining Statute, for it is in our opinion the most vital part of the whole question of Gold Fields management.

[We have the misfortune to differ from the majority of the members of the Commission; but with every desire to bring about unanimity of recommendation, we cannot assent either to the views entertained by our colleagues or to the justness of their reasoning in some particulars. We think that if such a Department as we have recommended be constituted, the duty of framing Regulations may with perfect safety, and would more conveniently, be entrusted to that Department. That a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the interest to be legislated for is required we have before said, and unless this knowledge can be obtained and acted upon by the Department, the Department will not be of that efficiency which we expect it to possess. We do not recognize the justice of the argument which maintains that the miners are the most suitable persons to legislate for themselves. This position contains to our minds two fallacies: in the first place, the miners would not be called upon to legislate for themselves alone; for, as we have laid down in an earlier part of the Report, mining legislation must affect the whole community, and not merely a particular class. In the second place, we see no more reason for saying that miners should legislate for the mining interest than that merchants should legislate for the mercantile interest, squatters for the pastoral interest, or farmers for the agricultural interest. Or if it be said that the technical knowledge required lends a different complexion to the matter, we answer that if the argument be sound, then clergymen should legislate for ecclesiastical affairs, doctors for the medical profession, and lawyers for the legal profession. We imagine that, in the last two cases, patients and clients might not unreasonably object. We do not think indeed that persons should be either judges or legislators in their own cause. The doubts expressed by many very intelligent witnesses that the best men would not be elected, cannot be entirely ignored. The possibility of self-interest and of indirect influences being brought to bear upon a body such as is proposed would, in our opinion, not tend to general satisfaction in the Regulations framed by it; while we entertain grave doubts as to the harmonious working of the two elements, the nominee and the elective,—properties in this Colony almost of prescriptive hostility. But on the score of expense alone we think that, *on the assumption that we have a really efficient Mining Department*, the wiser course would be to vest the power of framing Regulations in such a Department. There can be very little question that the attendance of really competent, practical, and experienced men at such a Board in Sydney could not be obtained without giving them some considerable remuneration; and unless such a Board were composed of really competent men, its institution would be not merely useless but positively injurious.

Opinion of the dissentient minority—the President and Mr. Thompson.

We think, moreover, that in a body such as this there would at the best be an absence of that direct responsibility which under a well-organized and an efficiently constituted official Department would exist. At the same time, we feel assured that unless the Mining Department be well organized and under the direction of some thoroughly competent permanent head, there can be no hope of satisfactory Regulations emanating from such a source. And in recommending the giving of this power to the Department, we only do so in the confident hope that it will take every means to ascertain authoritatively the real state of circumstances upon and requirements of the Gold Fields,—and not, as has unfortunately been too frequently done hitherto, adventure upon haphazard legislation, upon the untrustworthy representations of parties having either selfish interests to serve or a merely superficial acquaintance with the subject.—J.G.L.I.; H.A.T.]

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

33. That their adjudications shall be entitled to general respect and confidence is obviously the paramount consideration in the establishment of Courts of Judicature. The appointment then of competent judicial officers is absolutely essential. And of hardly less practical importance is it, in the framing of a scheme for the satisfactory administration of justice, to adhere to the principles of *expedition, cheapness, simplicity of procedure, and effectiveness of decision*. The well-being of the whole community, and not merely the particular interests of one section of that community, is directly concerned in the maintenance of the due and effective Administration of Justice. If an important interest such as that of Gold-mining is left without adequate provision being made in this matter, the evil consequences are not merely confined to that particular interest. That sufficient regard to the considerations just stated is not evidenced by the provisions of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations can hardly be doubted by even the most superficial inquirer. In the first place,—as indeed might have been expected,—we have the unanimous testimony of all the witnesses whom we have examined—a host of witnesses, composed not merely of miners, but of storekeepers, paid Gold Commissioners, stipendiary Magistrates, and ordinary unpaid Justices of the Peace,—that the present plan of Judicature, established by and existing under the Act of 1866, is worse than useless.

Principles to be observed in appointing Courts of Judicature.

Disregarded in our existing system.

Universal dis-approval of entrusting settlement of gold-mining disputes to unpaid Magistrates.

34. The entrusting of the hearing and settlement of disputes to unpaid Magistrates as the Court of first instance is universally disapproved, and we think justly so,—while the constitution of the Court of Appeal calls for still stronger condemnation. An appeal from one person who knows nothing about the matter upon which he has adjudicated, to two persons equally ignorant of the subject, can hardly be very valuable or satisfactory; while an appeal from one person, such as a Commissioner, who may have some acquaintance with the matters in question, to two persons wholly unacquainted with these matters, is still less likely to work well. Such however, curious as it may seem, are the provisions for the Administration of Justice upon the Gold Fields under the present Act. The well-grounded objections to the entrusting of the settlement of mining disputes to the ordinary unpaid Justice, by no means involved any discreditable reflection upon a most respectable body. That no such reflection can fairly be said to be intended, sufficiently appears from the fact that the unpaid Justices themselves agree in the objections to such a plan. And indeed it would seem unnecessary to point out that the special knowledge requisite for the comprehension of mining disputes is not to be acquired as is knowledge upon ordinary matters. The technical phraseology alone is matter for some little study; while the diversities of interests involved, and the many different classes of mining upon which questions may arise, necessarily present features of peculiar difficulty. We quote the evidence of one Magistrate,—a gentleman for years resident upon Gold Fields, and, as all Magistrates ought to be, a man of education, intelligence, and respectability. That witness, Mr. Wm. Cleghorn, states:—“I am an unpaid Magistrate resident upon a Gold Field, and I strongly condemn the system of requiring unpaid Magistrates to adjudicate in cases of mining disputes. It is not fair either to the miner or to the Magistrate. In the great majority of cases the Magistrate knows nothing whatever about it; and even if he does, he is required to do a great deal of very disagreeable work which he ought not to be called upon to do. Such Magistrates are always liable to imputations of partiality and injustice; no matter how fair they really may have been, many people, and certainly the losers, will think and say otherwise.” Again, Mr. Harold Maclean, who was for many years a Gold Commissioner, and who speaks in this matter with unquestionable authority, says—“I desire to express, in the strongest possible way, my disapproval of those provisions of the present Act which vest in the unpaid Magistracy administrative functions. I look upon those provisions as, to say the least, quite impracticable. These gentlemen are, for the most part, unacquainted with the nature of the questions, and are indisposed to act. Gold-mining disputes are too troublesome and difficult to be dealt with voluntarily, and it is not to be expected that unpaid Magistrates should devote the requisite time to the special study necessary. There are many other considerations which deter a Magistrate from interfering in such a matter.” Many other Magistrates, paid and unpaid, who have been before us have expressed the same view; and we have thought it better to quote these opinions pronounced by two such witnesses than to set forth here the same opinions from miners not Magistrates; but, as we have before said, the testimony of all classes of witnesses has been given strongly in concurrence with these views. Without then desiring for one moment to impute any improper conduct, either on the score of unfairness or of negligent discharge of duty, to the unpaid Magistracy, we are clearly and unanimously of opinion that the entrusting of judicial functions to them has been a mistake, and a continuance in such a mistake would be absolutely fatal to the efficient management of the Gold Fields.

Necessity for appointment of adequate staff of Wardens.

35. The reasons stated by us against the ordinary unpaid Justices having judicial power in gold-mining disputes will have indicated that such powers should exclusively be vested in officials whose duty it should be to acquire—if they do not already possess—that special and indeed technical acquaintance with the subject which to some extent is indispensable to the efficient discharge of judicial functions upon matters of so special a nature. Confidence in the decisions pronounced cannot be entertained in the public mind when the persons adjudicating, however zealous, however patient, however industrious, and however honest, lack *knowledge*. And the objections on the ground of absence of requisite knowledge of the subject which have been expressed with regard to unpaid Magistrates apply with undiminished force, and with scarcely an exception, to the stipendiary Magistrates who are merely *ex officio* Gold Commissioners. From all sides we have had evidence of the utter
inadequacy

inadequacy of the present staff of Commissioners to the requirements of the Gold Fields; and not only is the number (three) wholly insufficient, but by some recent departmental arrangements these three officers are practically prevented from visiting the legitimate sphere of their duties as Gold Commissioners. The three Commissioners—Mr. Johnson, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Clarke—have pronounced their strong disapproval of the present arrangements, and Mr. Buchanan thus forcibly expresses the view shared by himself and his brother Commissioners upon this point:—"There are at the present time in reality but three Gold Commissioners, the 'Commissioners in charge,' as the Police Magistrates but seldom act in their capacity of Gold Commissioners, the duties of deciding mining disputes being left to the unpaid Magistrates, who in their turn avoid acting as much as possible. The consequence is that disputes remain unsettled for a very long period, to the serious injury of the mining community. Although I see most clearly that there is great necessity for a proper supervision of these Gold Fields in the North, yet I am unable, having the duties of Police Magistrate at this place (Armidale) to attend to, to travel to and inspect the various diggings, and hear the complaints of the miners."—p. 38. The effect of the present legislation is, if not entirely to annihilate the Gold Commissioner as such, to reduce that position to one merely subsidiary and ancillary to the position of Magistrate. We have no hesitation in saying that such a plan is wholly unsuited to the proper management of the Gold Fields. We adopt the opinion thus concisely expressed by Mr. Maclean:—"Any efficient Gold Commissioner must necessarily be able to discharge a Police Magistrate's duties well, while a man may be an excellent Police Magistrate and a perfectly incompetent Gold Commissioner."—p. 149.

36. Perhaps the greatest of all the grievances under which the miners labour—Principal practical grievance of the miners. certainly the grievance most universally felt—is the absence of any person upon the Gold Fields to discharge the important functions which should be intrusted to a Commissioner or Warden.

37. We have not kept out of sight, at any period of our investigation, nor do we forget now, the urgent importance of adhering to strict economy in the expenditure to be incurred in any improved system of Gold Fields management; and we are happy to see the way clear to such a recasting of the present official arrangements as, while it will very materially remove the just cause of complaint entertained so universally to the present defective plan, and will provide the miners with fair official and judicial machinery, will not in any appreciable degree increase the expense at present borne by the State. We would, then, suggest the division of the Colony into certain Mining Districts; and with a view to this arrangement we recommend the immediate abolition of the present wholly insufficient and therefore unsatisfactory partition of the Colony into merely the Northern, Southern, and Western Gold Fields Districts. For this system of division we would substitute the division of the Colony into Mining Districts, to be called respectively by the name of some principal town or well-known river within the District. For example, the District comprising the Gulgong, Meroo, and other Gold Fields in the immediate neighbourhood should be called the "Mudgee Mining District." The District comprising Sofala, Wattle Flat, and other Fields in that neighbourhood, to be called the "Turon Mining District." These examples will illustrate our meaning in this particular, but of course the definitive arrangement of this plan should be left to the Department of Mines.No great additional expense requisite.

38. We recommend that each of these Mining Districts should be under the charge of an official to be called Warden* of the District. The Wardens should also be Police Magistrates of their respective Districts, but it must be carefully borne in mind that the ordinary Bench duties as Police Magistrates are to be considered as only claiming from the Warden a consideration and attention secondary to the paramount duties as Warden; and with regard to the appointment of these officials, we beg to emphatically endorse the opinion of Mr. Maclean that "every efficient Warden must necessarily be a competent Police Magistrate, but it by no means follows that every competent Police Magistrate should necessarily be an efficient Warden."Appointment of Wardens.

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* Whether the official designation be "Commissioner" or "Warden" is doubtless not very material; but inasmuch as this latter term is used in the neighbouring Colonies of Victoria and New Zealand for the Gold Fields officials of those Colonies, we have thought it better, for the sake of uniformity, to recommend the substitution of the term Warden for that of Commissioner upon the Gold Fields of New South Wales.

The Warden should reside at some central spot within his District, and wherever practicable, in a locality itself a Gold Field actually the scene of gold-mining operations. We entertain no doubt that, with the assistance in the ordinary Bench duties which the Warden and Police Magistrate would receive from the unpaid Justices, the same official could efficiently discharge the duties of both offices, and that no detriment whatever to the fair requirements of the general community would be caused. It appears in evidence before us—and we ourselves believe—that were such an arrangement effected, the unpaid Magistracy, who now lend perhaps only a lukewarm assistance in the discharge of Bench duties where there is a stipendiary Magistrate with nothing else to do than preside upon the Bench, would readily and cheerfully give the Country and the District the benefit of their magisterial services, so as to relieve the Warden as much as possible from this part of his work. Looking, then, at the existing number of Police Magistrates throughout the Colony, we think that, if our recommendation were adopted, there would not, except for the purposes of clerical assistance, exist any occasion for the appointment of a single additional salaried official. It might be that, in some few instances, it would be expedient to increase the amount of salary,—for unquestionably gentlemen who would be thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of Warden should receive an adequate remuneration; and the salaries should not, in our opinion, be less in any case than £600 a year. Mental ability of a high order, combined with physical activity and energy to a considerable degree, is essential to the efficient discharge of duties such as we would entail upon a Warden; and we believe that the parsimonious curtailment of salaries is not a system of true economy. The payment of liberal salaries to a few really competent officers seems to us more in accordance with prudence and sound economy than the maintenance, upon salaries just above starvation point, of a number of officers, the services of a large proportion of whom might, without any injury to the public, be dispensed with. In our opinion, moreover, the occasional presidency of such an officer as a Warden upon the more remote Benches within his District would be gladly welcomed by the unpaid Magistracy of those Benches, and would operate very beneficially upon the general population.

Jurisdiction and powers of Wardens.

39. The Wardens should have the general local administration of their Districts, with a jurisdiction (upon any of the Crown Lands of the Colony)* to entertain and, as a Court of first instance, to adjudicate upon all questions arising upon mining matters of every kind. We have already said that we are of opinion that the nature of the questions likely to arise in mining cases is of so special and peculiar a character that it is absolutely necessary to have officers of special and peculiar qualifications to deal with them; and in order to prevent any confusion between the proceedings of ordinary Courts of Petty Sessions, we think it desirable to confer upon the Wardens a special and peculiar jurisdiction. That jurisdiction should, in our opinion, embrace every kind of question likely to arise connected with mining matters, including encroachment and trespass cases,—all breaches of the provisions of the Act and Regulations,—all matters of contract or actionable wrong between shareholders in a claim or lease, the amount of debt or damages to be limited to one hundred pounds,—and all partnership questions of every kind, whether during the continuance of the partnership or after its dissolution. The Wardens should also be invested with powers to grant injunctions,—to appoint Receivers and Managers,—and to make all necessary orders for the working of claims and the appropriation of the proceeds pending the final settlement of disputes. Under the head of the framing of the Regulations, we have pointed out that it would perhaps be well to give to the Wardens a power to make temporary orders (under the Regulations, and not inconsistent therewith) upon minor matters, as occasion might require. We think that the Wardens should be required, at short, fixed intervals, to hold periodical Courts, to be called “Wardens’ Courts,” upon all places of any importance within their districts; and reasonable notice of these sittings should be published in the Gazette, and affixed to the various Registrars’ Offices throughout the District. It is impossible to attempt in a Report such as this to fix definitively the periods within which these Courts are to be held, but they should be reasonably frequent, and at such intervals as would insure the holding at every place of importance of

Holding of “Wardens’ Courts.”

* We think the jurisdiction should extend to all the Crown Lands of the Colony, and that it should be a matter of departmental arrangement to assign to each particular Warden particular Districts within which ordinarily to exercise that jurisdiction.

of a Warden's Court at least once a month. The determination of matters of administration such as this would of course be the especial province of the Mining Department. The Warden should also have power to hold a Special Court of Emergency whenever and wherever he thought it necessary.

40. The establishment of uniform procedure must unquestionably tend to the effective working of any judicial system. We think it would be advisable that rules and a schedule of forms should be determined upon as fixing procedure and the process in the Warden's Court. These rules and forms should we think be framed by the Department of Mines, and be subject to the approval of the Attorney General for the time being. Upon this point we have had under our consideration the expediency of adopting the forms in the Administration of Justice Acts (commonly known as Jervis's Acts); but after patient investigation we have unanimously come to the conclusion that, having regard to the special and peculiar nature of the questions to be adjudicated upon, these forms, while no doubt furnishing a valuable guide in the framing of the Warden's Court Rules, would require such extensive alteration that the simplest and most effective plan would be to have an entirely new set of rules. Procedure.

41. The question as to the procedure to be adopted in the hearing of cases has engaged our most serious attention. Prior to the passing of the present Act the mode of proceeding in all cases of dispute has been merely this:—The party aggrieved, or considering himself aggrieved, has made a verbal complaint to the Commissioner. Then, at a time fixed by the Commissioner, the complaint has been heard upon the ground,—no evidence taken down in writing,—and the decision of the Commissioner then and there pronounced. Now, a rough-and-ready mode of proceeding such as this does not seem to us to be calculated to lead to satisfactory adjudications. In the first place, in a very large proportion of cases, the party complained of does not really know what complaint he is called upon to meet. It is difficult to give sufficient time to procure the attendance of witnesses. The investigation takes place amongst very many disturbing influences—in the open air, and not unfrequently in the presence of an excited crowd; and not only is the decision itself very often likely to be wrong, but, through the absence of any written evidence or of any record of the decision or the grounds on which it rested, there are no materials whereon to base an appeal which might set matters right. Moreover, undue facilities are granted for the initiation and prosecution of groundless complaints, and by reason thereof, no expense being incurred even by a losing party, a most vexatious and harassing spirit of litigation is sometimes fostered. The introduction of a system of procedure in Court, crude and insufficient as that system was, was in itself unquestionably a step in the right direction; but, for reasons upon which we have already dwelt, the beneficial efficacy of this improved plan of adjudication has been entirely nullified by entrusting the hearing of mining disputes to the ordinary unpaid Justices. Hearing of cases.
Plan disapproved of.

42. We have desired to see how we could combine reasonable expedition in the settlement of cases with that amount of regularity and uniformity in procedure which is so essential to the administration of justice. We think, then, that all proceedings should be initiated by the laying of a complaint, written or verbal. Upon the laying of this complaint, which, for the sake of convenience and dispatch, might be done before the person acting as Clerk of the Warden's Court, a summons to issue (and this summons again as a mere ministerial act might be issued by the same Clerk), returnable at the earliest Court. Then we would propose that, unless both parties insist upon the hearing taking place in Court, the Warden should be invested with a discretion either to conduct the investigation in Court or on the ground. In all cases, either party should be entitled to demand a view, and the Warden should be at liberty to make an inspection upon his own mere motion. We would permit either party to demand that the evidence should be taken down in writing, and in all cases we would require a record to be kept of the decision, with a minute of the grounds for such decision. The Warden should be empowered to award and enforce the payment of costs, and in all cases the Warden should have ample power to enforce by execution his own decisions; with, in certain aggravated cases, a power to issue process in the nature of execution against the person for unsatisfied judgments. We think that power should be given to Wardens to draw up a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court. System recommended.

Assessors.

43. There has been considerable difference of opinion as to the utility of permitting the intervention of Assessors in cases of mining dispute, but on the whole, we would recommend that either of the litigant parties should have the option of requiring Assessors, and we would give the Warden the power of calling in Assessors even if not required by either party. The functions of the Assessors should be merely confined to issues of fact. These Assessors should be holders of miners' rights, or leaseholders upon the roll of Mining Jurors for the year, and should be chosen for the nonce by the Warden. The costs of payment to the Assessors to be upon a scale to be fixed in the Rules, and to be costs in the cause.

Jury panel of Assessors.

44. We recommend that a Jury panel, from which Assessors both in the Court of first instance and in the Court of Appeal, should be chosen, be prepared in the manner following:—Let a list be prepared annually, by the Warden of the District, of all proprietors of registered mining property,—such proprietors being resident within the district,—and from this list let the Warden select alphabetically a limited number (say forty-eight) of practical miners, which forty-eight shall constitute the Jury panel for the year. This plan, we believe, will on the one hand secure the attendance and the services of valuable assistants in the administration of justice upon the difficult and complicated questions likely to arise; and, on the other hand, will fairly distribute the work amongst all who should be competent and compellable to serve.

Court of Appeal.

See sec. 21 of present Act.

45. Upon the question of the constitution of the Court of Appeal we have taken a great deal of evidence, and have received a variety of suggestions. It is unnecessary to say anything more as to the entire unsuitability of the present Appellate Court, viz., a Court composed of "two or more Justices in any Court of Petty Sessions assembled,"* but perhaps it may be worth while to point out that under this section a case which may have been decided in the first instance before the most experienced paid Commissioner, perhaps assisted by practical miners sitting with him as Assessors, may at the mere caprice of any unsuccessful litigant be brought on appeal before a Bench of unpaid Magistrates situated at the most remote bounds of the Colony, and composed of two Justices utterly ignorant of mining affairs, and yet not impossibly quite satisfied of their competence to review and override the decision of any tribunal whose decision the Law—through some curious freak of legislative eccentricity—may have submitted to their consideration. And to show how large are the powers committed to such an Appeal Court, we would desire to call special attention to the very recent case of *ex parte Irwin and others*, 10 Sup. Ct. Rep. 49, wherein the Chief Justice, in his judgment, concurred in by the rest of the Court, says:—"Does not the twenty-first section take away our power of entertaining the appeal? On this point the argument that it does is unanswered, and is we think unanswerable. Surely the Legislature never intended the Judges of this Court to upset or vary the decision of the Appeal Court established by that section; for we, most likely, are not so competent to decide cases between miners, concerning claims and other disputes arising on the Gold Fields, as those Appellate Courts convened for that very purpose; therefore, I am of opinion that our jurisdiction is here taken away." (See p. 51.) Now, it must be obvious that it is not longer to be tolerated that interests of such vast importance as are and will be involved in litigation upon gold-mining matters, should be jeopardized by being intrusted to the arbitrament of such a Court of Appeal, whose decisions are thus authoritatively pronounced to be absolutely final.

Case of *ex parte Irwin and others*. Appeal final.

Court of Appeal recommended.

46. We do not stop to examine in detail the different plans which have been suggested in the evidence we have taken; but we desire to say that, notwithstanding some few objections to it, we, recognizing the expediency of availing ourselves of existing judicial machinery, and thinking that on the whole the District Court can be made the best Court of Appeal, are of opinion that the District Court should be made a Court of Appeal in mining matters. Such appeal we recommend to be in the nature of a rehearing of the whole matter, provision being made that upon disputed questions of fact the Court might, if so desired, have the assistance of a
Jury

* The Gold Fields Act now in force was assented to on the 27th September, 1866. By this Act power to decide mining disputes was given to any Justice of the Peace, with or without Assessors, and the appeal from his decision was to "two or more Justices in any Court of Petty Sessions assembled,"—with or without Assessors.

Jury of miners, such Jury being not chosen by ballot, but struck from the mining Jury panel. The high degree of intelligence and legal culture which is to be looked for in a District Court Judge would furnish sufficient guarantee that, at all events in the great majority of cases, the litigants and the public interested would obtain a sound judicial exposition of the law bearing upon the questions; while the objection on the score of the possible absence in the Judge of a special acquaintance with mining knowledge would be obviated by his having the assistance upon questions of fact of a Jury, themselves in all probability skilled and practical miners. The Judges themselves, moreover, with that painstaking industry and care which always accompany the conscientious discharge of their high and important functions, would, we feel assured, very soon acquire a sufficient acquaintance with the mere technicalities of this branch of their jurisdiction.

47. We would suggest that the District Court should sit, in its Mining Appellate Jurisdiction, at least four times a year. Appeal Court to sit at least four times a year.

48. Where the property at stake was worth a sum of £200 or upwards, we would recommend the allowing of a further appeal from the District Court to the Supreme Court,—the Supreme Court to have power, amongst other things, to order a new rehearing before the District Court.* Further appeal, in some cases, to Supreme Court.

49. In all cases, upon a deposit of £10, we would permit an appeal to the District Court; but in the case of an appeal to the Supreme Court the deposit should be at least £30. We have before stated that power should be given to the Warden to state a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court, and pending such opinion to make necessary interim orders, so as not to cause any delay in the prosecution of gold workings. A certain amount of delay is unavoidable in all litigation,—but, in order to reduce the practical consequences of this inevitable evil, we have already (*see par.* 39) suggested that, pending the final settlement of disputes in all cases of appeal, the Warden should be empowered to make all necessary orders for the interim working of claims, and appropriation of the proceeds of such workings. And, in concluding our observations upon the Administration of Justice generally, and the constitution of the Court of Appeal in particular, we must be allowed to express our belief that, if the recommendation of your Commissioners with regard to the appointment of Wardens be carried out, the tribunal of first instance will give such general and well-grounded satisfaction as to render the necessity for resort to any second Court of rare and exceptional occurrence. Deposit for security on appeal.

[I regret that I am unable to concur in the recommendation, as made in the above paragraph, viz., that the District Court should be the Court of Appeal in mining cases. I think that, though in some instances, where the property at stake was of large value, the District Court might be suitable enough as a Court to which to appeal from the Warden's decision; yet, in the great majority of cases, so great a delay would arise, and such an expense to the litigants be incurred, as to be most hurtful to the mining interest. Were the operations of gold-mining confined *merely* to persons associated together by the means of joint stock Companies, I should perhaps not have an objection to the Appeal Court which is recommended by my colleagues; but I submit that Parliament will have, in gold-mining matters, to legislate as much for the wants of the individual miner as for those who go into large undertakings, by means of Companies; and for this reason, that our Gold Fields must ever, from the nature of the thing, be quite as much developed by the parties of four or five individual diggers as by joint stock Companies, by the means of their hired labour and costly machinery. District Courts cannot, unless indeed the Country goes to increased expense for additional Judges, be held more frequently than at the present time; and it follows that mining appeal cases would, in numberless instances, have to stand over for hearing for three, and even four months. Where the property in dispute was of considerable magnitude, such as a rich quartz claim, worked possibly by a Company, it is true a receiver could be appointed, and the claim be worked until the dispute was settled; but on new alluvial Gold Fields, such as Gulgong, the Bushman's, &c., such a method of working claims while the ground was in dispute would be quite impracticable. It would come to this,—that the disputed claim must, as a rule, lie unworked till the time came for the District Court to sit; and thus a number of men, litigants in mining disputes, would be hanging about a Field idle for months, and a quantity of auriferous ground would remain for long periods unworked. The losing party in the case, heard before the Warden, knowing that by the District Court being the Court of Appeal the claim must often lie unworked for a long time, would very often make an appeal, and pay the small sum necessary, on the mere chance of something turning up in his favour, combined with the certainty that, even if his opponent ultimately triumphed, he, the loser, could inflict a serious injury on him by the delay he could cause. I think this state of things would be most undesirable. It would cause very great difficulty to the Government officers to manage new Gold Fields, would entail a serious loss to the miner, and a great waste of our mineral resources. Memo. by Mr. Baker. Court of Appeal.

What is wanted, in regard to nine-tenths of the mining disputes that arise, is a simple, cheap, and expeditious mode of rehearing the case which has been previously heard by the Warden. A Commissioner or Warden, in the excitement and turmoil of a great rush, often gives decisions which, in a calmer moment, and when additional facts could be adduced, he would be glad to reverse; and it is highly necessary that the miners' property should be protected from the effect of the hasty judgments which the best and ablest officer is likely to give.

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* With respect to the granting of rehearings we advisedly limit the power to the Supreme Court, the final Court of Appeal; for, although we are aware that in the neighbouring Colonies both Wardens and the Judges of Courts of Mines have power to grant rehearings before their own respective Courts, we do not think it desirable to adopt this plan, for we think such a plan tends to disastrous uncertainty in the administration of the Law, and to a great probability of careless and ill-considered adjudications in the first instance.

The Appeal Court, such as is recommended by the majority of the Commission, would be a tribunal consisting of a Jury of miners, to decide questions of fact (to give a verdict), presided over by a District Court Judge to interpret the law. It appears to me that an Appeal Court might be constituted, on Gold Fields of any extent, which would be much cheaper for the litigants than the District Court, more expeditious in the settlement of cases, and in which *precisely* the same class of men as jurors might be obtained. I would suggest that the Government should appoint some gentleman of known respectability in the locality where the Appeal Court is to be constituted, as Chairman of the Court of Appeal; and that upon intimation being given to him by the Warden that notice of appeal was lodged and the required fee paid, he should empanel a Jury of miners, *id est*, persons being holders of miners' rights, who thereupon should in a few days meet and, under his presidency, hear and decide the case. The Jury to give a verdict, as in the District Court, the Chairman to preside, and, if necessary, interpret the law. The fee to be paid by the losing party, in such a Court, need not be more than that under the Gold Fields Act of 1866, viz., £3, and the time between the day of lodging the notice of appeal and the day of hearing need not be more than three or four days.

No doubt, notwithstanding, the Jury would be the same in such a Court as I have indicated as in the District Appeal Court, the person presiding would not be so efficient in the one as in the other. It would be most certainly of some advantage to have the Chairman or Judge a lawyer of high attainments, such as a District Court Judge; but of the two evils, viz., the comparatively inefficient Judge on the one hand, and the great delay and expense to litigants on the other, I am most strongly of opinion that the lesser evil by far would be the local Appeal Court.

It may be said, and I think with some reason, that it would not be altogether wise to leave the absolute determination of the right to valuable mining property to a local Appeal Court; but I think this objection might be obviated, possibly, by some competent person, such as the Warden, being authorized to certify when, from the intricacy of the question in dispute or the magnitude of the property at stake, the circumstances justified it, that the appeal case should go direct from the Warden's Court to the District Court.

Should the recommendation of the Commission in reference to the Administration of Justice on Gold Fields by the Wardens and the creation of a Mining Department be acted upon, I have little doubt that the vexatious delays, which, in almost all matters relating to Gold Fields management have so harassed the miner, will be obviated; unless, indeed, the "Law's delays" are brought to bear on him in another direction by a Court of Appeal being constituted such as the District Court. It is impossible to tell one day from another what new "Gulgongs" may arise in the far interior. Whilst this very Report is being written, payable gold is being found at Lake Cowal, in the Bland District, a place distant some fifty or sixty miles from the town where the nearest District Court is held. The most uninformed person on gold-mining matters can understand the difficulties that would arise were dozens, it might be hundreds, of claims lying unworked for months in such a place and the owners walking idly about.—E. A. BAKER.]

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

50. The days are gone by when it was thought politic to lock up the gold unless it were bought from the State at a price almost commensurate with the net value of the article; it is no longer thought desirable to virtually prohibit members of a community from developing one of the most valuable resources of the Country; and it is now unnecessary to point out the immense material advantages which must accrue to the State from the increased population likely to be attracted by throwing open to industry and enterprise rich auriferous tracts, and by inviting such a population to benefit themselves and the Country at one and the same time. It must, on the other hand, be equally obvious that, before permitting individuals to appropriate to themselves that wealth which is the common property of the entire community, it is but reasonable to call upon those individuals to pay some small price for such a privilege; and when, moreover, the State is put to the expense of providing machinery for the preservation of law and order, especially for the mining section of the community, it would be idle to suppose that that expense should not be defrayed by those who benefit specially by that machinery. Your Commissioners recognize gladly the liberality of the provision by which, upon payment of a nominal fee of ten shillings per annum, an individual is entitled to mine for gold upon lands not otherwise his own, and to enjoy all the other privileges which the possession of a miner's right carries with it. We do not, therefore, desire to recommend any reduction of the existing charge for miners' rights; nor are we, though at first sight the suggestion appears to possess some features of advantage, prepared to recommend what has been suggested as an improvement upon the existing system, viz., that the miner's right should continue in operation for twelve months from date of issue, nor do we propose any decrease in the charge for business licenses; but while we think that the miner's right fee is not too high, nor the charge for a business license excessive, there are some matters in which we think the charges are more than they should be.

51. We unanimously think that the rental imposed upon leases is too high; we would recommend that, instead of £2 per acre per annum, the rental should be ten shillings per acre per annum. It may be said that a rental of £2 an acre would not deter capitalists or Companies, representing large capital, from taking out leases, and we do not contest that proposition; but it is in the special interest of the ordinary claimholder that we recommend this reduction, as from the greater security of tenure which a lease would afford, we are of opinion that the ordinary claimholder would in very many instances gladly convert his holding into a lease, if not deterred by high rentals.

More liberal ideas now obtaining.

Collection of Revenue.

Rentals of leases too high.

52. The escort fee may perhaps not be considered so much a source of revenue as a remuneration paid for services rendered, but still this may not be an inopportune point at which to place on record our unanimous and emphatic opinion that if the Government exact a fee—by no means a small or insignificant fee either—for the carriage of gold, they should not be at liberty to exempt themselves from the ordinary liability of common carriers of property. From motives of general policy perhaps more than from the ordinary principles applying to contracts of carrying, we think that the Government, having unquestionably at their command the means of perfect security, should, more than any other carriers, be regarded as insurers.

Escort fee—
Government
should be
responsible for
safe carriage.

53. So much for the sources of Revenue directly obtainable from the Gold Fields. With regard to its collection, we desire in the first place to call attention to those portions of the evidence which establish that a very large proportion of persons actually carrying on mining operations do not take out any miners' rights at all.* Thus at once arises a direct loss of Revenue. In a great measure this failure to take out miners' rights is attributable not to any culpable evasion of the law by the miner, but to the practical difficulties that exist in procuring the document. It seemeth to us unreasonable to require that a miner should be compelled to go many miles to obtain this document. We suggest that every Mining Registrar and every Postmaster on a Gold Field should be authorized to issue miners' rights, accounting monthly to the Warden of the District for such issue. We also recommend that in Sydney, at the Office of the Mining Department, such rights should be obtainable. Some more effective measures should also be devised for enforcing the payment and for punishing the wilful evasion of the payment of the fee. These objects are sought to be obtained by the 8th section of the present Act, but the well-founded odium which very justly attaches to the character of an informer renders that section practically inoperative. It is sufficient to quote Mr. O'Malley Clarke upon this matter; that officer says—" Clause 8 of the present Act has been practically inoperative, because miners will not inform upon one another." (See page 100.) We recommend the immediate abolition of that provision which directs that one-half the penalty shall go to the informer; but we think that the police upon a Gold Field should, upon the orders of a Warden, be empowered to demand the production within a reasonable time of the miner's right, and on failure of the production, or of a satisfactory accounting for non-production, the person so making default should be proceeded against for unauthorizedly mining. The principal evasion of the fee seems to be on the part of the Chinese; it being in evidence that they are peculiarly given to evasion of the payment of the fee. The great physical resemblance of one Chinaman to another, combined with the imperfect acquaintance possessed by officials with the distinctive peculiarities of Chinese nomenclature, enables this class of miners to make one miner's right do duty for several individuals;—and possibly some more stringent measures might be devised for the case of Chinese;—but we are of opinion that the above-mentioned power of demanding production of miner's right would answer the purpose, and would, if not entirely prevent, at least most materially check the evil of evasion.

Loss to the
Revenue through
insufficient
means of
collection.

TENURE—REGISTRATION—SURVEY—FORFEITURE.

54. We are unanimously of opinion that the taking out of a miner's right shall be considered as absolutely necessary to conferring upon any individual the status of a gold-miner, and that the possession of such document should be an indispensable condition precedent to any authority to mine for gold on any of the public lands of the Colony. This muniment of title, merely as an authority to mine, is simple, and easily understood, and cannot, we think, be improved upon. We have elsewhere stated that we think the miner's right should only continue in force until the end of the then current year, *i.e.*, the 31st of December in each year (except in the case of rights to endure for a term of years); for uniformity of period of duration is manifestly a great benefit; but with regard to the *renewal* of miners' rights, we do not approve of the present system by which the neglect to renew, immediately upon the expiration of the year, involves the forfeiture of the claim held by the person so making default. It will hardly be believed that, while this arbitrary rule is in force, the official arrangements are so defective, that in many instances a miner's right

Miner's right.

* See the evidence of (amongst others) Mr. Commissioner Buchanan, Mr. Collett, Mr. M'Evoy, and the Members of a Deputation at Little River, p. 63.

right cannot be obtained until some days after the commencement of the new year. Assuredly then, either facilities should be afforded for obtaining miners' rights for the ensuing year a month at least before the expiration of the current year, or a month's grace should be given to the miners, during which the failure to possess themselves of the document should not involve any penalty.

Forfeiture.

55. The forfeiture of claims upon certain occasions of default involves considerations of great moment, and your Commissioners have bestowed much anxious thought upon this branch of the subject. A large preponderance of the evidence tends to show that there exist very grave objections to forfeiture as a penalty. The most obvious objection is its gross inequality. For if forfeiture be the uniform penalty, then it may not unfrequently happen that for precisely the same quality of offence two different claimholders may be visited with outrageously disproportionate punishment. To take a simple example:—A owns a claim worth £1,000; B owns another claim worth £5. A and B both neglect to renew their miner's right; both claims are forfeited. There may indeed be many circumstances of excuse or extenuation in A's case which do not exist in the case of B, and yet though A's fault be so much the more venial, A's punishment means ruin, whereas B's punishment is practically nil; and indeed owing to the comparative worthlessness of the claim of B he will be permitted to retain that which was theoretically forfeited. This is no strained instance for the purpose of pointing an objection, and it certainly does seem curious that after twenty years of Gold Fields legislation such a blot should have been allowed to remain upon our code. The spirit of progressive intelligence does not seem in this matter to have descended upon our Legislature. Again, absence from a claim for a certain period (three days) renders it liable to forfeiture,—forfeiture summarily enforced by a most odious and demoralizing practice known as "jumping" (a practice justly stigmatized by some witnesses as "legalized robbery," and concerning which we shall have some more detailed observations to make before this Report is concluded). Now, the same observation as to the flagrant inequality of punishment applies to this instance of forfeiture. But in order to show how excusable, or indeed how utterly without culpability may be the conduct of a claimholder thus absent, we may cite the evidence of one witness, Mr. James Ellis, of Major's Creek. That witness says—"Jumping is a great evil. From any cause that might arise from accident, a man's claim may be jumped. I went myself one day to Jembaicumbene to buy a chaff-cutter; I was stopped by the floods for three days; when I got back my claim was jumped. I had been watched away. It cost me nearly £100 to get my claim restored to me." Surely it cannot be consistent with wise legislation that this kind of thing should exist.

Necessity for compelling fair working of claims.

56. We are, however, fully aware that, although on the one hand, a tenure so insecure as to be liable to destruction upon the happening of contingencies always probable, often inevitable, must operate most prejudicially to the development of our mineral resources; yet, on the other hand, an absolute security of title, opening the door to abuses by which the persistently idle and thriftless may benefit by the labours of the energetic and careful, may be attended with almost equally pernicious results. Your Commissioners recognize the ability with which, in the main, this branch of the subject is treated by the Victorian Commissioners of 1862; and we emphatically endorse most of the views elaborately propounded by those gentlemen in their Report (see particularly sections 32 and 33). Some effective means must therefore be devised which, without harshly oppressing or unduly restricting the miner, will compel an efficient working of his claim.

Penalty for not renewing miners' rights.

57. We recommend that the penalty for default in renewing a miner's right should, in addition to the payment of the fee, be a fine of not more than forty shillings. We draw the distinction between the case of a miner who has taken possession of a claim without having a miner's right at all, and the case of one who having held his claim under miner's right has neglected to renew it upon its expiration. In the one case there would be no right whatever to hold any ground, and provided there had been prior application for the ground the defaulter should be compelled, in addition to the payment of a fine, to immediately give up possession; whereas in the other case we think an absolute forfeiture should not take place, but the payment of the fine to be considered an atonement for the offence. The period during

during which the right to renew on these terms should remain should of course be limited, and we recommend the period of limitation to be one month. After that period the position of the defaulter to be that of one having had no miner's right at all.

58. We have before said that we consider that some means must be devised for compelling the fairly efficient working of claims, as otherwise very considerable injury may be done to the adjacent claimholders, and generally the development of the Field may be retarded. But your Commissioners consider that by a stringent system of fines, the payment of which fines can always be enforced by levying upon the claim, or interest in the claim, of the defaulter, this desirable object can be secured without having recourse to the objectionable system of forfeiture. It matters not, we think, whether the penalty be in the shape of a fine direct, to be levied if necessary upon the claim, or of a forfeiture of the claim, redeemable on payment of a certain sum. We desire that in no case shall the forfeiture—as such—be considered as absolute and irredeemable. We may here state that in this and in all other cases of fines for breaches of the Regulations, we recommend that the moneys so derived shall be bestowed upon the hospital or some other charitable institution of the district. In a plan such as this we think no odium can possibly attach to any person who, by laying a complaint against a defaulter, puts the Law in motion to compel the performance of an obvious duty; and in the possibility of the defaulter having to give up his claim through inability to pay the fine, there will be sufficient inducement held out not only to adjacent claimholders, but to the miners of the Field generally, to resort to legal proceedings for a cause so clearly just.

Penalty for non-working in accordance with the Regulations.

59. In addition to the power of pronouncing a penalty by way of fine or redeemable forfeiture, we recommend that the Warden be empowered to order the payment of a sum of money as compensation for any damages proved to have been sustained by any individuals in consequence of default through non-working or from any other cause; such damages to be assessed, if required by either party, by Assessors chosen by the Warden.

Power to award compensation for injuries through non-working, &c.

60. Somewhat allied to this question of forfeiture is the system known as "jumping." So long as it is law that upon certain things happening, thereupon *ipso facto* a claim is forfeited, without the necessity for any recourse to legal proceedings, or for any authoritative official adjudication of forfeiture, so long will there be a class of persons, generally idlers and "loafers," possessing neither industry nor energy to prospect for themselves, or to take up fresh ground and bestow upon it the preliminary labour of opening the claim, and preferring systematically to lie by and watch for the tripping of others more industrious and energetic than themselves, in order, upon any real or even any merely alleged default, to take possession, as for a forfeiture incurred, of the claim upon which much beneficial work may have been expended. This is what is called "jumping"; and it is a system so fraught with evil, and so inherently unjust,—holding out as it does a premium to laziness, to dishonesty, and to mere bullying brute force,—that it is to us a matter of wonderment how a system so demoralizing to the entire community can have obtained so long. The one attempted justification for permitting this system is that it checks the non-working of claims. We have shown that we also desire to check that evil, and have indicated a fair and legal manner in which it may effectively be done. We content ourselves with saying, upon this matter, that in no case should a claim be considered as forfeited unless after an adjudication to that effect by the Warden, and then only in the manner indicated in the preceding paragraphs of this Report.

"Jumping" an intolerable evil.

61. We think that, with the exception of the annual fee which we have already said we would continue at ten shillings, the provisions of the 4th section of the Victorian Mining Statute of 1865 might with advantage be introduced into our mining legislation; and we therefore recommend its adoption in any Statute to be passed upon the subject of Gold Fields Management. That section is as follows:—
"It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to cause documents to be issued, each of which shall be called a 'miner's right,' and which shall be in force for any number of years not exceeding fifteen; and any such document shall be granted to any person applying for the same, upon payment of a sum at the rate of ten shillings for

Consolidated miner's right recommended; also the continuance in force for a term of years of miners' rights.

for every year for which the same is to be in force. It shall also be lawful for the Governor in Council to cause other documents to be issued, each to be called a 'consolidated miner's right,' and to be in force for any number of years not exceeding fifteen; and any such last-mentioned document shall, on the application of the Manager or any Trustee or Trustees of any Company of persons who shall have agreed to work in partnership any claim or claims registered under the provisions hereof, be granted to such Manager, Trustee, or Trustees, on behalf of the persons who shall from time to time be members of such Company; and shall, during its continuance, be held by the Manager, or the Trustee or Trustees for the time being of such Company, on behalf of such last-mentioned persons; and shall be in lieu of, and represent, and be of the same force and effect as a number of miners' rights granted for the same period of time equal to the number of the miners' rights by virtue of which the said claim or claims shall have originally been taken possession of; and the same shall be granted to any person aforesaid so applying, on payment of a sum at the rate aforesaid, multiplied by the number of miners' rights which the same is to represent; and every such document shall be dated of the day and at the place of the issuing thereof, and shall date the number of years for which it is to be in force, and contain the Christian name and surname, and the residence of (in case of a miner's right) the person in whose favour the same shall be issued, and (in case of a consolidated miner's right) the Manager, or Trustee or Trustees to whom, and the name of the Company on whose behalf, the same shall be issued."

Consolidated
miner's right.

Registration.

62. The advantages of a well-devised and judiciously administered system of registration are great. Among the most obvious of these advantages may be enumerated—(1) increased security of tenure, (2) inducement to persons to advance money upon security of the claim, (3) easy identification of claim, and consequent prevention of dispute and litigation, and (4) facility in proving title. The objections to registration are, so far as we can see, only these: the time and trouble expended in attending the Registrar's Office, and the exaction of a fee for registration. The first objection we propose to meet, so as to reduce the objection to one of very little weight, by making provision for Mining Registrars to be of easy access in almost all parts of the District; and as to the fee, we would recommend the imposing of so small a fee as to render its payment light, and, in view of the benefits conferred by registration, almost inappreciable. On the whole, we unanimously concur in thinking that the advantages immensely preponderate over the disadvantages.

Compulsory
registration in all
but ordinary
alluvial block
claims.

63. We recommend that, in all cases except the ordinary block claim in alluvial ground, registration should be compulsory, so that no right to a claim or to any interest in any claim other than those comprised in the above exception, shall be recognized unless registered. And, with a view to encourage registration, we propose that certain peculiar advantages shall attend the registration even of ordinary alluvial block claims.

Mining Regis-
trars.

64. We would further recommend that Mining Registrars should be resident on every Gold Field, and in such places on the Fields as would afford the miners every reasonable facility of access to these officers. A District Registrar should, we think, be appointed to each district, and this officer might conveniently hold his office in conjunction with that of Clerk of Petty Sessions, or Warden's Clerk. His remuneration for his duties as Registrar to be by fees, and his office to be central, and open for registration business at least four hours every working day. Books according to a uniform plan should be furnished to these Registrars, and kept by them as record of all transactions affecting the property to any claim or share. In addition to the District Registrar, we think there should be Divisional or Sub-Registrars for the more outlying portions of the District. The conduct of the business of these Sub-Registrars to be regulated by the same rule applying to the District Registrar. The appointment of these Sub-Registrars to rest with the Warden of the District. Both the District Registrar and the Sub-Registrar to furnish monthly statistical returns to the Department, such returns to be certified by the Warden. All registrations to be made either in the Office nearest to the claim, or in the Office of the District Registrar. And where claims have once been registered at one Office, all subsequent dealings, either by way of transfer or mortgage, or in any other mode, to be registered at that same Office. The Sub-Registrar, in any place where the Warden holds his Court, to take complaints and to issue summonses. We recommend that all certificates of registration of titles shall be on parchment.

65. The fees for registration at present charged we all think too high. The work on the part of the Registrar is not arduous, the expenses of the Office should not be great, and therefore we think the fee should be small. Where the fee is now half-a-crown, we think one shilling would be ample. Registration fees too high.

66. We desire to point out a very serious evil which exists under the present system, with regard to registering claims to be held in reserve. The principle of allowing Mining Registrars to register claims as held in reserve, without the sanction of the Warden being first obtained, is in our opinion faulty,—because such registration may be, as indeed the evidence shows it constantly is, effected without the existence of any real cause for it. Upon the mere unquestioned allegation of the claimowner that he has reasonable cause for the suspension of labour, the Registrar, whose interest it is to secure as many fees as possible, and who is not required to make any investigation, nor indeed has the means of making any, into the truth of the allegation, thereupon takes the half-crown and grants the certificate. The frequent abuses in practice of a system so susceptible of abuse constitute a very just cause of dissatisfaction amongst the industrious and honest miners, who see the claim of an idle and unscrupulous neighbour lying unworked and protected, even though without any due cause it is so unworked, and when by means of its not being worked injury results to others. We think, then, that the Warden should be applied to before registration is made, and that only under his authority should the Registrar grant this kind of certificate. Means also should be provided for hearing objections, on the part of others interested, to the holding of a claim in reserve. Registration for reserve, Evils of present system.

67. In addition to compulsory registration of all claims other than the ordinary alluvial block claim, we recommend, with a view to fixing and defining the boundaries of claims, that survey should be compulsory in all cases where registration is compulsory. The evidence adduced before us shows that a very large proportion, certainly three-fourths, while some witnesses put it as high as nine-tenths, of the disputes which have arisen, have been upon the question of boundary; and taking into consideration the largely increased areas which we hope to see granted to the miners, your Commissioners agree in thinking that the comparatively trifling expense which compulsory survey would involve to the claimholders would cheerfully be borne by them, and that it would be acknowledged that a benefit far exceeding the cost would thereby be conferred. More money is expended, and more time absolutely wasted upon litigating these disputed questions of boundary than would a hundred times pay all the expense of survey, to say nothing of the spirit of hostility and heart-burnings which are kept alive by such often-recurring strife. Survey.

68. We recommend that Mining Surveyors be appointed for each district. Care should be taken by the Department of Mines that none but gentlemen of competent skill be appointed to the performance of duties, upon the accurate performance of which, interests of such great importance will mainly depend. The smaller details of the duties of the Mining Surveyor may be left to the determination of the Mining Department, but we recommend that they shall be under the immediate supervision of the Wardens of the District; and in order to ensure care and efficiency in the discharge of his duties, we think it would be well to hold the Surveyor responsible for the accuracy of his surveys, maps, and plans. Periodical returns of surveys effected should be made at short intervals to the Department. Mining Surveyors.

69. The fees for survey should, in our opinion, be on the lowest scale commensurate with the due remuneration of the Surveyors. From the large number of claims which would doubtless require to be surveyed, we venture to believe that, without the necessity for the payment of any fee that would unduly press upon the miner, an adequate reward would be guaranteed for the services of competent officers. Survey fees.

[While agreeing with my colleagues as to the evils attending forfeiture, I think still greater evils would result from the remedy they propose. There is a strong and natural dislike on the part of the miners to become informers against their neighbours where the penalty inflicted is a money-fine for non-working; and as the miner can hold any number of claims under his miner's right, large areas would be occupied and held without working, unless Inspectors were appointed on each Field to superintend the mining, and prosecute parties for non-working. As this latter plan could not be adopted—and it is certainly not desirable to allow the gold lands of the Colony granted to the miner on the condition that he works them, to be held unworked—I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that forfeiture should be enforced for non-working and non-payment of calls or liens. But I think most of the objections to the present system would be met if, for a first and second offence, the miner was allowed to redeem his forfeited property by the payment of the costs and a fixed sum to the complainant, in lieu of the share or claim. For any subsequent offence forfeiture should ensue, unless it could be shown to the satisfaction of the Warden that the claim had been generally fairly worked, when a large sum (say £50) might be fixed as the redemption. No forfeiture should be incurred if the claim-holders had commenced work forty-eight hours before proceedings were begun in any competent Court.—H. A. T.]

LEASES.

Security of
tenure offered by
leases.

70. In order to encourage the embarkation of capital in gold-mining enterprise, it is obvious that fair security of tenure must be offered. The tenure by miners' rights, although well adapted for miners who reside upon the Gold Fields, and who may personally exercise a constant supervision over the workings in which they are interested, is clearly not sufficient for the interests of those who may be necessarily resident away from the Gold Fields, but who may have capital which they are willing to invest in reasonably secure and legitimate enterprise. Unless, therefore, some such system of tenure as that secured by a lease is permitted, there would be virtually an exclusion of outside capital—a result certainly not to be desired by any but a few persons representing an extreme and narrowminded view of Gold Fields legislation, and who are borne down by an unreasoning and unreasonable dread of the great bugbear monopoly. But it is by no means merely with a view to attract capital from persons not themselves resident on a Gold Field that we think leasing should be permitted. The encouragement afforded by leases would operate more generally, and with at least equal benefit, upon the interests of the miners themselves, and would tend largely to the introduction of an improved system of mining, combining the two great desiderata—efficiency and economy. The privilege of being able to convert his holding under the miner's right into a holding under lease would also be a great advantage to the miner who might have proved his claim to be remunerative, but was unable to expend the amount required to develop the claim without calling in the aid of capital, which he would have difficulty in procuring if the tenure depended on the miner's right. There, no doubt, exists a considerable amount of feeling against the leasing of new alluvial gold deposits, on the ground that it tends to a monopoly, and interferes with the just rights of the individual miner. We do not desire by any means to treat these objections with disrespect, but we are unanimously of opinion that, provided proper safeguards are established to prevent any injury to the interests of individual labour, it would be a mistaken policy to shut up new alluvial ground entirely from lease. We would recommend, therefore, that, in the first place, all ground should be open for lease; but, in order to prevent any abuse of this privilege to the detriment of the interests of the poorer miner, we at the same time recommend that no leases should be granted unless, after due inquiry has been made, the Minister is of opinion that no injury to those interests will arise by the issuing of such lease. With exclusive reference to the case of new alluvial ground, we propose at the outset the establishment of a provision likely to nip in the bud the pernicious practice, which has been represented to your Commissioners to be only too common, of applying for a lease of ground where there is no prospect of such lease being granted, merely for the purpose of impeding the occupation of the land by the miner. To prevent this, we recommend that, where application for leases are really opposed to the beneficial interests of the individual miner, as for instance, in the case of a new rush, or newly opened alluvial ground, the Warden on the spot, without reference to the Minister, should be empowered absolutely and at once to refuse such applications. We also think that the Warden might be empowered to grant an application for a lease of any ground already held by the applicants under miners' rights, without reference to the Minister. In other cases, the provisions with reference to the applying for, considering, granting, or refusing leases, apply equally in principle to all kinds of ground, and will, we think, establish the necessary safeguards for the interests of all parties concerned.

Question of
leasing new
alluvial ground.

Objections to
present system.

71. Before recommending a change in the Leasing Regulations, your Commissioners would desire to point out a few of the objections urged against the present system.

Delay and want
of precision in
surveys.

72. The survey is not made previous to the granting of the lease, although the survey fee is deposited when the application is made, and in many instances months elapse before the lessee can get his lease surveyed and boundaries fixed; while occasionally the ground is worked out and the lease abandoned before it is surveyed. In fact, the gold-mining leases at present issued describe the position of the ground leased so vaguely, that it would be impossible by their aid to identify the blocks leased, so that their boundaries could be fixed. To remedy this evil, we think that in all cases the survey should immediately follow the application for a lease; and that a copy of such survey, together with a plan of the ground leased, should be endorsed on the lease.

73. The fixed labour conditions binding the lessee to employ two men per acre are also oppressive, and have evidently been imposed without due knowledge of the conditions under which mining works are carried on. In the establishment of a mine there are two periods wherein the amount of labour that can be beneficially employed is very different. While engaged in opening and testing the mine, only a limited number of men can be employed; and to compel the lessee to employ the full number of men required to work the mine when opened out during this period, is an act of injustice to the lessee, and certainly not beneficial to the Country. We are of opinion that every application for a lease should state the number of men it is proposed to employ while opening and testing the mine, the time the opening is expected to occupy, and also the number of men to be employed when the mine is in full work. Oppressive fixed labour conditions.

74. Your Commissioners are also of opinion that the relaxation of the labour conditions on which a lease is held where steam or horse power is employed is not founded on any sound principle. The fact of a lessee erecting steam machinery to puddle, crush quartz, or pump water, or his using horses on his claim, ought not to excuse him from employing such an amount of labour as is required to open and work the mine efficiently; and more than this should not be required. Generally, we may state that, in our opinion, if the employment of such a number of men as can be advantageously engaged in opening the mine is enforced, the increase in the amount of labour employed afterwards will only be limited by the number that can be profitably engaged on the work. Erroneous view existing as to relaxation of labour conditions.

75. To ensure the performance of the conditions under which leases are held, we think that a return of the number of men employed on each lease should be made by the lessee quarterly, and those returns should be accompanied by a corresponding report from the Mining Surveyor of the district. Quarterly returns and reports.

76. By the Regulations of the 17th February, 1870, the term for which a lease can be granted was reduced from fifteen to five years; but we have failed to elicit any tangible reason for such an impolitic alteration, and would recommend a return to the old term of fifteen years, with a right of renewal. Enlarged term of leases.

77. The present maximum area of twenty-five acres for gold leases is, we consider, sufficient for ordinary mining, but the power to grant special leases of larger areas should be reserved, to meet special cases where the difficulties to be overcome are greater than usual. In leases for quartz-mining, a width of 200 yards should be allowed, for the reasons mentioned under the head of areas of quartz claims. Leasing areas.

78. The rent now imposed on gold leases has been generally condemned as too high. In the case of the individual gold-miner, the principle of offering him every inducement to develop the mineral wealth of the Colony, by placing only a nominal charge on the right to mine for gold, has been virtually affirmed; and the same policy has been followed in the case of minerals other than gold, where the yearly rental is fixed at five shillings per acre. Your Commissioners have failed to discover any valid reason why gold leases should be made an exception to this rule, and they would therefore recommend that the yearly rent for gold leases should not exceed ten shillings per acre. Rent.

79. We would suggest that the portion of the Regulations affecting the application for and granting of leases should be based on the following outline:—

Applicant to mark out the ground, and post notice upon it of his intention to apply for a lease of it within seven days.

Application for the lease, accompanied by deposit and survey fee, to be made to the Warden, who shall at once direct the Mining Surveyor to make a survey of the ground applied for and report on it. Fourteen days to be allowed for the lodging of objections to the proposed lease; and after that time has elapsed, the Warden to hear the applicant and objectors (if any) in open Court. The evidence taken, together with the report of the Mining Surveyor and Warden, to be then forwarded to the Mining Department, for the consideration and decision of the Minister.

Leases. Memo.
by Mr. Baker.

[I dissent from that part of the Report which relates to what may be termed the labour conditions respecting auriferous leases. The majority of the Commission recommend the Victorian system of allowing the lessees to name the quantity of labour they would employ per acre,—the Minister for Mines acceding or not to the proposed terms. I do not think this works well, or gives satisfaction in Victoria. I would recommend that the Regulations should lay it down as a rule that a fixed amount of labour should be employed on a lease, but with this important proviso,—that the Minister for Mines or his Warden should have power, for a period of time at the commencement of operations on the ground, or indeed at any time during the currency of the lease, to give a certificate exempting the lessee from employing a certain portion of the specified labour. At first sight it may appear to be much the same thing whether the lessee names the amount of labour he requires to employ on the leased ground,—the Minister having the power to raise the quantity to that which he considers to be reasonable and fair,—or whether the amount of labour be fixed by law, the Minister having the power to reduce that quantity to that which is reasonable and fair. Practically the two systems are, however, very different. According to the recommendations I venture to make, the onus of proof that the nature of the work to be performed does not require so much labour as the law as a rule demands, lies on the lessee when he makes his application for exemption. By the Victorian system it is the Minister or his officer who has to discover reasons why the small amount of labour the lessee wants to employ should be increased. In the way I propose, the diminution of labour to be permitted is an exceptional case, and as such will be necessarily examined into carefully by the officer. By the Victorian system, though indeed the public can make objections, and thus show that the intending lessee is not acting *bonâ fide* in stating the amount of labour he intends to employ, yet, by oversight on the part of the public, or neglect on the part of the Warden, the lease is often granted upon terms which do not impose the putting on of sufficient labour; or, in other words, which allow the ground to be held for scheming and shepherding. I am strongly of opinion that fixed labour conditions for leases, without a proviso for the allowance of diminution of labour, is bad, and has done much to keep capital from our gold mines.

If however the law were such that the labour should as a rule be fixed, say two men to the acre, but that the Warden should grant certificates of exemption, upon proof being shown that such two men per acre would entail a waste of labour, then, I submit, a security would exist to the capitalist that no unnecessary hired men need be put on the leased ground, and the general public would also be secured against designing persons getting leases, which, by oversight on the part of the authorities, would allow them (the lessees), to hold large tracts of auriferous land for long periods, inefficiently worked.—E. A. B.]

THE FRONTAGE SYSTEM.

The frontage
system of very
doubtful
advantage.

80. Your Commissioners have given very anxious consideration to the question of the expediency of retaining what is known as the frontage system in our code of mining legislation; and we regret to say that here again we have not been able to attain unanimity in the recommendation to be submitted to your Excellency. The majority of the Commission fail to see in the frontage system those great advantages which recommend it to its advocates. In the doubt and uncertainty as to the right to claims—which doubt and uncertainty it seems almost impossible to avoid where the frontage system obtains—mainly springing from the frequently recurring junction of leads, and also from the numerous independent leads running either parallel or nearly parallel to one another—the majority of your Commissioners see very grave objections to the system; for experience has shown that in this doubt and uncertainty there is a very fertile source of litigation and dispute. And the majority of your Commissioners entertain serious doubts whether it would not be better to entirely abolish the frontage system, substituting in its place extended block claims. Recognizing, however, the extreme practical improbability of establishing such large block claims, and the fact that in their absence under some circumstances the frontage system may be adhered to with advantage, we agree in the proposal for retaining that system; but in the opinion of the majority of the Commission, the principle of the frontage system should only be applied where (1st) the lead is narrow and tortuous—where (2ndly) on the surface there is no indication, or hardly any indication, as to which direction the run of gold takes—and (3rdly) either where in great probability, unless the principle were applied, there would be a large expenditure of unproductive labour, or, in consequence of the great depth of sinking, rock or water drifts, requiring the aid of powerful machinery, great expense would probably be occasioned in testing the ground. Even under these conditions, experience of the evils arising from the working of the frontage system in the Colony of Victoria has led many of the Mining Boards of that Colony to substitute large block claims for the frontage holdings; and more especially has this been the case at Ballarat,—the district where this system first originated, and where the physical conditions of the gold deposits render it most applicable. In the absence, however, of these extended block claims, we think that in the cases indicated above the system may be advantageous; but we would recommend its being strictly limited to those cases alone; and where the conditions of the country will, with any approach to precision, define the lead, no frontage should be proclaimed. We would desire to add that, in all cases where the
frontage

frontage system is applicable, the claims should embrace the whole width of the lead ; in other words, where the system is applicable it should be observed in its integrity ; and, in our opinion, the fact of block claims being allowed outside the frontage claims shows that the system is not applicable at all, and therefore should not have been introduced.

[Should Parliament, in legislating for the future management of our Gold Fields, adopt the recommendation of the Commission, viz., that the framing of Regulations should be left to a Mining Board, the maintenance of the frontage system, as a mode of holding claims, will be decided by that Board. The majority of the Commission have, however, made a recommendation to the effect that the frontage principle should not prevail as a rule, but only in certain exceptional cases.

Memo. by Messrs. Baker and Combes, as to frontage.

We desire to say that in those views we do not concur. We are of opinion that the frontage system, as a general principle, is approved of by an immense majority of the miners, and is greatly advantageous for the mining interest. It secures to the miner a portion of the lead or gutter, and thus gives him, most probably, a payable claim immediately he puts in his pegs. It tends to fix him on the land for a much longer period than does the block system, and it prevents much unproductive labour. It also tends to prevent very great rushes to and from a Field, and, indeed, makes the miner less a roving person than does the block system. By necessarily being on the gold, the owner of a frontage claim can get credit and the assistance of capital, which as the owner of a block claim he could not obtain.

We do not more fully enter into the question of the advantages or disadvantages of the frontage system, because it is a detail not so much for determination by the Legislature as by the authority which frames the Regulations, and which we trust will, to a great extent, be the miners themselves. We would merely give it as a recommendation that all claims should be on the frontage where the depth was over 60 feet ; and that a frontage lead should be declared by the depth, without any declaration by any Commissioner or Warden, such as was the case under the Regulations of February 1870. It is said that great difficulties occur in the working of frontage leads. We confess we do not see any insuperable objections (no difficulties, in fact) for which practical and experienced men could not suggest remedies in any Regulations to be hereafter made.—E. A. B. E. C.]

81. As a feature of the practical working of the frontage system in this Colony, we have become familiarized with the operation called "shepherding," and this we all agree in thinking an evil, and an entirely unnecessary evil ; inasmuch as, by a judiciously planned and a carefully administered system of registration, all the beneficial results of shepherding will be obtained, and its evils obviated. The arguments in favour of shepherding have been that by its operation a great deal of needless and unproductive labour has been prevented, and that, inasmuch as it has required the actual bodily presence of the occupier—for at all events, a certain period of the day—it has ensured the *bona fide* holding of claims by the real claimholders. As we have however said, we think these advantages may be secured by registration, and the undoubted evil consequences of shepherding will be removed. For it is clear that, in the case of really useful labourers, the breaking into a day by an enforced attendance in mere inaction upon ground during some hours of a day, means only too often the entire loss of the whole day, while the pernicious results of fostering a legalized idleness are also sufficiently obvious. The persons who answer the purpose of "shepherds" are not, as a rule, desirable members of society, inasmuch as they are generally loafers, who are only too glad to be maintained in idleness at the expense of the claimholders.

"Shepherding" an evil, and an unnecessary evil.

82. We recommend that, in future, in all frontage claims registration shall be compulsory ; then, that, starting from the prospector's shaft, no claim, after payable gold has been struck in such shaft, should be left unworked within sixty single men's ground from that point. That this distance—sixty men's ground—be the guide in subsequent operations, so that on payable gold being struck in any other shaft, all the claims within a similar distance should immediately be worked. So far our recommendation merely amounts to the principle embodied in some of the Frontage Regulations already in force. But we would recommend that, in addition to this, this registration should be endorsed on the miners' rights upon the registration being effected, and that a copy of the registration certificate be kept continuously and conspicuously posted on each frontage claim. Upon such posting of the certificate, the claimholders to be exempt from either the necessity for working (pending the striking of payable gold within the prescribed distance), or from attendance upon such claims, *i.e.*, shepherding. The striking of payable gold in any fresh shaft should be notified by some particular signal, as perhaps by the hoisting of a flag ; and upon such notification being made, the exemption from work to cease within the prescribed limits. Registration in this Colony has hitherto been confined to registration merely by individuals for one man's ground ; whereas we think that power should be given to register as a party,—it being always required that the miners' rights for the whole of such party be produced at the time of registration.

Compulsory registration in all frontage claims recommended.

AREAS.

Existence of
general feeling
that our mining
system is inferior
to that of Vic-
toria.

83. Your Commissioners found a general impression existing among all classes connected with the Gold Fields, that the mining operations of this Colony are usually conducted in a manner far inferior to that adopted in Victoria, and they have every reason to believe that this impression is only too well grounded. This inefficient working may fairly be ascribed to our defective Mining Regulations, which are apparently only intended to provide for mining on the rudest scale with pick and shovel,—as if our mineral deposits were confined to the shallow and easily worked alluvial ground. Certainly the present Regulations are not calculated to encourage the working of deposits requiring *mining*. The length to which the Report will necessarily extend prevents our quoting in detail the evidence bearing upon this part of the question; we therefore content ourselves with referring to the evidence of (amongst others) Mr. Mohr, *p.* 15, Mr. Cleghorn, *p.* 29, Mr. M'Kay, *p.* 72, Mr. Travers Jones, *p.* 81, Mr. Commissioner Johnson, *p.* 120, and Mr. Rossister, *p.* 139. These witnesses are all men of large and varied experience upon the subject of gold-mining management, and most of them are thoroughly well acquainted with the theory and practice of the systems both of Victoria and of New South Wales. Nearly all the witnesses who have had an opportunity of comparing the working of the Gold Fields in Victoria and New South Wales corroborated the statements made by the witnesses named, and a comparison of the Victorian Regulations with those in force here bears out their views. Victorian mining legislation offers every facility and encouragement to the miner to enter on large operations: ours appears as if intended to cramp the miner's energies, and to keep him to mining work of the rudest and most wasteful kind. It would appear as if the Government thought it good policy to dole out the gold deposits to him in the smallest portions,—and the Regulations upon this head afford a singular contrast to the reckless way in which the gold-bearing lands have been and are being alienated on a large scale.

Advantages of
liberal areas.

84. The present Regulations provide for two modes of working the gold deposits: first, by the miner under the miner's right, under conditions which place him at a great disadvantage; and second, by Companies working on a larger scale and holding the land under lease. While not desiring to undervalue the benefit to be derived from the introduction of capital, or Companies,—and urging that to both every facility and encouragement should be given,—we are unanimously of opinion that it is to the working miner we must look as the principal developer of our mineral wealth, and our Regulations should be so framed as to encourage the miner to adopt an efficient system of mining. If we agree with the principle that, in the interest of the Colony, the gold deposits should be so worked as to secure the extraction of the gold at the least cost of time and labour,—or, in other words, mined with the greatest degree of efficiency and economy combined,—such areas must be granted to the miner as will allow him to carry out his work in this desirable method. With the present small areas economical working is impracticable, and therefore an indispensable step towards improvement will be the increase of the areas to such an extent as will allow it. It has been pointed out, when speaking of leases, that the working of a mine may be divided into two periods of time: first, the opening and proving of the ground, during which only a limited number of men can be advantageously employed; and second, the working out of the deposit, when a much larger body of men can be engaged. Every prudent Company will open and prove the value of their mining ground prior to incurring the expenses necessary before the deposit can be worked to profit; and this same work of opening and testing can generally be undertaken by parties of working miners, with greater economy, and in many instances with greater efficiency, than it can be by Companies. If successful, the party of working miners would have no difficulty in getting capitalists to join them, and to provide the appliances required for working the mine on reasonable terms. We cannot see why the same inducements and the same chances of making an independence should not be offered to the miner, whose principal capital is his labour, as is offered to the capitalist, who pays for the labour he has to employ; and if this were done, we feel assured a great impulse would be given to gold-mining, much to the advantage of the miner and of the Colony. We are aware that one section of the miners is opposed to any large increase in the areas granted for mining, through a groundless dread of the Gold Fields being monopolized by a comparatively small body of men. Considering the vast area of unoccupied gold country in New South

South Wales, and that if the claims are larger they will take a longer time to work out, we can discover no reasonable cause for this dread. On the contrary, we are of opinion that the settlement of the miner on claims of such a size that they will take a long period to work out, instead of compelling him to wander about in search of new claims, would be a great benefit to the miner and to the community. No doubt cases are not uncommon where small claims return large sums to their fortunate owners,—but the limited extent of this rich ground renders it of little importance when compared with the aggregate value of the much larger area of poor ground which will only yield moderate profits for efficient working. The Regulations should be specially framed to encourage the working of these poorer deposits, even at the risk of the rich claims being greater prizes than they now are, if this is any practical disadvantage. Many of the skilled miners now in other Colonies would be attracted here by liberal Regulations. Such men would be a great acquisition to the Colony, and by their enterprise would increase rather than decrease the demand for labour. Similar objections were urged against the increase of the areas allowed for mining, some ten or twelve years ago, in Victoria, but experience has shown how baseless they were; and, step by step, the Mining Boards elected by the miners have extended the areas allowed, until they are more liberal than those we recommend for adoption here. Notwithstanding the prejudices represented by the local elected Mining Boards, the experience gained in practical working gradually overcame the erroneous opinion that it was to the advantage of the miner that he should be restricted to the minimum quantity of ground out of which he could make a bare living by pick and shovel work. If the granting of large areas to the miner has been attended with such advantageous results in Victoria, where the extent of auriferous country is much less, and the mining population much larger than is the case in this Colony, the objections urged against the introduction of a similar system here do not appear to rest on any sound foundation.

85. We think that, instead of framing our Regulations on the level of these prejudices, we should start at once from the base afforded by the experience of other Colonies. In considering what should be the minimum areas allowed to miners in New South Wales, the gold deposits may be divided into two classes:—

Principle upon which the size of areas should be determined.

First, the shallow and easily-worked deposits, for which the present area of 80 feet by 80 feet for block claims may be considered sufficient.

Second, the deposits requiring mining in its true sense to work them with efficiency; for instance, quartz claims, river and creek claims, sluicing-claims, hill-tunnelling claims, and alluvial claims presenting more than ordinary difficulties in working, whether from poverty of the ground, water, depth of sinking, or other causes.

On claims of the second class we are unanimously of opinion that such an area should be granted, to any party of miners sufficient in number to open and prove the ground, as would form a mine capable of being worked to the best advantage. After a mine is once opened, it is the obvious interest of the proprietors to work it out in the shortest possible time, to enable them to make the most profit; and this will be sufficient inducement for the employment of as much labour as can beneficially be used.

86. In the case of quartz veins, the work is similar in character to the mining carried on in mineral veins producing the baser metals; and in the great mining works of Europe and other places we have excellent examples of the best style of mining, exactly applicable to the working of our quartz reefs. Guided by this experience, there can be no dispute as to what is the best—meaning by the best, the most efficient and profitable system that can be adopted here. To favour the introduction of such a system should be the object of our Regulations; at least, so far as the different conditions attending mining in this Country will allow. Where four shafts are used for working an extent of vein that can be worked from one shaft, it is evident that the cost of sinking three shafts, together with the outlay of attending at three shafts, surface men, &c., is so much needless waste of labour to be deducted from the profits of the mine, and which in many cases would afford a good return from ground now considered as too poor to pay for working. But whether the ground is rich or poor, the objection to needless waste of labour is equally valid, and Regulations whose tendency is to encourage and in some

Areas of quartz claims.

some cases enforce this are clearly indefensible. Under the present Regulations, the ordinary quartz claims are 30 feet per man, with a limit of 180 feet in length. We have had a series of claims brought under our notice (at Hawkins Hill) where for claims varying from 30 to 120 feet in length shafts of several hundred feet in depth had to be sunk, and some seven or eight shafts were so sunk in an area that could have been better worked from one shaft. Again, these small claims compel the crushing and mining to be carried on as separate businesses, even in the cases where the quartz is in quantity sufficient to keep a crushing plant in full work from a good-sized claim. In consequence, the miner frequently has nearly as much to pay for crushing per ton as the cost of both raising and crushing should amount to under a better system. The proprietor of mineral land, on letting the working of the minerals to a Company on royalty, provides for the efficient mining by stringent clauses in the lease granted, knowing that this is necessary to ensure his obtaining the largest possible return from the mine. The State is somewhat in an analogous position to the private proprietor of mineral property; it is equally to its interest that the deposits should be worked efficiently, and with as little loss and waste as is practicable. For the interest of the Country and the miner himself, it might even be a question whether the working of these small claims, or at any rate the subdivision of claims, should not be prohibited.

Areas proposed.

87. In considering the area that should be allowed in quartz-mining, we think that at least 600 feet on the line of a quartz vein can be worked to the best advantage from one shaft, and that a party of six men would be sufficient to open and prove the mine with reasonable expedition. We would therefore recommend that at least 100 feet per man should be allowed in a quartz reef, with double that size on worked or abandoned ground.

Following dip of reef.

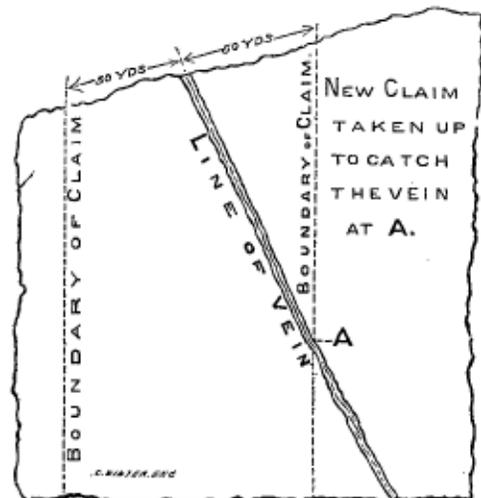
88. At one time the Regulations allowed the quartz-claim holder to follow the reef in its dip, wherever this might strike; but as this was found to lead to disputes, it was altered to a fixed width, formerly 200 yards, but under the present Regulations reduced to 100 yards.

Erroneous practice with regard to division of allowed width.

89. Although not so specified in the Regulations, the practice has been to allow fifty yards on each side of the base line, or supposed line of reef, on the surface. Hardly anything could more strongly exemplify the want of practical knowledge displayed in the management of the Gold Fields than does the interpretation thus put on this Regulation. Quartz veins strike into the ground in directions varying from the vertical to the horizontal, and the width of 100 yards is given to the claim in order that the whole of the vein, up to such depth as it is likely to be worked, may be included within the claim; but as the dip or underlay of the vein is almost invariably in the same direction throughout the claim, the fifty yards allowed on the other side of the vein, from the underlay, is of no use to the claimholder, while the fifty yards on the underlay side is quite insufficient to secure the whole vein to the miner, in numerous cases, and in consequence, ground is frequently taken up on the underlay side of the claims on the line of reef, with the object of catching the vein when it dips out of these claims. (*See sketch section for explanation.*) Examples of this may be seen both at Grenfell and Hawkins Hill; and such a mistaken policy only leads to a waste of labour and the robbing of the original claimholders, who, after bearing all the risk of testing the vein, may have to give up the best portion of it to a party who have never risked a shilling in proving the ground.

Width.

90. We would recommend that the old width of 200 yards be established, and in addition the claimholder to be allowed to mark out any distance not less than one-tenth of the whole width on either side of the reef, and the remainder of the 200 yards on the other side.



91. All gold, whether alluvial or quartz gold, found within the area of a quartz claim should belong to the claim. All gold within area to belong to claim.

92. The Victorian areas for quartz claims (except in one district) vary from 100 to 150 feet per man; but in Sandhurst, the greatest quartz-mining district in Australia, extended quartz areas are granted of 320 yards, on condition of employing two men on the claim for the first six months, and eight men after that time. Average of Victorian areas.

93. *River and creek claims.*—This description of mining is attended with considerable outlay in building dams and cutting races for the diversion of the stream, or in the erection of machinery to pump the water from the river-beds. It is also attended by great risk, from the frequent occurrence of floods, which sweep away the work it may have taken months to prepare, and compel the miner to begin his labours anew. It is necessary to distinguish between mere gullies,—where there is no permanent water,—or where it is in such small quantities as not to impede the work of the miner,—and the river or creek beds,—which may be defined as watercourses having a running stream for six months in the year, presuming an average rainfall has occurred. River and creek claims. Definition of river.

94. We think 50 yards, with the whole breadth of the river or creek bed, should be allowed per man, without limit as to the number of men in a party. In addition, one claim of 50 yards should be allowed for every £100 expended in cutting races, making dams, erecting machinery, or other preliminary work not being part of the opening and working of the ground. These recommendations are only intended to apply to the river or creek beds: the working of the banks of these streams will generally come under the Regulations affecting sluicing ground. The present Regulations only give 30 feet per man, with a limit of six men's claim, or 180 feet. This is so inadequate for the work to be performed, that it may be fairly considered as prohibitory. In the Victorian districts, where sluicing is carried on to the greatest extent, the areas granted are from 25 to 70 yards per man. Areas proposed.

95. *Sluicing.*—This important branch of our mining industry is not provided for in the present Regulations; for as leases of new alluvial ground are not granted, and only block claims of 80 feet by 80 feet allowed,—this kind of mining, if carried on at all, must be so on sufferance, and any ill-natured miner might ruin a neighbour who had expended his means in bringing water on to the ground, by merely taking up the land adjoining his small claim. In many instances the area allowed for a block claim by the Regulations could be worked out in a week or two, while the preparatory work might have occupied several months. We are of opinion that sluice-mining should be carefully attended to and encouraged, as there are extensive districts in the Colony where nearly all the mining works are of this character, and where a large amount of capital has been invested in it. The area of unoccupied sluicing-ground in the Colony is also very great. Sluicing.

96. *Puddling.*—This description of work is usually carried on in old worked ground, where the richest portion of the deposit has been previously taken out, or else in ground too poor to pay for any more expensive mode of operating, but it is still of considerable importance, and it is only by this mode of working we can obtain a large amount of gold left in our older Gold Fields. Puddling.

97. *Hill-tunnelling.*—In some of our gold districts the ancient valleys covered with a rounded drift containing gold, frequently in large quantities, have been filled up with volcanic rock (an overflow of lava), and the old streams have, in consequence, had to seek out new channels. In the instances brought under our notice in New South Wales, these new valleys, being worn out deeper than the ancient valleys, leave the latter high up on the sides of the modern valleys, and protected by a covering of basaltic rock. At Kiandra, the Hanging Rock, Ophir, and a few other places, some attempts have been made to work these deposits, but there is a large area of gold-bearing ground of this character left unnoticed, and which is not provided for by and cannot be worked under the present Regulations, while it is not open for lease. However neglected at present, this will become an important industry. Hill-tunnelling.

98. In the case of sluicing ground, puddling ground, and hill-tunnelling, we would recommend that one acre for every man employed should be granted, with a limit of ten acres, and an allowance of one acre for every £100 expended on tail or water races, reservoirs, tunnels, machinery for pumping or washing, or any preliminary work other than opening or working the claim.

Alluvial ground.

Block claims.

99. *Block claims.*—These are intended for shallow alluvial deposits, and more especially for a rush on new ground. We think for this description of ground the present area of 80 feet by 80 feet per man is sufficient, but there should be no limit to the number of men who can join their claims together to form one united claim and to work them as one block. In the case of these block claims, registration need not be compulsory. In old worked and abandoned ground of the same character, 160 feet by 160 feet to be allowed per man, with no limit as to number of men who can unite their claims,—but in this case registration to be compulsory.

Extended claims.

100. *Extended claims.*—There is a large area of gold country where the ordinary block claims are too small to afford sufficient inducement to the miner to open the ground, and in these cases a system known as extended claims has been found of great advantage; the principle has been adopted in nearly all the Victorian mining districts, and we strongly urge its introduction here. Extended areas should we think be granted in old worked and abandoned ground, or in new ground presenting such difficulties as to require the expenditure of capital to develop it efficiently, in the form of horse, steam, or water power, whether these difficulties arise from water, fine drifts, depth of sinking, or any similar cause. Any party should be allowed to take up 10 acres or any smaller area on condition of employing one man per acre, with an allowance of 1 acre for every £100 expended on machinery or preliminary work necessary to be undertaken before opening and working the claim. Should the whole party not be able to work to advantage while opening the claim,—the Warden to have power to allow such number of men to hold the ground as would keep the opening work going on night and day, where such continuous work was practicable. Notice of intended application for an extended area to be posted on the ground. Application to be made to the Warden, who would hear the applicants and objectors in open Court, and have power to either grant or refuse the application.

Proposed frontage areas.

101. *Frontage claims* :—

Areas allowed—

Under 100 feet sinking	...	...	...	40 feet per man
Over 100	„	...	...	80 „ „

Where the shaft requires slabbing, and the ground is so wet as to require continuous baling, double the above areas.

In all cases the claimholder to have the whole width of the lead.

Prospecting.

Large areas proper inducement to prospectors.

102. Your Commissioners are of opinion that the system of giving money rewards for the discovery of new Gold Fields does not work advantageously, and they cannot recommend its adoption. Sufficient inducement can be held out, by giving large areas on reasonable terms to prospectors, to ensure the opening up of our gold deposits. Considering the vast area of auriferous country in New South Wales as compared with the extent opened, this question deserves serious consideration, and every facility should be afforded to prospectors.

Proposed prospecting areas.

103. We would propose the following areas for this work :—

- (1.) Where the discovery is more than one mile, but not more than ten miles from the nearest gold working then being carried on, we would give—for

Alluvial—Two acres per man, but no claim to exceed ten acres.

River and creek beds, and quartz reefs—Double the ordinary claim per man. (2.)

(2.) Exceeding ten miles from any gold workings:—

Alluvial—Four acres per man.

River and creek beds, and quartz reefs—Four ordinary claims per man.

We also think that in the working of prospecting claims the labour conditions might be relaxed with advantage; and where applied for, a lease of the prospecting claim should be granted at a nominal rent.

104. *Registration and survey.*—In all the above claims, except the ordinary block claims in new or old worked ground, survey should be compulsory within a reasonable time of the ground being taken up; and on all the above claims, except the ordinary block claims in new alluvial ground, registration should be compulsory. Registration and survey.

[With some hesitation I am disposed to concur generally in the views of the majority of the Commission as to areas of claims. I must say, however, that I consider 100 feet per man, on the line of reef, as much too large. On new quartz reefs, I should not be inclined to extend the size of the claim much beyond the present area of 30 feet per man.—perhaps making it 40 per man, not more. I would refer to the article in the Appendix on Mineral Resources of the Colony, where it will be seen that, from six men's ground of 30 feet each, some £45,000 profit has been made in a reef, in five years. The adjoining claim, it being also six men's ground of 30 feet each, has produced some twenty-five or thirty thousand pounds profit. I cannot see that it would have been advantageous to the general public to have given the two claims to six men, instead of it being divisible amongst twelve. While the object should undoubtedly be to give so large a claim that the miner may settle down for some time on it, and make himself a home, and also have so much ground that it will be worth his while to work the claim by efficient machinery and appliances,—yet, I think care should be taken that we do not go too far, and prevent population being attracted to the Colony by locking up the auriferous land in too few hands, by the means of such large quartz claims as those recommended by my colleagues.—E.A.B.] Areas.—Memo. by Mr. Baker.

WATER SUPPLY.

105. Without water, the separation of gold from its matrices, or from the "dirt" and "gravel" in which free gold is imbedded, becomes an impossibility; it is therefore of the highest importance to the development of the Gold Fields that a liberal supply of this element be secured to the miner, to enable him successfully to carry on his operations. Importance of water supply.

106. Your Commissioners, while engaged in making their inquiry, occupied a considerable portion of their time in taking evidence on this subject, and in making a personal examination of the districts, so far as the time at their disposal would allow. They found that generally an exaggerated notion prevailed as to the facilities for obtaining a plentiful and permanent supply from reservoirs for the storage of storm-water, or by means of races from rivers or permanent watercourses situate at a height sufficiently elevated to procure a supply therefrom by gravitation. Exaggerated notions existing as to facilities for supply.

107. New South Wales, in common with all the other Australian Colonies, is very badly watered, and, considering its extensive area, remarkable for having so few springs and brooks of running water. Very few streams exist sufficiently large to be called rivers, and in seasons of drought even these cease to run, and not a drop of water is to be seen for miles. An under-current might possibly exist, but certainly not sufficient to supply a Gold Field, except in a limited quantity for domestic purposes. In the interior these rivers traverse an almost level country, and consequently have scarcely any fall; now and then all traces of a river disappear, and change into a swampy reed-bed. The water (when there is any), after spreading itself over the swamp, collects again at the lowest level, forms another channel, and moves on sluggishly as before. Australian rivers.

108. In the more elevated mining districts the conformation of the ground is generally favourable to the formation of reservoirs, where water could be conveniently stored in sufficient quantities for quartz-crushing, puddling, and domestic purposes; and we have no doubt Companies would be found willing to undertake such works on established Gold Fields, were a code of Regulations in existence that would enable them to dispose of the water so collected at a fair and reasonable rate. Facilities for water supply.

109. Where the water supply is required for sluicing purposes, your Commissioners feel confident that no reservoir could be depended on. It is, then, necessary that the water be brought from some permanent source by means of a race, or artificial channel, as the quantity consumed by half a dozen sluice-heads would empty a moderately large reservoir in a few days. Water for sluicing.

110. A general opinion seems to prevail in many localities, that if scientific knowledge combined with capital were brought to bear, water could be obtained in enormous Mr. W. D. Bourke's evidence.

enormous quantities. Thus Mr. W. D. Bourke, of the Hanging Rock Gold Field, on being questioned as to what he would recommend to procure a permanent supply of water, states:—"By tapping some of the swamps on the table-land, at or about Hanging Rock, and cutting a race along the main ridge through Bowling Alley Point, a never-failing supply would be given to all Bowling Alley Point and Nundle, and would afford motive power for quartz-crushing as well as unearthing alluvial deposit." The same witness says:—"I think the Government ought to undertake the work, as I do not think it would pay the private capitalist to do it, but as a national undertaking it would be worth the Government's while to do it. It would attract population here to the extent of 2,000 or 3,000. It would largely increase the yield of gold and the Revenue, and no doubt a large water-rent would be obtained. We have races eleven miles long, and the longest is that from Bowling Alley Point. The race I would propose should supply thirty sluice-heads at £2 a week."

Quantity of water required for ground sluicing.

111. Great advantages would doubtless accrue were it possible to carry out such works as Mr. Bourke suggests. Its impossibility however is easily shown. A sluice-head with a discharge of 12 ft. by 6 ft., or a sectional area of 72 square inches, and a fall of half an inch per foot, would carry off about 750,000 gallons per day. Thirty such sluice-heads would therefore require some 22,000,000 gallons daily; a quantity far in excess of anything likely to be obtained from swamps situate on the summit of the main dividing range, where the watershed necessarily is very limited.

Water supply by gravitation.

112. Where running streams exist and can be diverted from their natural channels so as to supply a Gold Field by gravitation, many and great advantages would be gained by delivering the water to one reservoir, from which the water could be drawn off and rented; the loss from soakage, evaporation, injuries by cattle, and other causes, being proportionately far less for one race sufficiently large to carry all the water that can be obtained than for several small races. It is therefore of considerable consequence that the applicant for a water license should give a guarantee that the necessary works should be satisfactorily performed, as it is not improbable the success or otherwise of the Gold Field will depend on the water being brought on and disposed of in an economical manner.

Extent of Gold Fields in New South Wales.

113. The Gold Fields of New South Wales extend over a vast tract of country, and are very scattered. No comprehensive scheme of water supply such as our Victorian neighbours have partly carried out on the Coliban can therefore apply. The Western District extends from Gulgong to Lake Cowal, the Southern from the East Coast to Junee, and the Northern from the Denison diggings to the Queensland frontier. Each of the Gold Fields in this expanse of territory must necessarily be supplied from the particular source that will admit of the water being provided in the least expensive manner. Where the gold is obtained from deep leads or from quartz reefs, a supply sufficient to carry on "puddling," or crushing operations, can generally be obtained from storage reservoirs of a comparatively inexpensive character. It is only where the gold is obtained by means of ground sluices, and the water itself converted into labour, that a running stream is indispensably necessary to keep up the supply.

Ground sluicing.

114. The ground-sluice is by far the most economical way of working ground, and indeed the only way that will admit of poor alluvial ground being worked at all with any chance of remuneration. When the elevation of the water is sufficient to give a pressure of three or four atmospheres, the miners use hydraulic hoses for washing the ground from the rock and sweeping it away through a tail-race, leaving the gold behind. Mr. Brough Smyth, in his valuable work on the "Gold Fields of Victoria," says—"The miners in the Buckland District rent from the race-owners what are called 'ground sluice-heads,' and use all the water they can get. The quantities average from 80 to 150 inches, and the miners pay from £2 to £3 per week. The water is gauged generally in accordance with the Beechworth By-laws, and the smallest quantity used at Buckland is equal to two of the sluice-heads allowed by the By-laws." Mr. Peter Wright, Assistant Engineer for Water Supply, and whom Mr. B. Smyth quotes, says—"A ground-sluice will require at least as much water as six box-sluices." This gentleman found that at Allan's Flat, Yack-andandah, where water was sold at one-third of a penny per thousand gallons, a yield of four-fifths of a grain per cubic yard would cover expenses. This will show

how

how absolutely necessary it becomes that the miner should be supplied with water at the lowest possible cost, to enable him to work with profit to himself and the State the extensive tracts of poor auriferous alluvial now worthless, but which with capital, energy, and skill, might become centres of activity, and sources of wealth to thousands.

115. In hurriedly visiting a Gold Field for the purpose of taking evidence, your Commissioners had few opportunities afforded them of collecting any reliable data, or by personal observation and inquiry to examine into the various phases that the question of a water supply would naturally present. They could only hear what witnesses had to say on the subject; and these witnesses could give no positive evidence as to the relative heights of different streams, or the quantity of flow,—no levels having ever been taken, or trial sections made, to establish the fact.

Difficulty of obtaining reliable information.

116. Generally speaking, an abundance of water can be had during the rainy season, while in summer the creeks either wholly or partially dry up, or run a few days only after thunder-storms. The great object to be gained is therefore to find a position on the creek where a dam can be constructed at a reasonable expense that will throw the water back over a large area.

Supply only to be depended on during the rainy season.

117. At the Hanging Rock Gold Field we found the water was brought in from the head of the Barwon River, on the other side of the Main Dividing Range. One of these races was twenty miles in length. In this locality we found the old valleys had been protected by trap rock, and doubtless were water supplied at a moderate cost a large quantity of ground would be found payable. The general conformation of the country is favourable to the construction of storage reservoirs at a sufficient height to admit of the hydraulic process being used with effect, and, from the height of some of the banks, this is not only the most economical, but the only safe way of working. This Gold Field is situated on the western slope, and in close proximity to the main Divide. It is about 3,500 feet above the sea-level. Any water supplied to this Field could, after having done its work here, be made available for sluicing purposes at Nundle, and also at Bowling Alley Point.

Hanging Rock Gold Field.

118. As a great portion of payable ground at these latter places, on the Peel River, has been alienated from the Crown, we doubt if the Crown Lands alone would pay for any expensive scheme, unless some arrangement could be made for working the private lands at the same time.

Alienated lands on Peel River.

119. The Rocky River Diggings are also very near the Dividing Range, and consequently have a limited watershed. A considerable quantity of ground exists at this locality that would pay well for ground sluicing, but as the supply is chiefly obtained from catchwater drains along the hill-sides, intercepting the storm water, works of this character can only be carried on during the wet season. It was considered likely by some of the miners we interrogated on the Field, that water could be brought on either from the Puddledock, Tilbuster Ponds, or Saumarez Creeks; and were this possible it would prove of incalculable benefit to the residents of this Gold Field.

Rocky River Gold Field.

120. In the Braidwood District your Commissioners were assured that payable sluicing ground extended over thousands of acres at Major's Creek and at Little River. At the former place it was long considered practicable to bring a supply from the Shoalhaven River. From the best information we could obtain this seems very improbable. Mr. W. E. Larmer, the Government Licensed Surveyor, stationed in the Braidwood District, says in his evidence—"That in or about the year 1859, Mr. Surveyor Rowland took levels from the township of Elrington, or of Major's Creek, to a point of the Shoalhaven River, at Oranmier, about 10 miles in nearly a direct line (*i.e.* the line taken for obtaining the flying levels); he found the level at Oranmier the same as that of a bench mark below the Catholic Chapel at Elrington; he also found that the fall in the river for several miles below Oranmier averaged 9 feet in the mile." A race from this point on the river would have to follow the contour of the country, and would probably be from 15 to 20 miles in length, while the smallest allowable gradient would necessarily be 10 feet per mile. It will therefore be seen the water could only be delivered at from 150 to 200 feet below the bench mark at Major's Creek, and this spot is fully 200 feet lower than where the water is actually required. At Mongarlowe or Little River the payable ground is also situated at such

Gold Fields in the Braidwood District.

such an elevation above the river that no reasonable prospect exists as to a supply by gravitation from that source. There are however other creeks from which, by means of reservoirs to hold the night's water, it is highly probable a fair quantity of water could be obtained. With reference to a supply from the Little River, Mr. Alfred F. Thompson says:—"You want to raise the water 200 feet above the level of the river; if it were raised to that height, there are many thousand acres that would pay for working, that cannot be worked now." He also says—"that many parties have investigated the river with a view to race-cutting, but no works of any extent have been carried out. The inducement might be by large special grants to Water Companies, with secure tenure and freedom from charge."

Tumut and
Upper Adelong
Gold Field.

Evidence of Mr.
Travers Jones.

121. Probably the largest Field for sluicing operations is in the Tumut and Upper Adelong Districts. The sluicing interest is here most important, and works of an extensive character are already in operation at Reedy Flat. From the evidence we are led to infer, that were an adequate and permanent supply of water obtained, an immense tract of country would be found payable. It is also stated that this supply could be obtained from the Tumut River. Mr. Travers Jones (whose experience is varied and extensive, and whose opinion is entitled to the greatest consideration) says:—"There are many places where, owing to the want of water supply, the ground cannot be efficiently worked. Reedy Flat and Upper Adelong are such places. I have made a general inspection of these localities with a view to this particular question. I am of opinion that the best course the Government could pursue would be to give grants of money or large claims to any individual or Company who would undertake such works.

"The Tumut River could be brought on to this Field (Adelong), Reedy Flat, and Upper Adelong. The point of divergence from the Tumut would be the Talbingo Mountain, about 40 or 50 miles higher up. I cannot say at what elevation there the water is above Reedy Flat, but I have satisfied myself that if the Government were to grant unrestricted rights to those who would bring water on, it would be well practicable for a Company to make a payable speculation of it. There is a never-failing and unlimited water supply there for an immense tract of auriferous country 40 or 50 square miles.

"To prevent monopoly, I should certainly recommend that the parties bringing on the water should be obliged to sell it at a reasonable rate, to be ascertained, in case of dispute, by arbitration.

The Burrangong
Gold Field.

122. The Burrangong Gold Field is also of a character that would be vastly benefited were it possible to obtain a more liberal water supply. This, however, cannot be done very easily, as from physical difficulties the works necessary to the construction of a reservoir would be very expensive. The area of watershed of the Burrangong, Spring and Stony Creeks is comparatively small, the dividing range not being more than five miles from the mines. An impression has long prevailed among the residents that water could be brought on to that place from the Murrumbidgee. Jugiong is the nearest point on the river to Young, and is about 35 miles as the crow flies.

Apparent
inaccuracy in
present official
information.

123. Your Commissioners took considerable trouble to ascertain the relative heights of these places above the sea level, and, as levels had been taken along the Main Southern Road through to Gundagai, they did not apprehend any difficulty. In a communication received from the Surveyor General's Department, we are informed (*see Appendix*) that the altitude of Young Cricket Ground, as determined by barometer, and which is approximate, is 1,500 feet, and the altitude of Narrandera on the Murrumbidgee, determined by levelling, which is reliable, is 1,740 feet. We applied to the Works Department for further information, in order to fix the altitude of the Murrumbidgee at Jugiong, and after repeated applications found nothing definite could be made out, excepting that the altitude of the Hume River, at Yass, was about 1,560 feet. Some of these figures must therefore be inaccurate, unless the Murrumbidgee River has the astonishing peculiarity of running uphill. The length of a race between Jugiong and Young would most likely be 50 or 60 miles, and as there appears to be scarcely, if any, fall between the two places, a supply from this source would be positively unattainable. Probably better results may be obtained from the Boorowa or the Lachlan.

124. Wattle Flat and Tambaroora are both situated on very high tableland. Wattle Flat and Tambaroora Gold Fields. From evidence taken at these places, it seems to be considered almost impossible to obtain water from a permanent source, but that a great deal may be done by means of dams.

125. At Gulgong, it has been stated that water might be obtained from the Gulgong. Cudgegong River and while we do not pronounce this scheme as positively impracticable, from what we observed as to the fall of the Cudgegong River we are not sanguine as to its possibility. The question, however, is of such importance that we think a survey should at once be made, to determine whether it really is practicable or otherwise.

126. Your Commissioners having no means at their disposal for ascertaining Trial levels should be made the extent of watershed of any particular Gold Field, and in the absence of any geological survey, trial levels—in short, of all reliable data absolutely necessary to form a correct opinion—find it impossible to report definitely as to the best mode for securing to each Field a permanent water supply. They would, however, strongly recommend that, on the discovery of any Gold Field, the District Surveyor, or some other duly qualified officer, should be instructed to make a series of trial levels, with a view to a permanent water supply; and that on all Gold Fields such as we have enumerated, at present badly supplied with water, such levels be at once carried out. The expediency of this measure may be inferred on considering the magnitude of the interest involved. To make it more effectual and valuable, we would suggest that the Surveyor should also be instructed to report on the geological features of the country, marking the same on his plan. From correct information such as this would supply to the miner, were the work performed by a really competent man, much loss and disappointment would be often prevented, and results of a material character might be confidently anticipated.

127. In the construction of works for the conveyance of water to a Gold Field, it Exhaustible character of material to be operated on. must be borne in mind that the material to be operated on must of necessity at some future period become exhausted. This period will be more or less distant according to the character of the mines. Alluvial diggings admitting of ground sluicing will be washed away in a comparatively short time, while quartz-mining will be of a much more permanent character. The miner in bringing water to his claim simply digs a “ditch” or “race” in the earth, where the surface of the ground will permit; and where it will not, he builds rough dry walls to carry the water round precipices, or takes it across the creek or ravine in an aqueduct made of boards, and called a flume. His great aim is to get the largest amount of water, at the greatest altitude, at the least possible expense, and to effect this he well knows his works must be of an inexpensive character. Were canals to be constructed by the Government, they would necessarily be of a more durable nature, and would probably be ten times more costly than what the miners would erect were they doing it for themselves. The interest on money expended in this high-class construction would not allow the water to be sold at a sufficiently moderate rate for mining purposes. As a general rule, it would not pay the ground-sluicer to pay more than one penny for 10,000 gallons of water.

128. Instead of permission granted by the Commissioner, as at present, licenses Principle on which legislation should be based. should be granted for race-cutting, and for the erection of large and permanent dams. These licenses to be only granted by the Mining Department. The principle we would suggest upon which the granting or refusing these licenses should depend is, that an applicant should be entitled to receive a license for as much water as he can profitably use or dispose of without injury to prior rights. The water brought in under such license to remain the property of the licensee until allowed to run to waste into any natural watercourse. We would recommend that no forfeiture should be allowed so long as the rent was paid, but that for any breach of the Regulations a fine should be imposed.

129. After mature consideration, we are unanimously of opinion that water-works for a Gold Fields' supply should not be undertaken by the Government, and we think that Companies would be formed to construct such works, were proper inducement given in the facilities afforded them of effecting their object. Extended areas for claims in proportion to the amount of capital expended, security of tenure, The construction of water-works to be left to private enterprise, with special Government encouragement. and

and a right to dispose of the water at a price to be determined by the Mining Board, should be offered for the encouragement of private parties to supply the necessary capital. This, we confidently think, would have the desired effect; but without a thoroughly good tenure, and other advantages of the character indicated, it is not likely any Company would be found willing to run such enormous risk in the investment of its capital.

WATER-RACES, DAMS, AND RESERVOIRS.

Inducement—
no bonus.

130. Water being an essential element for mining purposes, your Commissioners are of opinion that inducements should be given for cutting races and storing water by means of dams and reservoirs, in the shape of secure tenure, and extra claims awarded according to the amount of capital expended.

Water licenses.

131. We recommend that, in addition to the present system of granting water privileges, water licenses should be issued direct from the Mining Department, giving a better tenure than is now done. These licenses should cover the cutting of water-races, occupation of gathering ground, and construction of reservoirs. The applicant should post notice on the ground wanted of his intention to apply to the Warden for a water license; and in his application state the length, width, and depth of the race, the extent of ground required on each side of it, the source of supply, the position and area of the gathering ground, and the amount of water applied for. In the case of reservoirs, he should state the size of embankment, the quantity of water stored, the area of gathering ground, &c. Copies of this application should be posted at the Offices of the Warden and the Mining Registrar.

Hearing of
application.

132. After allowing fourteen days for objections to be lodged, the Warden should hear the applicants and objectors (if any) in Court, and forward the evidence taken, together with his report, to the Mining Department, for the decision of the Minister. The charge for a water license should not be more than £1, and the licensee should be required to register the grant.

Conditions.

133. The owner of every race or reservoir should be compelled to keep it in good order, and prevent leakage or other waste. When he is not using the water in a race, he should (when required to do so by the owner of any subsequent water-right) be obliged to turn out the water at the head of the race. If it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Warden that any race is in bad repair, he should have power to order the water to be turned out at the head of the race until the defective portion was made good.

Right to alter
races.

134. The holder of any water privilege should be allowed to extend or alter the course of his race or the position of the head, in any manner he may deem necessary, providing no other existing right is interfered with, without in any way injuring his title to such water privilege. He should also be allowed to increase the supply of water to the full amount the race will carry, by taking up gathering ground, provided he does not interfere with any existing right.

Fines and
forfeiture.

135. Disregard of the Regulations respecting water supply should be punished by fine and not by forfeiture,—at least so far as the race or reservoir is concerned. These water privileges should be held independent of any claim, and the holder should be allowed to sell the water. The right to the tail water should be vested in the owner of the race until it reaches a natural channel.

Right to sue.

136. The owner of any race, dam, or reservoir should have the right to sue for any sum of money due or owing him for any water sold, in the Warden's Court.

DRAINAGE OF CLAIMS.

Drainage.

137. The level below which the water in the rock or drifts does not fall is usually called the water-line of the country, and the height of this water-line depends on the physical character of the country, such as the presence of deep valleys, or the compactness

compactness of the rocks and the presence or absence of fissures in them. Where the country is traversed by quartz veins, these veins usually form the drainage channels of the country. It is no unusual thing to find the rock within a few feet of the vein holding water that will only give a slight drip, while the vein itself, when struck, may contain a body of water requiring engine power to keep it down.

138. In considering the question of drainage, this fact must be kept in mind,—
 that the water-line of the country is usually the level at which the water will stand in quartz veins, and the depth of this water-line varies in each locality. When, therefore, a number of claims are working on a line of reef, the deepest shaft below the water-line will (with the exception hereafter to be pointed out) drain the water from all the other claims. Where the water is in such quantity as to require steam or other power to lift it, thereby incurring a large outlay, it is evident that to throw the whole of this burden of draining a long line of reef or alluvial leads, upon the single claimholder who has the deepest workings, where all parties working on the same reef or lead are reaping an equal benefit, is a manifest injustice, and will greatly tend to prevent the introduction of pumping machinery, without which the ground cannot be worked to any great depth.

Necessity for
Drainage Law.

139. Under these circumstances, your Commissioners are of opinion that a
 Drainage Law providing for cases of this description should be introduced. The difficulty hitherto in legislature on this subject in Victoria, has arisen from the widely different character of the drainage areas; for instance, on one line of reef a single pump may drain from half a mile to a mile of the reef, while in other cases it may not drain the adjoining claim. When this occurs, it arises from some break or cross course which interrupts the continuity of the vein, and thus interposes a barrier of impermeable material which acts like a dam in keeping the water back.

Matter of local
peculiarity.

140. We think, therefore, that the condition under which the drainage of each locality should be carried on, must be settled by some Body likely to be acquainted with the character of the ground requiring to be drained. We are therefore of opinion the best Court to lay down Regulations for Drainage, the area, and the rates to be paid by each claimholder, would be the Warden's Court, assisted by Assessors, who shall have power to hear and determine all matters connected with drainage.

Warden, assisted
by Assessors, to
frame Drainage
Regulations.

DELAY IN PROCLAIMING GOLD FIELDS. FREE SELECTION UPON AURIFEROUS LANDS.

141. Great complaints have been made to your Commissioners, during various stages of their investigation, upon the subject of the delay which takes place in proclaiming Gold Fields even after they have been established beyond question as being payably auriferous. The evidence we have received upon this point clearly makes out that not unfrequently prospectors have been watched by knowing and designing persons who intended to profit by the discoveries of others, and to invoke the assistance of the free selection clauses of the Lands Act in furtherance of their purpose. When, then, the prospectors had succeeded in finding payable gold in a new Field, these watchers have at once free selected the land, and have been enabled, in consequence of the delay in the Lands Office in acting upon the prospector's report, to become possessed of a private Gold Field. That these selections have not been for *bonâ fide* agricultural purposes is only too manifest; indeed, in some instances the selectors have not hesitated to avouch that the gold and not agriculture was their object; so that where the land has really been rich, these easily constituted private proprietors of Gold Fields have reaped a fine harvest, not of wheat or any other grain, but of money paid for licenses to mine on their land; while on the other hand, where the gold yield has soon run out, the deposit has been forfeited and the selection abandoned without even the faintest pretence at agriculture. (*See particularly the evidence of Mr. Thos. Lewis, p. 143; and of Mr. John Isaac, p. 70.*) This flagrant abuse of the right of free selection appears to us to call for immediate remedial legislation. The whole question of mining on private lands will call for the early consideration of the Legislature, and we do not in this part of the Report enter at length into the matter; but while upon the free selection clauses of the
 Land

Great dissatisfaction with present delay in proclaiming Gold Fields; and consequent abuse of right of free selection.

Land Act, we may be allowed to point out that, in our opinion, where, under the 14th section, land is selected on a proclaimed Gold Field, the power to enter on the discovery of payable gold should be reserved to the miners, without the cumbrous and dilatory plan of having to apply to the Minister to annul the selection. We think that a miner wishing to work or to test any portion of a free selection under the 14th section should be at liberty to apply to the Warden for that purpose, and that the Warden should thereupon be empowered to authorize such working or testing, the Warden settling the conditions under which it should be carried on, and, with or without Assessors, fixing the amount of compensation to be paid to the selector before the work or testing is begun. Thus, we think that, without for the present expressing any opinion as to the question of land *not* a proclaimed Gold Field, the rights of selectors on the one hand, and of miners on the other, would be fairly respected.

Proposal for immediate proclamation of Gold Field on discovery warranting it.

142. To revert to the question of delay in proclaiming discovered auriferous land as a Gold Field. It has been proposed by several witnesses that the whole Colony should be at once proclaimed as a Gold Field; but your Commissioners, in view of the importance of the great interests of the Colony other than gold-mining, and of the course which legislation has hitherto taken with regard to the Crown Lands of the Colony, do not feel themselves justified in recommending the adoption of this proposal. At the same time, we think that no harm can be done by, nay, that much good will result from, adopting another suggestion, not of so sweeping a character, which has been made to us. This proposal is, that upon the discovery of payable gold on any Crown Land, that discovery, upon its being notified either to the Mining Department or to the Wardens of the District, and upon its publication in the Gazette, by authority either of the Warden or of the Department, shall *ipso facto* proclaim the locality as a Gold Field for a certain prescribed area, say the land within a radius of one mile, taking the spot of discovery as the centre.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Church and School Lands—impolitic administration with reference to auriferous tracts thereof.

143. We have been requested to bring under the notice of your Excellency and of Parliament the subject of gold-mining upon the Church and School Lands of the Colony. Mr. J. F. Williams and Mr. G. V. Dalton, representing the miners of the Forest Reefs and Burnt Yards, peculiarly interested in this question, thus express themselves:—"We think that in every particular the Regulations as to gold-mining on Church and School Lands should be on the same footing as the Regulations with regard to Gold Fields on Crown Lands. We do not quite understand what the vested interests are with reference to the Church and School Lands; but if the Government, as Trustees, or in any other capacity, have power to throw those lands open to gold-mining on lease, they ought also to grant it to claimholders under miners' rights. * * * From the Forest Reefs almost to Carcoar, from 10 to 12 miles, the lands are Church and School Lands, and, under the present Regulations, locked up from the holders of miners' rights. Within this tract there is shallow alluvial auriferous ground, only 25 feet deep, which should never be thrown open to lease. It is ground that could be advantageously worked by the individual miner, or small parties of miners, and to lease such land works injustice on the great body of miners." (*See pp.* 115-116.) Having regard to the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Attorney General *v.* Eagar, 3 S.C.R., 234, we do not venture to submit any distinct recommendation upon this matter,—but we certainly agree in the opinion expressed by these witnesses that the granting of gold-mining leases of land of this description can hardly be beneficial to the interests of the Trust under which these lands are held, while it is unquestionably unjust to the general body of miners. We trust that Parliament may give this important matter their early consideration.

COMMONAGE.

Fair right of commonage should, where sufficient population, be secured.

144. If it be, as we think it must on all hands be admitted to be, desirable that inducements be held out to the miners collectively and individually to look upon gold-mining as an industry of a settled, staple character,—an industry in the prosecution of which they may fairly hope to spend profitably many years in one locality, and
to

to build up and maintain for themselves comfortable and permanent homes,—some provision, we think, should be made for the pasturage of a limited number of horses and cattle, the property of the miners. We think, then, that where the population of any Gold Field is sufficient to require such accommodation, commonage should be granted, and granted with greater facilities than have hitherto existed. Under the present law,—or, all events, under the administration of the present law,—although in theory commonage to the miners is conceded as a right, yet practically there are so many difficulties and obstructions in the way, so much delay occurs, either from adverse reports, procrastination in reporting, or from some other insufficient cause, that the commonage privileges are in many cases a mere dead letter. We desire to express our opinion that a reform in this particular is needed by which the very necessary and beneficial provisions for ensuring to the miners commonage shall be secured and practically enjoyed. We refrain from entering upon minute details as to the exact area which should be dedicated to the purpose of commonage upon the various Gold Fields, but we certainly think that in all cases an area adequate to the fair requirements of the mining population should without delay be set aside and at once efficiently secured as commonage. On the other hand, in order to guard against any possible abuses of the commonage system, we think that some limits should be placed upon the commonage rights of individuals, and that effectual powers should be vested in Trustees to ensure those limits being observed.

Mining Partnerships.

145. The subject of mining partnerships in its various phases is one of very considerable difficulty, and one which has received the very careful and anxious consideration of your Commissioners. It cannot be questioned but that the application to all co-operative mining associations of the ordinary rule of partnerships—that any one partner is liable for the whole debts of the partnership—has operated most injuriously in checking mining enterprise; for it is obvious that but very few men with anything to lose will embark their capital in a concern exposed to conditions so hazardous. Cupidity, unrestrained by prudence, could alone tempt a man of means to join in such a venture; but this is not the legitimate kind of enterprise which sound legislation should encourage. Some effective plan of limited liability should therefore be a feature of any measure assuming to deal satisfactorily with this difficult subject.

Difficulty of subject. Injurious operation of application to mining partnerships of ordinary Common-Law principles.

146. The Law of Limited Liability, as existing with us now, under the Acts 24 Victoria No. 21, amended by 34 Victoria No. 16, does not supply the want; for in the first place the system is altogether too cumbrous, too expensive, too complicated, and too dilatory, for the circumstances of the great proportion of mining associations, composed as such associations for the most part are, of several "mates" working together, and without either the means or the desire to have all the expensive and elaborate machinery only adapted to Companies formed on a much more extensive scale. Again, the present plan of so-called "limited liability" has been shown to be susceptible of evasion to an alarming extent; and the astute intelligence of unscrupulous speculators has not been slow to perceive and to take advantage of a means of perpetrating a gross fraud upon the spirit of the enactments. This evasion and this fraud are carried into effect by what is known as the system of "dummyism." It may be well, for the general information, to shortly sketch the practical working of this nefarious system. In the "limited liability" enactments, it is provided, as a security to creditors, that a certain proportion of shares must be subscribed before the Company can be registered under the Acts. The names of the shareholders, with the number of shares held, have to be published, a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company is to be published periodically, and provision is made for winding up the Company on the petition of creditors. Now, before very long a system sprung up (which, there is only too much reason to believe, is of very general adoption), under which many of the subscribers to limited Companies took up only a few shares in their own names, the remainder being put in the name of some man of straw, either a mere myth, or, what amounted to the same thing, a man utterly without means, and therefore not worth proceeding against for the recovery of calls. The scrip was issued to these "dummies,"—the real proprietors taking care that for all beneficial

Defects of present Limited Liability Acts.

"Dummyism."

purposes the scrip should be theirs, and not the property of the nominal holders. The real proprietors paid the calls on the dummy shares, so long as it was found convenient to do so; but when the trial was found to be likely to end in failure, and the Company, having carried on as long as possible, was in process of winding up, this result followed: the few *bonâ fide* shareholders paid up their shares in full, the dummies paid nothing, and thus the creditors lost a large proportion of their just claims, while the honest shareholders who had not resorted to the assistance of the shams were mulcted in a loss altogether disproportioned to what should have been their legitimate risk. This is what is known as "dummyism," an evil which it is far more easy to point out than effectually to remedy. Nor is it easy to see how,—except by vesting in the Courts charged with the winding up of Companies efficient powers for investigating the real state of affairs, and fixing the number of contributories not by the nominal share list but by the real holders,—this evil is to be remedied, if we adhere to the main features of the present Law of Limited Liability. Moreover, not only is "dummyism" a serious evil incident to our present system, but out of the comfortable assurance that the liability was limited, there arose in shareholders an absence of that lively interest in and strict personal supervision of the business of the Company (obviously so essential to the vigorous and honest prosecution of partnership concerns) which existed and must exist where the liability is unlimited; while the inability to increase their capital very frequently caused the breaking up of Companies before any beneficial result had been attained by large expenditure; all which expenditure in that case was thus merely wasted.

Further defects
of present
system.

147. Enough has, we think, been stated to prove that the present Law of Mining Partnership is not satisfactory. Unlimited liability, under the lax and dangerous system generally obtaining in the constitution of mining partnerships—inasmuch as it may mean ruin to any one of the partners—is quite sufficient to deter an investor from embarking in any such enterprise. When, again, we consider that, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act 30 Victoria No. 14, sec. 1, the storekeeper or other person with money which he may be ready and willing to advance to a party of miners, but for the repayment of which he can only look to the profits of the claim, may be, if he make the advance on the terms of being repaid by a share of the profits, regarded as a partner, and as such may become liable for the whole debts of the concern,—we can easily see that the person with money will, under such circumstances, hold aloof from making any such advance; and the struggling miners will, perhaps for want of a little timely help, otherwise readily forthcoming, be overwhelmed. Surely this thing should not be so. Or, if the miners and the storekeeper may think that they can make a special agreement amongst themselves,—that the storekeeper, though to receive a share of the profits, is not to be considered a partner,—yet, in the day of difficulty and debt the unfortunate storekeeper will awake to the disagreeable knowledge that that special agreement may have been efficacious to prevent his being a partner *inter se*, but was wholly valueless as to third parties. We have, in passing, called attention to the provisions of the 30 Victoria No. 14, sec. 1, whereby it is enacted that an advance made upon a contract that the person making the advance shall receive a share of the profits, shall not of itself render the person making such advance a partner; but we think this wholly fails to meet the case, for the strict interpretation put upon these words renders them in practice almost nugatory; for it very rarely happens that the person making the advance does not, in one way or other, expressly or impliedly interfere in the concern in which he thus has become interested; and the very slightest intermeddling of this kind is held to take the case out of the words of the provision, which merely says that the advance &c. shall not "*of itself*" render the person advancing a partner. We mean no disrespect to the educational attainments of miners and storekeepers on the Gold Fields, when we say they can hardly be expected to keep always before their view the very nice distinctions which exist as to partnerships *inter se* and partnerships as to third persons.

The Cost-book
system.

148. The system which has perhaps best withstood the test of practical working is that known as the Cost-book system; the leading principles of which are thus stated by Mr. Lindley, in his treatise on the Law of Partnership:—"A Cost-book Mining Company is formed by agreement. A number of adventurers who have obtained permission to work a lode, agree to form a capital, to divide that capital
into

into a certain number of shares, and to distribute the shares among themselves. They appoint an agent, commonly called a purser, for the purpose of managing the affairs of the mine, subject to the control of the shareholders. They write in a book, called the Cost-book, the agreement into which they have entered, and in this same book are inserted from time to time the receipts and expenditure of the mine, the names of the shareholders, their respective accounts with the mine and transfers of shares. The shares are transferable, and may be relinquished, and they may also be sold for non-payment of calls." (See *Lindley on Partnership*, vol. ii, p. 111.) All the transactions of the association are for cash, unless under some special circumstances of necessity or usage; and in the ready facility for inspection of the Cost-book afforded to all the shareholders, means are provided for constant and effectual supervision by one and all interested in the adventure, of the actual operations of the association. In all these particulars, and in the facilities for transferring and relinquishing shares, as well as in the power of enforcing payment of calls, there are great practical benefits; but in the absence of a limit to the liability of shareholders there is, we think, a great and needless risk.

149. That not only is the liability unlimited, but that considerable misapprehension exists upon this very important incident of the Cost-book system, is apparent from the following citation from Mr. Lindley. That writer says:—"It is sometimes represented—not certainly by lawyers—that the liability of shareholders in Cost-book Mining Companies is limited; that both their past as well as their future liability is got rid of as soon as they have transferred their shares, and that they are in no case liable for the debts of the mine, if they have paid the calls which may have been made upon their shares. All this is mere delusion; and although it is true that a shareholder can as between himself and co-shareholders get rid of his liability by transferring or relinquishing his shares, there is no authority whatever for saying that the liabilities of the shareholders to creditors are governed by principles in any respect different from those which apply to ordinary partnerships." *ib.*, p. 112. And we think that the soundness of the principle involved in "limited liability" is now too well established to need any advocacy from us.

Cost-book system at present one of unlimited liability.

150. The system for, at all events, Companies other than the small co-partnerships which are composed of an association of a few mates in a claim, which we recommend for adoption in legislation upon Mining Partnerships, is *one which shall embrace the main features of the Cost-book system, with effectual limited liability engrafted upon and incorporated with it.* We would recommend that all Companies desiring to register under this improved system shall be compelled to publish, for general information, a periodical authoritative statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company; and that, in the event of the winding up of the Company, the Court seised of that duty shall have full power to investigate the whole affairs of the Company, with a view to fixing the liability of contributories, not by the mere nominal share-list, but by the amount of interest really possessed by individuals.

System recommended by Commission

151. There should, we think, be some positive provision that a creditor should not be at liberty to single out one or two individual shareholders, to fix them alone with the sole liability, but that the liability should be limited in proportion to the extent of the shareholder's interest; and in this respect, therefore, we adhere to the principle of the Limited Liability Acts.

Creditors not to be at liberty to sue one partner alone for entire debt.

152. And upon registration in the Office of the District Registrar of the conditions under which the Company or co-partnership is constituted, with a complete list of the shareholders, and the number of their respective shares, we are of opinion that such registration should, after the expiration of a reasonable time, be considered notice to the World of the limit of the shareholder's liability.

Registration to be notice of limit of each shareholder's liability.

153. Apart altogether from the question of the relations of co-partnerships with the outside World, there are under the present system very many serious defects more particularly affecting the members of a co-partnership among themselves. In the first place, we think that one partner should be able to sue another in the Warden's Court for any just claim,—either for work done, materials supplied, or any money advanced,—notwithstanding that the claim may have arisen out of matters immediately in connection with the partnership.

Question of the obligations and rights of partners among themselves.

Effectual restraint upon one obstinate and obstructive mate in party of miners.

154. We would further recommend that some means should be provided whereby it should no longer be in the power of any one self-willed and obstinate partner (who, either through stupidity, foolish caprice, or from more sinister motives, insists upon running counter to the wishes of all his mates) to obstruct the beneficial working of a claim, and thereby to paralyze the energies of the whole party. We suggest that, in any case where a special written agreement has been entered into by two or more claimholders working together as one party, the Warden shall be empowered to decree specific performance of the terms of that agreement, or to award damages for the non-performance of any of its terms; that the Warden shall, moreover, be empowered to adjudge the forfeiture of the share of any non-complying partner, upon terms fixing the amount, in lieu of his interest, which such outgoing partner shall receive.

A form of fixed conditions of general application, in absence of special agreement, recommended.

155. Where no written agreement shall have been entered into as above, we suggest that, in the Mining Statute, under the head "Mining Partnerships," there shall be fixed some conditions of general application,—to be framed with special regard to the contingencies and requirements we have herein adverted to,—and that compliance with these conditions shall be enforceable in the same way as already specified with respect to special written agreements.

Registration absolutely necessary, if any exemption from ordinary liability to be conferred.

156. Any special agreement modifying, qualifying, or at variance with, the general statutory conditions, must be registered, otherwise the partnership to be considered as under such general conditions and no others; and indeed, in no case would we desire that any exemption from the ordinary Common-Law liabilities and incidents of co-partnerships should be granted, unless on condition of full and complete registration.

MINING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Majority of Commission—Messrs. Baker, Thompson, and Frappell, recommend the compelling of owners of private land to permit mining thereon.

157. On the first discovery of gold in payable quantities in New South Wales, the right of the Crown to the gold on alienated land was asserted and enforced, and continued to be so enforced during the period when any considerable amount of revenue was derived from a direct charge on the miner, in the form of a high license fee. Although this charge for gold-mining on private land has been discontinued for some years, the opinion given by Sir William Manning (*see Appendix*) indicates that no change in the law has been made which would invest the ownership of the gold in the proprietor of private land, or that would prevent the Crown from exercising the right to mine for gold on such land, even without compensation to the owner for any reasonable damage that may result from mining operations. The landowner has purchased his property subject to this liability, and has therefore no just cause of complaint if the Crown exercises its right to mine, or prevents him from taking the mineral deposits belonging to the Crown and using them for his own benefit. In England, where a large proportion of the mineral property is owned by proprietors who have no interest in the land in which the minerals occur, the exercise of this right to mine is not attended with the difficulties and danger presumed to beset it in this Colony. If this system prevails in England, where the rights of property are so strictly conserved, we cannot see that the landed interest needs greater protection or privileges here, or that the exercise of the right to mine on private land need be attended with greater difficulties here than it is in England. It has been pointed out that the Crown has not of late years exercised its rights to the precious metals in England. This, however, is no evidence of its having abandoned the right to the precious metals, seeing that since it was last exercised no gold deposits have been discovered, or are likely to be discovered there of sufficient extent to pay for the cost of collecting the royalties likely to be charged by the Crown. In fact, the action of the Crown when gold was discovered here would point to an opposite conclusion. As a matter of legal or equitable right, we think the owner of private land has no just claim to work the gold it may contain for his own benefit, or prevent the Crown from mining for it, and that the only question to be decided is the policy in respect to the gold on private lands it would be most beneficial to the general interest of the Colony to follow. For in this case the rights of the Crown have been ceded to the Colony, to be used for the general benefit, and not for the benefit of a class.

158. Your Commissioners are unanimously of opinion that this important question has remained in its present uncertain state for too long a period, and that even the sale of the gold would be preferable to the present system.

Commission unanimous in thinking that the existing uncertainty should be put an end to.

159. The Crown Lands now sold by auction are supposed to be sold subject to the rights of the Crown, as regards the gold it may contain, and this is considered a sufficient reply to any complaints as to the alienation of auriferous lands; while frequently the purchaser arranges with the miner for the working of the gold in the land at rates far beyond those charged by the Crown, and which return him an enormous profit on the cost of the land he has purchased. If the land were sold as auriferous, some approach to its real value might be obtained: at present it realizes no more than ordinary land. The majority of your Commissioners can see no difficulty in providing for the working of gold on private land without injury to the just rights of the landowner, which we think should be carefully guarded. Although Sir William Manning is of opinion that mining might be carried out on private land without compensation being paid to the owner,—as the right to the minerals confers the right to work them,—we do not think in any case such mining should be permitted without full and ample compensation for any damage caused to the land being first paid to the owner.

Compensation to private proprietor.

160. Where the owner prefers to make arrangements with the miner for the working of the gold on private land we think he should be permitted to do so, subject to the agreements entered into for this purpose,—having the approval of the Mining Department,—to prevent such conditions being imposed as were contrary to public policy or impede the proper and efficient working the gold deposit; but where a proprietor refused to enter into any reasonable arrangement for working the gold in his land, the State should provide some means of preventing the public property from being locked up for an indefinite period. For this purpose, we think a similar plan to that recommended for adoption in the case of land selected under the 14th clause of the Lands Act should be applied to all alienated lands. Mining on private lands should not be prosecuted except under the authority of a miner's right, and it should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Warden in the same manner as if it were conducted on Crown Lands. We agree with Sir William Manning that it would not be just to allow a rush of diggers on private ground, who would utterly destroy it, without the consent of the owner; but we can see no reason why mining on a larger scale, where the damage to the surface would be much less considerable, should not be allowed on paying the owner of the property fair and reasonable compensation. We also hope that improved Mining Laws will encourage the miner to enter on operations on the large scale which, while doing the least injury to the land, is by far the most profitable, both to the miner and to the Country.

Proprietors to be allowed to make reasonable arrangements with the miners, but not to be permitted to prevent mining on their land.

[We agree with the majority of the Members of the Commission in the opinion that it is highly desirable that the Legislature should without delay put an end to the uncertainty at present obtaining with regard to the real practical ownership of the auriferous deposits within land unconditionally alienated in fee. It is undoubted law, that unless the Crown has by express words granted away its interest in the royal metals, those metals remain in theory the property of the Crown, even though in land unconditionally alienated. But while this theoretical right remains in the Crown,—a right the practical exercise of which is by no means free from difficulty,—the Crown systematically refrains from attempting actively to assert that right, and thus the private proprietor is led to believe that the right is at all events tacitly renounced. We think that when the practice is thus uniformly one way, the theory at variance with it should be abolished, and that by legislative action the theory and practice should be reconciled.

Opinion of dissentient minority,—the President and Mr. Combes.

We have in a former part of our Report (*see paragraphs 142-3*) expressed our opinion that all known payable auriferous Crown Lands should at once be proclaimed as a Gold Field within a certain defined area, and, as such, should not be eligible for sale as are other Crown Lands. And we take this opportunity of expressing our opinion that prompt and energetic means (either by official geological explorations, or by great and substantial inducements to private prospectors, or by both) should be taken in order to the discovery without delay of the auriferous lands of the Colony; so that by these means the State may retain the ownership, not only of the gold but of the gold-bearing land, and set apart those lands specially, or at all events chiefly, for the mining community.

But with regard to lands already or hereafter to be unconditionally alienated in fee, we cannot assent to the proposition which would, if adopted, have the effect of compelling the proprietor of such land to permit persons to mine upon it, notwithstanding any objections, however reasonable, he might entertain to such a proceeding. The insertion of even the thin end of the wedge of a policy of confiscation can never be viewed with favour by those who have the permanent well-being of a community at heart; and while recognizing to the full that fundamental principle of public policy, *salus populi suprema lex*, we cannot see, in support of the suggestion to throw open to the public for mining purposes all private land,—no matter upon what terms, under what conditions, or with what fancied safeguards,—that urgent necessity, that high degree of need amounting to a paramount obligation, which alone can justify interference with private vested rights, on the ground that the public weal demands such interference. We take it as a settled proposition that the wisest policy of a Parliament legislating for a Colony of such vast territorial extent as this, is to encourage the acquisition of land by an industrious and enterprising class of settlers; and we think

think that, by shaking the confidence of the community in the safety of landed proprietorship—after all, the surest basis of national prosperity—so severe a blow would be dealt to the best interests of the Country that the evils consequent thereupon would far outweigh any advantages that could possibly accrue by the extraction of the comparatively small quantity of gold contained in private land.

Nor is it as though it were proposed that this gold, when extracted from private land, should be lodged in the State coffers to be expended for the general good; *the proposition is, simply, that it should find its way into the pockets of private individuals other than the landowner.*

The dread of the acquisition by individuals of wealth to such an extent as to endanger the safety of Governments is now admitted to be merely chimerical; and the spirit of private enterprise, as well as the obvious self-interest of the private proprietor of auriferous land, will sooner or later effectually prevent the locking up of wealth in the earth when that wealth can beneficially be extracted. To that same spirit of enterprise, and to that same principle of self-interest, may safely be left the gradual diffusion of that wealth; and we are of opinion that if, by an express renunciation of the nominal rights of the Crown, the way were cleared to the making of unquestionably legal arrangements between the private proprietor and the miner, satisfactory and equitable arrangements would speedily be made, with mutual advantage to both parties. But, on the other hand, we feel assured that if Parliament were to legalize the arbitrary taking of the so-called royal metals in private land by the licensee of the Crown, a very crushing check would be given to the spirit of enterprise in every industry throughout the Colony: we say every industry throughout the Colony, for assuredly the apprehension of possible interference with vested rights would not be confined to landed proprietors.

In the interests, however, not merely of the few large landed proprietors, nor of the many thousands of poorer settlers who have free selected smaller plots of land and have already converted many hundreds of miles of wilderness into smiling corn-fields and gardens,—in the interests, in fine, not merely of owners of private land, whether in large or in small blocks, but in the interests of the entire community,—we object to the proposed interference with private rights, on the broad principle that there is not shown to be any adequate paramount public good to be thereby attained. And we close this minute of our expression of dissent from our colleagues with a statement of our conviction that the views entertained by us will be shared by the great majority of that large section of the mining community themselves who wish to make the Colony their home, and who look forward, either for their own or for their children's sakes, to becoming landholders.—J.G.L.I., E.C.]

CONCLUSION.

161. Your Commissioners feel that their thanks are due not only to the miners, for the kindly greeting everywhere accorded by them, but also to the officials of the various districts visited, for their ready offers of assistance in the prosecution of the work of the Commission. To Mr. Henry Osborne Rich our thanks are especially due, for his courtesy in placing at our disposal his private complete copies of the successive Gold Fields Acts and Regulations of New South Wales, as well as some of those of other Colonies; and we desire to record our sense of the service rendered to us by Mr. Brough Smyth, Secretary for Mines in Victoria, not only by his admirable work on the Gold Fields of that Colony, but also by most courteously forwarding to us copies of various Parliamentary Papers and draft Bills upon the subject of Mining Legislation now under discussion in the Victorian Parliament.

162. We would desire to call special attention to a paper, to be found in the Appendix, upon the Mineral Resources of the Colony—(*Appendix S.*) That paper was prepared by a Member of the Commission, and it has received our united sanction. It was intended to have embodied it in the Report, but the length to which the Report has already attained precludes us from carrying out that intention, and it has been therefore determined to print it separately in the Appendix.

163. Your Commissioners have now the honor to submit this result of their labours to your Excellency. It has of course been impossible within the limits of a Report to touch upon all the details of a comprehensive scheme of legislation and administration affecting one of the most important interests of the Colony,—but your Commissioners have endeavoured, to the best of their humble ability, to place before your Excellency and Parliament the salient points of that which has formed the subject of their inquiry—the defects of the present system, and the main improvements which, in their opinion, should be adopted. They do not suppose that the system which they have sketched out is perfect or faultless, and by no members

of the community more cordially than by your Commissioners will be welcomed any additional suggestions of value, come from what source they may. Your Commissioners do however venture humbly to believe that their labours will not be altogether without beneficial result.

Certified under our hands and seals, at Sydney, this thirty-first day of October, A.D., 1871.

- (L.S.) J. GEO. LONG INNES, President.
- (L.S.) EDWD. COMBES.
- (L.S.) E. A. BAKER.
- (L.S.) H. A. THOMPSON.
- (L.S.) RICHD. FRAPPELL.

LIST OF PLACES VISITED BY THE ROYAL GOLD FIELDS COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

Commission commenced sitting in Sydney, June 14th, 1870; were occupied taking evidence up to July 12th.

Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Bowling Alley Point.....	from 17 July	to 26 July.
Uralla	28 "	to 2 August.
Armidale	4 August	to 7 "
Sydney.....	12 "	to 14 "
Braidwood, Major's Creek, Araluen, and Little River	17 "	to 31 "
Sydney, from 5th September; the Commission adjourned for a week, met again on 12 August to 13 August.		
Gundagai.....	from 16 August	to 19 August.
Adelong, Tumut, Reedy Flat, and Upper Adelong	20 "	to 30 September.
Wagga Wagga	1 October	to 4 October.
Young	6 "	to 11 "
Grenfell	12 "	to 19 "
Forbes	20 "	to 23 "
Orange	25 "	to 28 "
Bathurst	29 "	to 31 "
Trunkey	2 November	to 4 November.
Bathurst	5 "	to 7 "
Wattle Flat.....	9 "	to 10 "
Sofala	11 "	to 15 "
Tambaroora.....	17 "	to 20 "
Mudgee	22 "	to 24 "
Gulgong	24 "	to 25 "
Sydney.....	30 "	to 29 December.

GOLD FIELDS ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT.



APPENDIX.

A.

GOLD FIELDS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Gold Fields Commission Office,
99, Elizabeth-street, Sydney,
1 August, 1870.

THE Gold Fields Inquiry Commissioners (finding it impossible to personally visit all the various Gold Fields of the Colony, and at the same time being anxious to obtain every information upon the subjects of their inquiry, and to elicit, to the fullest degree, an expression of the opinions of all interested in and acquainted with those subjects), take this means of submitting for your consideration the following points, and invite from you an expression of opinion upon them, or such of them as you may feel disposed to touch upon:—

- I. The general suitability, or otherwise, of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations to the proper management of the Gold Fields.
- II. The establishment of a distinct and separate Department of Mines, with or without a responsible Minister at its head.
- III. As to the framing of Regulations. To whom should this duty be entrusted?—whether, as now, to the Executive Government;—or to local elective Boards;—or to one central elective Board, representing the whole mining interest;—or (in the event of the establishment of a separate Department of Mines, and the appointment of an adequate staff of officials upon the Gold Fields) to that Department?
- IV. The most efficient means of administering the Laws affecting the Gold Fields;—the collection of the Revenue, settlement of disputes, the desirability of allowing appeals, and the constitution of the Court of Appeal.
- V. The best mode of securing tenure to the miner and of preventing "jumping";—whether by a system of uniform registration, or of enforced posting of name and number of miner's right upon claims, or by any other mode.
- VI. Leases. Should any lease of auriferous grounds be granted? If yes, what description of ground; in what areas; at what rent; subject to any, and, if any, what conditions as to labour or money expenditure? State generally the advantages in your opinion arising from, or objections existing to, a system of leasing.
- VII. Areas of claims. Specify what areas should be granted in the various kinds of claims; prospecting,—new alluvial,—old and worked alluvial,—river and creek,—quartz, and sluicing.
- VIII. Water rights and supply. Mode of obtaining water rights, conditions of granting such rights. Should any, and if any, what inducements be offered by the Government to parties to embark capital, with a view to an efficient water supply on the Gold Fields?
- IX. Generally, such suggestions as may occur to you upon points not hereinbefore specified.

J. GEO. LONG INNES,
President of the Commission.

N.B.—The Commissioners would be glad that those miners and others who may be so good as to communicate their views upon all or any of the above points, should at the same time state, generally, their respective experience in mining operations, and their opportunities of observing the defects or advantages of various systems of Mining Legislation and Administration.

B.

GOLD RECEIVED BY ESCORT.

RETURN showing the quantity and value of Gold received by Escort from the several Gold Fields of the Colony, from the 1st January, 1871, to the 30th September, 1871; and the comparative value and quality of the Gold received from each of such Gold Fields as assayed by the Mint.

District.	Name of Gold Field.	Gold received.		Value of the Gold per ounce.	Total amount of Gold received from each District.	
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		oz.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	oz.	£ s. d.
Western	Sofala	9,638-10	36,865 14 8	3 16 6	140,532-00	543,197 17 1
	Bathurst	6,995-50	25,679 6 3	3 13 5		
	Hargraves and Windeyer	3,442-88	13,498 19 2	3 18 5		
	Tambaroora	27,493-58	109,057 17 4	3 19 4		
	Mudgee and Gulgong	50,451-32	190,282 14 3	3 19 0		
	Orange	6,587-71	24,209 16 8	3 13 6		
	Stoney Creek	2,343-72	9,062 7 9	3 17 4		
	Grenfell	16,710-96	65,799 8 1	3 18 9		
	Carcoar and Trunkey	16,868-23	59,741 12 11	3 10 10		
Southern	Goulburn	1,626-49	6,221 6 6	3 16 6	53,503-52	202,614 10 11
	Braidwood	16,052-05	60,797 2 9	3 15 9		
	Adelong	10,367-51	39,482 18 8	3 16 2		
	Tumut	1,783-90	6,912 12 0	3 17 6		
	Tumberumba and Wagga					
	Wagga	3,431-18	12,109 4 1	3 10 7		
	Araluen	11,829-52	44,853 11 11	3 15 10		
	Burrangong	3,882-50	15,384 8 1	3 19 3		
Northern	Cooma	442-61	1,663 9 6	3 15 2	11,522-45	44,198 0 0
	Kiandra	1,643-88	6,157 14 0	3 14 11		
	Gundagai	2,443-88	9,032 3 5	3 13 11		
	Rocky River	1,770-79	6,972 9 8	3 18 9		
	Nundle	5,854-37	22,124 12 9	3 15 7		
Tamworth	1,018-63	3,790 2 11	3 14 5	11,522-45	44,198 0 0	
Armidale	2,878-66	11,310 14 8	3 18 7			
	Total	205,557-97	790,010 8 0		205,557-97	790,010 8 0

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MINT.

RETURN showing the quantity and value of Gold received at the Branch Royal Mint, from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1871.

Countries from which imported.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	165,101·55	632,281 13 5
Victoria	80,504·08	324,647 4 7
New Zealand	175,405·49	611,904 2 11
Queensland	108,851·67	356,980 2 4
Tasmania	561·59	2,131 1 8
New Caledonia	58·21	210 4 8
Coin	5,242·48	20,010 14 10
Total.....	535,725·07	1,951,165 4 5

MINERS' RIGHTS AND BUSINESS LICENSES.

RETURN showing the Number of Miners' Rights and Business Licenses, &c., issued at the several Gold Fields of the Colony, in the Year 1870.

Name of Gold Field.	Licenses.		Leases of Auriferous Tracts.			
	Miners' Rights.	Business Licenses.	Number of Leases issued.	River-bed.	Quartz-vein.	Alluvial.
	No.	No.		yards	acres	acres
Western Gold District	Cargo	285	24	5	23	8
	Rockley	382	9	2	.....	.....
	Tambaroora.....	876	53	7	17	4
	Cudjogong	933	62	4	200	10 5
	Ophir	419	13	8	.....	16 3
	Sofala	1,044	30	6	500	10 17
	Tuena	245	11	4	100	7 1
	Trunkey Creek	784	60	2	.....	6
	Bathurst	576	29	9	.....	13 5
	Stony Creek	474	21	4	.....	10
	Carcoar	222	13	23	.....	64 13
	Forbes	301	7	2	.....	8
	Meroo River	826	32	2	.....	3 1
	7,367	364	78	800	187	57
Southern Gold District	Adelong	309	18	9	.....	7 9
	Albury	36	3	.....	.....	.....
	Araluen	631	11	3	400	..... 2
	Braidwood	390	10	1	.....	..... 5
	Burrangong.....	496	27	10	.....	..... 38
	Combaning	141	9	1	.....	4
	Delegate	219	37	.....	.....	.....
	Emu Creek	1,985	144	31	.....	2 105
	Gulph Creek	156	15	2	400	.....
	Gundagai	218	2	.....	.....	.....
	Kiandra	211	7	1	.....	..... 8
	Nerrimunga	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tumberumba	168	6	1	.....	..... 2
Tumut	346	9	.....	.....	.....
Wagga Wagga	154	.....	1	.....	2	
	5,490	298	60	800	15	169
Northern Gold District	Rocky River and Walcha... ..	313	10	1	.....	..... 2
	Nundle and Tamworth	380	14	.....	.....	.....
	Timbarra, Tooloom, and Tenterfield	335	23	6	.....	19½ 2
	Ironbark and Bingera	143	3	2	.....	6
	Armidale, with Glen Innes, Oban, and Puddledock	179	7	.....	.....	.....
	Upper Hunter	43	1	.....	.....	.....
	Grafton	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ballina	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,472	58	9	.....	25½	4
General Total	14,329	720	147	1,600	227½	230

GOLD-MINING MACHINERY.

RETURN showing the number and description of Machines employed in Alluvial and Quartz Mining in the Districts of the Colony, in the Year 1870.

Mining Districts.	Alluvial Mining.													
	Steam-engines employed in Winding, Pumping, &c.		Puddling-machines.	Whims and Pulleys.	Whips.	Quicksilver, as Compound Cradles.	Sluices and Toms.	Water-wheels.	Hydraulic Hooses.	Pumps.	Sluice-boxes.	Derricks.	Stamp Heads.	Barlog-machines.
	No.	Aggregate Horse-power.												
Albury... { Kiamba ...														
Albury... { Tamberumba ...														
Albury... { Rocky River ...														
Armidale { Puddledock ...	1	10		2										
Berrima—Mittagong			1	1		1	1	1		1				
Bombala—Cragie ...										12				
Braidwood and Araluen ...	19	213	14	3			20	12		12				
Broulee—Nerrigundah							11	18	1	64				
Broulee—Glanmire							20	12						
Broulee—Chesbir's Creek, Wyagdon.							1							
Bathurst { Mitchell's Creek							5							
Bathurst { Rockley			5				4							
Bathurst { Turon ...	1	12	6				3							
Carcoar ...			75				100	8		25				
Cooma ...			21		18		35			15				
Cowra—Wood's Flat								6	2			210		
Forbes ...			3	4	6		5	1		5				
Forbes ...			12	2	3	2	4							
Goulburn—Nerrimunga and Bungonia.							60							1
Gundagai—Adelong and Euron-gilly.					2		2	1		1		2		
Glen Innes ...														
Molong ...												8		
Mudgee { Gulgong ...	2	16	8	2	2		10			18		4		
Mudgee { Windeyer ...			14	10	12		40	2		20		100		
Mudgee { Merrindee ...			10	2	1		40			6		100		
Mudgee { Hargraves ...			35	1			100			20		800		
Richmond River—Ballina...						2	100							
Tamworth—Nundle					2									
Tenterfield—Tooloom and Timbarra.							13	4						
Tumut ...								7	1	11		192		
Tumut ...							40	6	4	6		38		
Wellington { Stony Creek and Burrendong.			24				10	2				10		
Wellington { Tambaroora							6	5				6		
Glen Innes ...												8		
Young ...	2	38	3			1	8			2		8		
Total ...	25	289	231	29	44	6	639	90	8	215	1,874			1

Mining Districts.	Quartz-mining.							
	Steam-engines employed in Winding, Crushing, &c.		Crushing Machines.	Stamp Heads.	Whims and Pulleys.	Water-wheels.	Derricks.	Whips.
	No.	Aggregate Horse-power.						
Braidwood and Araluen ...	13	153	11	121	2	1		4
Bathurst—Turon, Mitchell's Creek, &c., &c., &c.	10	98	11	79				
Carcoar, Tuena, and Canowindra...	9	200	9	108	2			2
Cooma ...			1	4	1	1		
Forbes ...	1	10	1	10	1			1
Gundagai, Adelong, and Euron-gilly.	4	33	4	31	3	1		
Goulburn—Nerrimunga and Bungonia.	1	10	1	10				
Molong ...	3	28	3	22				
Mudgee—Gulgong, Windeyer, and Hargraves.	3	32	3	29	7			1
Orange—Ophir, Wentworth, and Forrest.	5	65	4	34	2			2
Queanbeyan			1					
Scone—Upper Hunter			2	36	2	2		
Tamworth—Nundle and Barraba..	3	30	6	22	3	4		
Tumut ...	2	20	3	20		1		
Wagga Wagga—Junee and Sebastopol.			4	80				
Wellington—Stony Creek, Burrendong, and Tambaroora.	6	64	6	50	19		19	3
Young ...	2	18	2	12				
Total ...	62	761	72	668	42	10	19	13

GOLD RECEIVED BY ESCORT.

RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of Gold received by Escort from the several Gold Fields of the Colony in the Year 1870, and the Comparative Value and Quality of the Gold received from each of such Gold Fields, as assayed by the Mint.

District.	Name of Gold Field.	Gold received.		Value of the Gold per Ounce.	Total Amount of Gold received from each District.	
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		ozs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.
Western ...	Sofala	12,903'16	49,300 16 6	3 16 5	128,634'61	496,337 10 5
	Bathurst	27,579'38	101,813 17 6	3 13 10		
	Hargraves	3,753'15	14,762 7 9	3 18 8		
	Tambaroora	18,698'83	73,938 5 9	3 19 1		
	Mudgee	19,966'63	78,452 4 4	3 18 7		
	Orange	6,078'13	22,337 2 6	3 13 6		
	Stony Creek	3,424'38	13,526 6 0	3 19 0		
Grenfell	36,230'95	142,206 10 1	3 18 6			
Southern ...	Goulburn	350'12	1,385 17 10	3 19 2	55,757'92	212,611 14 1
	Braidwood	12,411'56	47,008 15 8	3 15 9		
	Araluen	17,309'08	65,269 13 1	3 15 5		
	Adelong	10,772'05	41,562 3 2	3 17 2		
	Tumberumba	1,212'78	4,785 1 6	3 18 11		
	Burrangong	6,974'86	27,463 10 2	3 18 9		
	Cooma	1,261'48	4,820 7 5	3 16 6		
	Kiandra	1,651'33	6,233 15 8	3 15 6		
Gundagai	3,814'66	14,082 9 7	3 13 10			
Northern ...	Rocky River	3,121'81	12,278 2 5	3 18 8	14,271'79	54,706 5 9
	Nundle	6,347'40	24,014 6 7	3 15 8		
	Tamworth	1,308'74	4,744 3 8	3 12 6		
	Armidale	3,493'84	13,669 13 1	3 18 3		
	Total	198,664'32	763,655 10 3	198,664'32	763,655 10 3

C.

Opinion of the Crown Law Officers, respecting mining on private property.

No. 974.
70-2046.

Crown Law Officers,
Sydney, 12 December, 1870.

Sir,

In compliance with your request for the opinion of the Crown Law Officers, upon certain questions relating to mining on private property, for the information of the Gold Fields Commission,—I am directed to forward the enclosed copy of the Honorable the Attorney General's opinion on the questions submitted.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

J. G. L. Innes, Esq.,
President of the Gold Fields Commission,
99, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Opinion respecting Gold Mining on private property.

70-2046.
20th May, 1851.

I HAVE considered the several questions on which the Gold Fields Commission desires to be advised, and have had under my attention the opinion which was given by Mr. Broadhurst and myself in 1851 (2nd volume of Votes and Proceedings, p. 548, &c.), and that given by Mr. Ireland, Attorney General of Victoria, to his Government, in the year 1863 (see p. 475 of Report of Victoria Gold Fields Commissioners).

My opinion is as follows:—

Question No. 1.

What right does the Crown possess in the precious metals in land which has been alienated in fee?

Answer No. 1.

The Crown possesses the right to all mines of gold and silver in alienated lands, whether expressly reserved or not so, unless a special grant has been made of them. See the case of Queen Elizabeth v. Earl of Northumberland, Plowden's Reports, p. 336; and see Bacon's Abridgment Title Prerogative, vol. 6, p. 416. But this right now exists only for the public uses of the Colony, and subject to management and control by the local Legislature as after mentioned.

Question No. 2.

Has any legislation in this Colony affected the rights of the Crown to the precious metals in land alienated in fee?

Answer No. 2.

I am not aware of any special legislation in this Colony affecting such rights in respect of the lands of private proprietors, unless it be the provision in the Gold Fields Acts (see 9th section of 20 Vict. No. 29, and the subsequent Acts of 25 Vict. No. 4, and 30 Vict. No. 8), providing that "any person who shall mine or employ any person to mine for gold in any land belonging to a private individual without the consent of the owner shall be liable on conviction" to certain penalties.

Question No. 3.

Are all the rights, which prior to the passing of the Constitution Act were possessed by the Crown, now vested in His Excellency the Governor or in the Parliament of the Colony?

Answer No. 3.

The prerogative right to mines of gold and silver is now substantially vested in the Legislature of this Colony, though of course exercisable only in Her Majesty's name, and as a part of her prerogative. By the Imperial Act of 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 54, enabling Her Majesty to give assent to the present Constitution Act of this Colony, it is enacted that "the entire management and control of the waste lands belonging to the Crown in the Colony of New South Wales, and also the appropriation of the gross proceeds of the sales of any such lands, and of all other proceeds and revenues of the same, from whatever source arising within the said Colony, including all royalties, mines, and minerals, shall be vested in the Legislature of the said Colony." There are here some grammatical difficulties as to whether any royalties, mines, or minerals are included, except such as are in the waste or unalienated lands of the Colony; and whether the language includes the mines and minerals themselves, or only the appropriation of the proceeds therefrom; but I am satisfied that the enactment should be held to include all the mines and minerals themselves, as well as the proceeds, and as well such as are on private estates as those on the public lands of the Colony.

Question No. 4.

Supposing the Crown to possess the right to the precious metals in all lands of the Colony where that right has not been specially granted with the land, does this right carry with it the right of entry to explore for and to take out these metals?

I

I apprehend that the right of the Crown, and the consequent authority of our Parliament, to mines of the precious metals, carries with it the right of entry to dig for the same, so far as such rights are necessarily incidental to the exercise of the greater right to the mines and minerals themselves; but I greatly doubt whether a right to explore experimentally for gold would thence follow. My strong impression is that it would not, and that although success in a search for gold in any particular spot might retrospectively justify such search, yet that failure would involve the explorers in liability as trespassers. And I think it may be stated with confidence, that the prerogative does not go the length of enabling the Crown to let in a swarm of diggers upon private lands, under mere licenses or "miners' rights." The Crown may exercise its own rights by its officers or servants, or it may grant them away on a royalty or otherwise; and then all persons entering under the Crown would be subject to those strict limits in the exercise of the right of mining which are necessary to prevent them from coming too largely into conflict with the rights of private ownership in the land. But this is a very different thing from letting in an irresponsible public to burrow over the whole ground. The one case is the exercise of a prerogative right of the Crown, and would be under control; but the other would have no real reference to prerogative, and would be practically beyond all such control as would be necessary for protecting the rights of the freeholder.

It must be admitted that if the Legislature here should choose to pass a law under which the rights of private owners as now understood might be invaded by the gold-mining public, it would be, to say the least, difficult to resist it. The Legislature might choose to give the Crown a power of resumption upon payment of compensation, and thereupon gold-bearing lands so resumed might be thrown open to the public; but it should be assumed that the Legislature will not, under a claim to manage and control rights which the Crown has conceded to it, extend those rights beyond the limits which the prerogative itself had previously assigned to them. Hitherto the whole course of both executive and legislative action, from the time of the discovery of gold in this Colony, has taken the direction of protecting the rights of private landowners; and it is right to observe that, as the sole representative of a royalty on Gold Mines, which the Legislature has retained to itself, is taken equally from waste lands and private lands, there is scarcely a pretence for regarding the question of admitting the public to private lands as falling within the category of prerogative. Of course I here allude to the duty of 2s. 6d. per ounce of gold, which is imposed on exportation without reference to the place from which it may have been extracted.

In the event of the Crown exercising the right of entry to explore for, and take out these metals, is the private proprietor entitled to any, and if any, to what compensation? Question No. 6.

I cannot think that a private proprietor would be entitled to compensation for anything that the Crown might do by its officers or servants, or which might be done by its grantees or lessees, within the strict limits of the rights incidental to the prerogative; but it would probably be found nearly impossible for them to avoid some acts of commission or omission which would expose them to a claim for damages. Answer No. 5.

W. M. MANNING,
Attorney General.
12th December, 1870.
W.E.P.

D.

SUMMARY of New South Wales Gold Fields Legislation, from 1852 up to the present time.

The first Act for regulating the management of the Gold Fields was assented to on the 28th December, 1852, but Regulations had been previously issued on the authority of the Crown, the first of these bearing date 23rd May, 1851. This Act gave power to the Governor and Executive Council to frame Regulations for the granting of licenses or leases to mine or dig for gold within the Colony—to sell blocks of auriferous land by auction—and to cancel pastoral leases extending over Gold Fields, granting compensation to the lessee for improvements.

For British subjects the license fee was fixed at 30/- per month on Crown Lands, and 15/- per month on private lands. Where a royalty was charged instead of license, this was settled at 10 per cent. for Crown Lands, and 5 per cent. for private lands. Aliens were charged double the rates paid by British subjects. Working without a license subjected the party to a fine of £5 for a first offence, £10 for a second, £15 for a third, and £30 for any subsequent offence, together with the forfeiture of any gold or mining implements belonging to him. Any person working with or employing unlicensed persons was made subject to the same penalties.

In the case of parties cutting races or tunnels, the Commissioner had power to exempt them from the payment of license fee; and persons engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits, or in prospecting, together with women and children under 14 years of age not engaged in mining or any trade or business, were exempted from payment of the license fee.

The transfer of claims was allowed, on condition such transfer was registered with the Commissioner and a fee of 10/- paid.

The Commissioners were authorized to determine the extent and position of claims,—to settle disputes, their power to extend to mining on private lands, and their decisions to be final, no appeal being allowed.

This Act was amended on the 28th September, 1853, as follows:—The license fee was reduced to 10/- per month, and the royalties to 3 per cent.; half these amounts to be charged for mining on private land; and aliens were put on the same footing in respect of these charges as if they were British subjects. Clergymen, Civil Servants, schoolmasters, sick persons, and servants were added to the list of persons exempted from payment of the license fee.

This amended Act continued in force until 1857, when it was repealed.

The Regulations previous to 1857 appear to have contemplated, and endeavour to provide for, two systems of working on the Gold Fields. First, that of the digger taking out only the richest deposits readily obtained; and second, that of the miner where the difficulties to be encountered in working the ground were such as to require combined labour and capital. For the former small claims were provided: 15 feet frontage to a river bed, 20 feet frontage of a river tributary, 60 feet of a ravine or watercourse, and 20 feet square of tableland, or as it is now called, a block alluvial claim. For the larger claims, 160 acres were allowed for quartz, on condition of paying twenty licenses, 40 acres of tableland, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of river beds in new ground and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in old, on condition of paying for fifty licenses. If machinery is used in working these large claims, a royalty might be charged instead of the license fee.

The liberal areas granted to persons desirous of entering on large mining operations were rendered nugatory by the high rate of license fees required. On establishing a mine, a certain time, varying in each case, must be spent in the preliminary work of opening the ground and testing its value; and during this time no returns can be looked for. The heavy license fee, when added to the large outlay for opening and prospecting, was sufficient to discourage the diggers from combining to carry out larger speculations, where months of work, with one-fourth of the number of men for which a license fee would have to be paid, must be encountered before any profit could be looked for. Had these Regulations been issued to a community of miners, they would, to some extent, have been taken advantage of, notwithstanding the high rents; but there was only a digging population to deal with, for the most part ignorant of what was meant by mining, and this population could only be transformed into miners by degrees; in fact, taught by experience and the pressure of necessity consequent on the exhaustion of the richer and shallower gold deposits.

Subsequent events have shown that, although large joint stock Companies may sometimes give an impulse to mining by bringing under notice improved plans of working, it is to the working miner we must look as the principal agent for developing the Gold Fields, and it is only by encouraging him to adopt the most efficient and economical system of working that this object will be attained.

Still, up to 1857, the Regulations, however defective in detail, kept in view certain sound principles, which were gradually lost sight of in subsequent legislation. They recognize the desirability of introducing an improved system of working, by providing for operations to be carried out on a large scale by means of co-operative labour, although the Regulations intended to encourage such works are so imperfect as to be unoperative.

On the 11th March, 1857, a new "Act to amend the Laws relating to the Gold Fields" was assented to, which repealed the previous Acts. By this Act the license fee is reduced to 10/- per annum, and the license is now called a miner's right.

The power to frame Regulations is still left in the hands of the Executive, but authority is given to establish local Courts in any district on the petition of one hundred miners,—such Court to consist of a Chairman appointed by the Government, and nine members to be elected yearly by the holders of miners' rights. These Courts had power to frame laws and regulations

regulations for mining in their respective districts, but these only became law on receiving the assent of the Governor; and they had also jurisdiction in mining disputes, whether in case of omission or commission, and in cases of mining partnerships. Mining disputes might also be settled by Justices of the Peace, with or without assessors, at the option of the litigants.

Appeal was allowed from the decision of the Justices or local Courts to the next Court of General or Quarter Sessions, where "any person had been adjudged to forfeit or pay any fine, penalty, damages, forfeiture, or compensation, amounting to £10."

This Act is for the most part a copy of the Victorian system, introduced in 1855, and which, shortly after this date, was repealed in so far as the judicial powers of the local Courts were concerned. A set of new Regulations was issued by the Government on the 5th August, 1858, repealing all previous Regulations. They are more elaborate than the former By-laws, but at the same time they are more restrictive, and certainly not an improvement on previous legislation in essential matters.

The size of the block alluvial claims remained the same (20 feet square), but the amount granted to one party was limited to four claims. River frontage claims were unchanged (20 feet per man); and no limit was put on the number of claims in a working party. Instead of the large areas previously given for quartz-mining, only 20 feet was allowed per man, and only six of these claims were allowed to form a working party. Several still more absurd restrictions were placed on this description of mining.—Only 30 feet was allowed on each side of the shaft; if the vein split, the miner had to select which branch he would take; if the vein was over 30 feet wide, the claim was reduced to 50 square yards per man; if there was a series of three parallel veins, the miner might work as many of them as would give a width of 6 feet of quartz, and all beyond might be allotted to another.

Extended claims were only allowed, at the discretion of the Commissioner, where the ground was poor or required machinery to work it, and the extent was limited to four ordinary claims per man, with a limit of four men, or twenty claims in a working party.

Liberal provision is made for the encouragement of prospecting; if within the limits of a Gold Field, ten additional claims to each member of the party; if 3 miles from a Gold Field, double the above (twenty claims per man).

Provision is also made for holding claims in reserve by registration.

Two descriptions of leases are recognized: one not exceeding 8 acres, at a yearly rental of £5 per acre; and 500 yards of a river-bed, or 400 yards of a quartz-vein, at £5 per 100 yards; and larger areas on a royalty, to be agreed on in each case.

Water privileges may be granted by the Commissioner, and there is no limit as to quantity mentioned; but the right is liable to forfeiture if not used for fourteen days in case of a sluicing claim, or seven days in a river claim. Surplus water may be taken by another miner, the price to be fixed by the Commissioner and two Assessors.

In these Regulations is the first mention of the mischievous rule limiting the number of men who can join their claims. It is difficult to see what advantage could result from this restriction; and it has undoubtedly been a great obstacle to the formation of co-operative Companies, and the improved systems of working they usually introduce.

Only two Gold Fields appear to have adopted the Local Courts,—Araluen and Adelong.

By the Araluen Local Court Regulations, dated 18th July, 1859, the area of alluvial claims was greatly extended. Creek claims were fixed at 90 feet frontage by 75 feet wide per man, with a limit of eight claims to a party; dry block claims under 5 feet sinking, 150 feet square per man, and over 5 feet sinking, 60 feet square per man, with a limit of eight claims to a party. Double claims were allowed in old worked ground, and water privileges were made more liberal.

The Adelong Local Court passed some Regulations dated 16th April, 1860, provided rules affecting their judicial functions, and some unimportant clauses respecting amalgamation, drainage, and water rights.

On the 22nd Nov., 1861, another Act was passed for the management of the Gold Fields.

This Act provided that jurisdiction should be still vested in a Justice of the Peace, with or without Assessors; but the Justice of the Peace must also be a Commissioner. The Local Courts were continued; but they were allowed to elect their own Chairman, and their judicial functions were abolished.

Courts of Appeal were established, consisting of a Chairman and two holders of miners' rights, to be appointed by the Government.

In case of a party adjudged to forfeit or pay any fine amounting to £10 or upwards, an appeal was allowed to the District Court.

The new Regulations under this Act came into operation on the 11th February, 1862. By these, the alluvial block claims were increased to 40 feet square per man, with a limit of four claims to a party; frontage claims (now first mentioned), 20 feet per man, with a limit of four claims to a party; river, creek, and quartz claims were increased to 30 feet per man, with a limit of six claims to a party; quartz claims had a width of 300 feet, and the restrictions in the previous Regulations were thrown aside.

On the other hand, the extended claims were reduced to 120 feet square in alluvial ground, and to 400 feet in a river or creek bed.

The area given to prospectors was also greatly reduced; the amount allowed for alluvial being 80 feet by 120 feet to 200 feet square, according to the distance; and for river, creek, and quartz workings, double claims.

Shepherding was legalized by these Regulations, and the leasing clauses and water privileges were not altered in any material point.

The power of securing local legislation by the formation of Local Courts appears to have been accepted at only three places,—Kiandra, Burrangong (Young), and the Lachlan (Forbes).

At Kiandra, by Regulations dated 12th June and 27th November 1862, and 13th February and 12th May 1863, the areas granted were much enlarged.

A sluicing claim for one man was fixed at 25 yards along the supposed course of the lead, by 100 yards in width; four claims allowed to a working party. For tunnelling claims the same area was allowed; but only two men need be employed until gold was struck.

In river beds or creeks the claims for four men were 80 yards along the stream by 40 yards across it, in new ground, and 150 yards by 80 yards in old ground.

A special Regulation was made for working the Tumut River, where the claim allowed for four men was 300 yards in length by the whole width of the river bed.

The quartz claims were increased to 40 feet per man, with a limit of eight claims to a party; but two men could hold the claim until paying gold had been struck.

The prospecting claims were also increased to 200 yards by 40 yards in alluvial ground, and 150 yards by 100 yards in quartz veins; in each case the claim being for four men.

One ground sluice head of water was allowed to each member of a party cutting a race; and the right to dispose of the tail water was reserved to the owners of any race until it reached a natural channel.

The Burrangong Local Court issued a complete set of Regulations, dated 23rd February, 1863. In these the area of the ordinary block and quartz claims is unchanged; but in the latter case the number of claims that can be joined together is limited to four. The frontage claims are the same size per man; but the number that can be joined together is limited to eight. River claims are also increased to 50 feet per man, with a limit of six claims to a party.

Wet sinking is provided for by granting 50 feet square per man, with a limit of eight claims to a party for new ground, and 80 feet per man, with similar limit, in old ground.

The prospecting claims were much enlarged. The maximum at 6 miles from any gold working for alluvial claims was nearly 6 acres, and the other descriptions of mining claims were increased in a like proportion.

The Lachlan Local Court only passed an elaborate set of standing orders, which were gazetted 21st March, 1863.

By Government Regulation issued 25th February, 1864, extended alluvial claims were given in worked or abandoned ground.

For sluicing, where an expensive race has been cut or reservoir formed, 5 acres were allowed on condition of employing 2 men per acre.

Puddling claims, 210 feet square (about 1 acre) each, and to employ four men.

Where a claim requires expensive machinery or timbering, or other work, the following areas are granted:—

In dry alluvial ground three acres, on condition of employing four men per acre.

In wet alluvial ground, five acres, on condition of employing three men per acre.

An Act to amend the Gold Fields Act of 1861 was assented to on the 7th April, 1866.

This only gives the power of adjudicating in mining disputes to Justices of the Peace, instead of to Justices of the Peace who are also Commissioners.

The Regulations under this amended Act are dated 31st July, 1866. By these the Regulations are placed nearly on the same footing as in those issued on the 7th February, 1862. All the improvements in the intermediate Regulations, both local and general, are ignored, and the old general Regulations copied. No extended areas are given, no sluicing claims mentioned, and the prospecting claims are reduced to the old size. The water privileges remain in the same unsatisfactory state.

The Leasing Regulations were altered as follows:—In alluvial ground and quartz reefs from one to fifty acres allowed, at a rental of £2 per acre; labour condition, four men to one acre, and two men for each additional acre. River-bed, 200 yards to 1,000 yards; rental, £2 per 100 yards; labour conditions, eight men for the first 200 yards, and three men for each additional 100 yards. Allowance from labour conditions for machinery or preliminary works.

By Regulations dated 18th December, 1866, protection areas were allowed, and the prospecting quartz claims increased in size from 100 yards to 400 yards for four men; but the distances are so badly described that it is impossible to make out the meaning of the clause.

The Gold Fields Act of the 27th September, 1866, now in force, came into operation on the 1st January, 1867.

The principal change made by this Act was in the constitution of the Appeal Court. The appeal from the decision of a Justice of the Peace, in case of a mining dispute, has to be made to "two or more Justices in any Court of Petty Sessions assembled."

The Regulations of the 24th September 1869 are a mere repetition of those previously in force, except that the prospecting claim for quartz is reduced to a double claim.

The right to tail water is distinctly taken away by c. 27.

The labour conditions of leases are slightly relaxed.

Amended Regulations were issued on the 17th February, 1870. The alluvial block claim was increased to eighty feet square, with a limit of four claims to a party. Frontage claims were increased to forty feet per man, with a limit of six claims to a party; and the prospecting claims for alluvial ground were increased. No change was made in quartz or river claims.

The leasing of land was restricted to old or abandoned ground, or to new alluvial ground over 250 feet deep, and the term of lease was limited to five years.

TABULAR STATEMENT of Regulations.

Date.	Ordinary Claims.				Extended Claims.			Prospecting.	Leases.	Sluicing.
	Block.	River.	Quartz.	Frontage.	Quartz.	Alluvial.	River.			
	Per Man.									
1851 to 1857	20 feet square	20 to 60 feet frontage	None	None	$\frac{1}{4}$ -mile square for 20 men	$\frac{1}{4}$ -mile square for 50 men	$\frac{1}{2}$ -mile of new and $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile of old ground	None	None	None
1857 to 1861	Do., but limit of 4 men	20 feet frontage	20 feet per man, limit 6 men	None	A maximum of 20 claims to 4 men			10 to 20 additional claims to each prospector	3-acre leases—rent £5 per acre—larger areas on a Royalty	None
1861 to 1865	40 feet square, limit 4 men	30 feet frontage, limit 6 men	30 feet frontage, limit 6 men	40 feet for 2 men, 80 feet for 4 men	None	120 feet square for 4 men	400 feet frontage for 4 men	From 80 feet by 120 feet to 200 feet square—river, quartz, and frontage, double claims	Do.	3 to 5 acres allowed for 2 years
The Local Courts of Kiandra and Araluen gave largely increased areas for ordinary claims, and provided for sluicing and puddling claims, &c., and Government Regulations were issued allowing of the working of old or abandoned ground in large blocks; but these more liberal rules were repealed in the next Regulations, 31st July, 1866.										
1865 to 1869	40 feet square, limit 4 men	30 feet frontage, limit 6 men	30 feet frontage, limit 6 men	40 feet for 2 men, 80 feet for 4 men	None	120 feet square for 4 men	400 feet frontage for 4 men	From 80 feet by 120 feet to 200 feet square—river, quartz, and frontage, double claims	1 to 50 acres—rent £2 per acre.	None
1869	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	70 feet square, limit 4 men	None	Do.	Do.	Do.
1870	80 feet square per man	Do.	Do.	40 feet per man, limit 6 men	Do.	Do.	Do.	For 4 men 250 feet by 200 feet to 400 feet by 400 feet	1 to 25 acres of old or abandoned ground—rent £2 per acre	Do.

E.

To the Gold Fields Inquiry Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to submit the following for your consideration. First, in compliance with foot-note for circular, I may state that my experience in alluvial mining in all its phases, from surfacing to deep wet sinking, extends over a period of seventeen years, having followed no other occupation since I arrived in Victoria, in 1853. I have worked on most of the Gold Fields of that Colony—being one of that numerous class who never like to lose the chances held out by a new rush. I have therefore had every opportunity of observing how the different rules worked. I left Victoria for the Grenfell Rush, in '66, and have since been on the Queensland Gold Fields; I therefore feel myself competent to offer to the Commission a few suggestions that I trust will not be altogether fruitless. Without going into particulars, I will simply state that the existing Regulations are very faulty, and endeavour to point out what I think will be an improvement. Starting with the Prospecting Rules, which gives for each miner in a prospecting claim, on the discovery of a new lead, at $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, 62 feet on the course of the lead; at 1 mile, 72 feet; at 3 miles, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and at 7 miles, 100 feet. When I point out that the leads of gold, as a rule, are narrow, and comparing these with the claim of 80 feet for one miner on a discovered lead, we very naturally ask where is the inducement for prospecting. The greatest objection to these Rules is the obnoxious clause compelling a prospector to have not less than four miners employed on his claim, as I pointed out in a letter to the *Mail*, in February last,—that when a claim will only pay wages (and it is a good claim that will), it becomes an injustice, and loses that incentive which should always be held out to a prospector. I suggest the following awards, as more likely to meet with the approbation of the miners:—For any miner or party of miners discovering a new lead of gold shall be entitled to the following sized claim; under 1 mile, 200 feet by 200 feet; over 1 and not less than 2, 300 by 300 feet; exceeding 2 and not less than 3 miles, 400 by 400 feet; exceeding 3 and not less than 4 miles, 500 by 500 feet; exceeding 4 and not less than 5 miles, 600 by 600 feet. I have made the claims square, but if any objections should be found to the quantity in acres, they could be reduced to a maximum width of 300 feet, without making any difference to its value as a reward claim. Base-line pegs should be deemed sufficient for all prospecting purposes until payable gold was discovered, when the claim should be pegged off and registered. For the term "not less than" I have substituted "under"; for I hold that it is just as difficult to discover a new lead at 500 yards as it is at 1 mile, and any such discovery should be entitled to an extended claim. Prospecting claim on declared lead:—For any miner or party of miners discovering payable gold $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile ahead of last golden hole, shall be entitled to a double claim for every miner employed in such prospecting claim, so long as the number does not exceed six, with a width of 200 feet—this I take to be the meaning of the existing Rules, differently

differently expressed. Lost or abandoned lead,—200 feet by 200 feet to be awarded for the discovery of such lead. Prospecting claim on quartz reefs:—Any miner or party of miners discovering a payable reef not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from any other payable reef shall be entitled to 200 feet on the course of the reef as a reward claim, and an additional 40 feet for every miner employed therein, with a width of 400 feet, 200 feet each side of the shaft or base line, and to be entitled to all the gold, whether surface or otherwise, that shall be deposited within such boundaries. Ordinary claims 40 feet per man on the course of the reef, by a width of 400 feet; the names of the shareholders, with No. of miner's right, and where issued, to be posted on a conspicuous part of the claim; when the reef is laid off by Commissioner or other officer, the shareholders to answer to their names so posted. This would prevent miners and others from holding double shares, and entering false Nos. to the names of absentees, which is often done under the existing Rules. The same conditions to be fulfilled for holding their claim as in alluvial, in addition to those already provided for, and no claim should be exempted from such conditions unless the party holding the claim had expended three months labour on it, when they should be entitled to register for a period not exceeding three months. I have not had much experience in creek and river-bed workings; but from what I have heard from others, do not consider 30 feet per man sufficient: I would offer every inducement in the shape of a reward claim to prospectors for the discovery of such workings. With respect to frontage and block claims, I advocate frontage irrespective of depth. I was on Ballarat in '55, before the frontage system came into operation, and have worked in the district since, and found it to work well. I am not aware that there was any more than two frontage districts in Victoria, Ballarat, and Beechworth; these being exceptions to the general character of the other Gold Fields,—the leads being narrow and deep. The only objection I remember to have heard against frontage is that where the leads consist of an irregular run of wide patches, or a series of narrow runs with blank ground between, the frontage system could not be well introduced, and I fully concur in such an opinion. From what I have heard of Lambing Flat, it resembles the Victorian Gold Fields more than any other in New South Wales, consequently an exception; but where the leads are narrow and confined in one channel, I advocate frontage from the surface, and from what I have seen and heard of the leads in this Colony, I believe the system could be introduced, and would be far preferable to the block claims. If this should become the law, I consider the present size claim in dry ground large enough, but would suggest an additional 10 feet per man in wet sinking. Shepherding indispensable, except all those within six claims of the last hole on the gutter. If we are still to have block claims, I should like to see them 50 feet per man by a uniform depth of 100 feet; the term "by" to be clearly defined in the explanatory terms, as the miners at present always mark the longest measurement on the course of the lead, which I take to be irregular. In wet sinking, 60 feet per man by 120 feet. I am not altogether opposed to leasing; I only object to new ground, and all such ground as can be worked by the individual miner with appliances that he can bring to bear upon it, such as whips or whims. Any ground from superabundance of water or great depth requiring machinery and heavy outlay, I have no objections to be leased, as well as old and abandoned ground, quartz reefs, and river beds in any quantity from 1 to 50 acres, rent £100 per acre. As they, the leaseholders, are the best judges how the ground should be worked, no impediment should be thrown in their way by subjecting them to a lot of useless conditions; but a lease should become forfeited if it remained unworked for a certain time. Application for lease in alluvial and old workings:—Any party applying for lease shall post in a conspicuous part of the block to be applied for, and at the Post Office, notice of such application, and if no objection is lodged within seven days the application to be granted; but should any objections be lodged, a day to be set apart for the hearing of such objections, and if found valid the application to be refused. Officer to decide disputes. Any Gold Fields that should be deemed of sufficient importance to have a resident Magistrate, such Magistrate, with the aid of four Assessors (each party choosing two) to decide mining disputes; the disputing party each depositing £2 in the hands of the Magistrate, and the losers to forfeit their deposit, which shall go towards paying the Assessors 10s. each for their services, and their decision to be final; on less important places the Senior-constable to act with Assessors. This is the only means I can suggest to prevent unscrupulous jumping; if it entailed a pecuniary loss they would think twice before they ran the risk, especially when men chosen from amongst the miners were to decide the case. I cannot suggest any improvement on the present mode of securing tenure to the miner. Registration would be useless unless it was intended to release him from complying with the present conditions, and that would be a dangerous principle to introduce; we should have too many illustrations of the dog in the manger. I consider the present rules regulating a miner's title to the ground all that can be desired. Framing Regulations:—I consider that, with the voluminous evidence that the Commission will have at their command on all the different branches of mining, a code of Regulations could be drawn up that would be both satisfactory to the miners and advantageous to the whole mining interests; with such a code of laws I would sooner see it entrusted to the Executive Government than any other body. What the miners want is a simple and liberal code of Regulations; this once obtained, we should want neither Mining Department (which I believe is abolished in Victoria) or Mining Boards, which everybody was getting sick of. Should this still be impracticable (which I fail to see), I would prefer one central Elective Board representing the whole mining interests.

I remain, &c.,
JNO. PAGE.

Bingers,
12 December, /70.

F.

At a meeting of miners held at Junction Point, Tuena, on 8th December, 1870, for the purpose of answering certain questions submitted by the Gold Fields Inquiry Commission, the following answers were arrived at:—

- 1st. The meeting are unanimous that the present Gold Fields Act is altogether unsuitable, and should be abolished.
- 2nd. There should be a distinct Department of Mines, with a responsible Minister at its head.
- 3rd. The meeting are of opinion that there should be Central Elective District Boards; that the framing of Regulations should be left to these Boards. The Boards to be composed of one representative from each locality, and to be elected by the miners of that locality.
- 4th. For the better administration of the laws, it should be compulsory for the Commissioner to visit the different Gold Fields at stated times. That the Central Board should be the Court of Appeal from the Commissioner's decision.
- 5th. The meeting are opposed to jumping; that in lieu thereof, should a party taking up ground not occupy within four clear days, any person may give information to the Mining Registrar that such ground is not taken up according to Regulations; that there should be a fine inflicted, or a forfeiture of said ground to the informer. To secure tenure, we consider registration and pegging sufficient.
- 6th. This meeting are in favour of leases on quartz reefs, or old or abandoned ground, limiting the leases to 5 acres, at £1 stg. per acre, employing one man to each acre until the ground is proved payable or otherwise.
- 7th. That in the event of a Central Elective Board being formed, the areas of claims to be left to such Board; but that prospectors of any description should be liberally dealt with.
- 8th. On account of the short notice given of this meeting, and the importance of this matter, we would suggest that the question of water rights, &c., should be left to the Central Board.

At a later discussion, conclusions were come to with reference to areas of claims, viz.:—A prospecting claim on a quartz-reef, 100 yards; to be worked at the option of the prospector, and to hold an additional ordinary claim for each mate to the number of six; such claims to be represented by each shareholder in the usual way. An ordinary block claim on quartz, 30 yards for each man to the number of six men.

G.

To the Gold Fields Inquiry Commission.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the following opinion upon the Gold Fields Act and Regulations for your consideration:—

- 1.—The present Gold Fields Act, I think, works well, except those clauses having reference to Justices of the Peace. I object to Justices of the Peace having any power in mining matters, upon the following ground, that Justices of the Peace in general have no knowledge on mining disputes, and are totally unfit to adjudicate.
- 2.—I am of opinion that there is no necessity for a Department of Mines.

3.—

- 3.—I am in favour of all Regulations being framed by the Executive Government; but I think it would be advisable for Government, previous to making any Regulations, to notify their intentions by gazetting the same, and giving the miners a chance of suggesting any by-laws that might be suitable for the district they may reside in.
- 4.—All disputes to be settled by arbitration. I would here suggest that Clerks of Petty Sessions be empowered to administer the oath and take evidence, the arbitrators to have power to call upon the nearest Justice of Peace to enforce their decision if required.
- 5.—I am in favour of all alluvial claims being held by posting of notice and name of shareholders; quartz claims all shareholders to register.
- 6.—*Leases.* I am decidedly against leasing on any new ground or quartz reefs. I think leases might be taken up in old and abandoned ground, or old and abandoned quartz reefs, to enable speculators to bring on machinery, but in new ground it has a tendency to monopolize.
- 7.—*Areas of claims.* I think the present areas of claims in new alluvial and quartz to be large enough, but in rivers and creeks I would be in favour of a larger extent of ground, say 20 yards per man along the stream, by the width of bed or from high-water-mark to high-water-mark; old and worked ground, 25 yards per man along the stream by the width of the bed.
- 8.—*Water rights.* Present mode of obtaining water rights good to a certain extent; but to prevent monopoly I would allow no race except exceeding 10 miles in length to be permitted to take more than four heads of water, but for every mile exceeding 10 in length an additional head for each additional mile. As Regulations stand, there is nothing to prevent any miner to take up twenty heads of water, though the expenses of cutting a race may be a mere trifle.
- 9.—The Regulations in general are very faulty; there is nothing stated how abandoned head-races, tail-races, and dams are to be taken possession of—no protection for cutting a tail-race through another party's claim, which have to be done in river and creek work. The present size of prospecting claims too small; the present registration fee too high, and, finally, the Regulations to be more explicit.

In concluding, I beg to state that I have been mining for fifteen years; five years in the Ovens District, Victoria, and ten years on Kiandra. I have four times been elected a member of Local Court, and was a member of the Kiandra Appeal Court for four years.

I am, &c.,
J. EASTWOOD.

Kiandra, December 14th, 1870.

H.

Reedy Flat,
September 14, 1870.

Gentlemen,

We have the honor to submit to you, for the information of the Gold Fields Commission, the opinions of the miners and residents in this locality, as taken at a Public Meeting, held on Tuesday, 13th September, 1870, on the different points submitted in your circular of the 1st August:—

- 1st point.—The Gold Fields Act and Regulations, as at present in existence, taken in their entirety, do not meet the requirements of the mining population.
- 2nd point.—That a separate Department of Mines, with a responsible Minister at its head, is requisite.
- 3rd point.—That Local Elective Boards would be most beneficial.
- 4th point.—That the laws be administered by a Commissioner, elected by the miners in the locality which he adjudicates in. The revenue to be collected as at present. Disputes to be settled by Assessors, with appeal to Court of Mines.
- 5th point.—That the present mode of registration be adhered to.
- 6th point.—Leases to be granted in abandoned ground from one (1) to ten (10) acres, at 5s. per acre. Leaseholder to employ (2) two men per acre, with an allowance of two (2) men for every hundred (£100) expended. The above system causes ground to be worked that might otherwise lay idle for years, and enables the miner to make a home for himself and family.
- 7th point.—Prospecting area to be doubled. New alluvial as stated in present Act. Old alluvial, river, and creek, double the present size of claims.
- 8th point.—Mode of obtaining water, and conditions of granting such rights, to be the same as specified in Gold Fields Act of 1866.
- 9th point.—That surveyor's fee be paid when his services are required, and not to be included in the leasing fee, as at present. The surveyor to be authorized to demand and receive the said fees from applicant. Registration fee to be reduced. A distinction to be made between head and tail races, as the same rules are not applicable to both.

We have, &c.,
M. O'CONNELL.
W. WORKMAN.

I.

The President and Members of the Royal Gold Fields Commission.

Gentlemen,

We the undersigned, the Deputation appointed by the miners of the Quondong, Stewart's Gully, and vicinity, numbering fully two-thirds of the mining population of the Tyagong Gold Field, to give evidence relative to Gold Fields Act and Regulations, and management of the Gold Fields generally, hereby express our thanks to the Government for appointing a Commission, the greater part practically acquainted with mining.

We beg, gentlemen, to congratulate you on the cordial reception you have met with from all the residents of the Gold Fields you have visited.

We hope your visit to this Gold Field will be duly appreciated, and be productive of much benefit to the mining community in general.

Judging by report, we feel confident you perfectly understand what is requisite for the advancement and further development of the Gold Fields, as also the technical phases in gold-mining matters; we therefore hope the Government will retain your valuable services in framing forthcoming Act and Regulations, as it is on the wisdom of these Regulations (more than on the mode of administering them) that the material progress of this important industry depends.

And finally, we hope the object of the Commission will be crowned with ultimate success, and benefit thereby the whole Colony.

Quondong, 15th October, 1870.

We remain, &c.,
JAMES EAGAR.
ROBERT STEWART.
ROBERT BLAIR.
WM. KEATING.
WM. PHILIPS.
HUGH LOCKREY.
WM. SMALL.
JOHN M'GRATH.

Answers to Questions in Circular of Gold Fields Inquiry Commission.

1. I don't consider the Gold Fields Act of 1866 generally unsuitable. Its objectionable clauses are those giving jurisdiction in mining disputes to Justices of the Peace, and that constituting Petty Sessions Court of Appeal. Justices, unless resident on Gold Fields, and connected with mining, are not likely to know—nor likely to want to know, anything about mining laws and technicalities; and unless above the average standard of Justice of the Peace intelligence and ability, can't readily be made to know anything about them, and consequently their interference can hardly fail to be unsatisfactory. On the other hand, if miners (as is the case at Kiandra), they will be more or less interested, directly or indirectly, in most cases of dispute, and their decisions will be given (or at least people will believe so) as their own interests require, or as their predilections or prejudices influence them. The present Regulations are very imperfect, besides being vague, conflicting, and ambiguous, and therefore require to be thoroughly revised and carefully reconstructed.

2. The establishment of a separate Department of Mines would be beneficial to the mining interest. I don't think that a responsible Minister at its head would be an advantage, or add to its efficiency.

3. The framing of Regulations should be entrusted to the Executive, and, in the event of a Department of Mines being established, to that Department. Elective Boards would be useless.

4. The best and most efficient means of administering Gold Field or any other Laws is by paid officials. I have never witnessed the operation of any other system on Gold Fields until, with the Act of 1866, the Justice of Peace system was introduced. Each day of the last four years has strengthened my conviction of its being an utter failure,—of its being most unsuitable, inefficient, and regarded with dislike and suspicion by the miners; but as it is hardly practicable to have a sufficient staff of officials to manage all the Gold Fields, perhaps some system might be devised for settling mining disputes by arbitration—no appeal.

5. A system of uniform registration would probably give additional security to tenure of claims. To prevent "jumping" there should be a Regulation to this effect:—When any miner shall consider that any claim, or part of a claim, which is occupied either by being worked or by registration in reserve, is illegally occupied, he shall peg off such ground as he thinks himself entitled to, and post notice thereon of his taking up such spare or abandoned ground, and shall where practicable give notice to the occupants of such ground of his contesting their right to occupy it; but he shall not enter upon and work such ground until he shall have obtained an order from the Court appointed to decide mining disputes.

6. I see no objection to leases of auriferous ground being granted under the same conditions as at present and at the same rent; but no greater area than 20 acres should be granted in new ground of any description, not more than 3,000 yards of river. To prevent new Gold Fields being monopolized by leaseholders, no second lease should be granted nor application allowed for six months after the working of any lease by its full complement of men shall have been commenced, within half a mile of such lease; after six months, these restrictions to cease. The advantages arising from a system of leasing are, inducement to investment of capital, and the rent being so much to the good of the Treasury.

7. Areas of claims. Prospecting, double of ordinary claims. New alluvial, as at present. Old and worked, double. River and Creek, double. Quartz, as at present.

8. I can't suggest any improvement as to mode of obtaining water-rights, unless that permits might be granted at once, on application, to which course I see no objection, and believe it would save trouble and inconvenience. The owner of a water-right should have a right to the water after using it, until it reaches any river or creek or natural watercourse. Should any inducements, &c. ? None.

9. Regulations are required for defining tail races, and right to cut them through other claims or occupied ground, for mode of application for abandoned races, also abandoned reservoirs. Races and reservoirs, when not used owing to scarcity or absence of water, should be registered in reserve.

Kiandra, 13th December, 1870.

H. W. KENTISH.

Eighteen years resident on various Gold Fields, eight on Ovens District, Victoria, and ten in New South Wales—chiefly on Kiandra; one year Member of Local Court, Beechworth, five years Member of Appeal Court, Kiandra.

L.

THE following resolutions were passed at a public meeting of miners residing on the Stony Creek Gold Field, held on Saturday 27th of August, 1870.

1st. That the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations are unsuitable as a whole to meet the requirements of the mining community.

2nd. That a separate Department of Mines, with a responsible Minister at its head, would be the most advantageous to the proper management of the mining interest.

3rd. That Local Courts should be established, to frame their own Rules and Regulations in their respective Gold Fields (districts), the members to be elected annually by the miners. The Chairman of such Court to be elected annually by the miners, not by the members of the Court; such Chairman to be eligible for re-election, and to be a paid official. To call and conduct the meetings of such Court, but not to vote, or have anything to do in making the Rules and Regulations. The Chairman of such Court should be made a Mining Justice of the Peace, to cease at the expiration of his chairmanship.

4th. That if the Chairman of the Local Courts was made a Mining Justice he would be the most fit person to administer the Laws affecting the Gold Fields, and the Mining Registrar should collect the revenue, issue miners' rights, licenses, &c.; he should be a local official; the miner's right should be reduced to 5s. per annum, and the miners should have one month's grace at the commencement of each year.

5th. That all mining disputes in the first instance should be settled by arbitration.

6th. That it is necessary Courts of Appeal should be established to secure the ends of justice. The Chairman of the Local Court to be Chairman of such Appeal Court, and to have power to summon three or five competent persons to act as special jurymen. The Chairman to direct them as to the law, accept their verdict and carry it out.

7th. That the present system sufficiently provides against jumping, by the rule that if ground is unworked or unregistered for a period of three clear days, it should be forfeited.

8th. The present system of registration is an imposition, and so would a uniform system be unjust and inconvenient; the only registration necessary is water rights, sites for machinery, transfers, and reserved holdings.

9th. That leases should not be allowed in new ground, and not exceeding two acres in old ground, and at a rental of £1 per acre, and four men to the acre. Labour to be commenced in such lease within the same period as is allowed in ordinary claims.

10th. That the present area of claims are too large in new ground. We suggest the following areas:—In dry alluvial ground, under 60 feet sinking, one miner, 40 x 40, and each additional miner the same proportion; over 60 feet, one miner, 50 x 50, &c.; in wet alluvial ground, under 60 feet, one miner, 50 x 50, &c.; ditto over 60 feet, one miner, 60 x 60, &c.; old and previously worked ground, under 60 feet, one miner, 70 x 70, &c., &c.; ditto over 60 feet, one miner, 90 x 90, &c., &c. Quartz claims and river claims the same as at present. Extended claims may be allowed to the extent of one claim for every £25 expended (either labour or capital) in tunnelling, cutting races for sluicing, or drainage, &c., &c.; and where machinery is employed (either horse or steam), one claim for every £50 expended.

11th. That the present mode of application and obtaining water rights are sufficient, but there should be a more secure tenure given with the grants of prior holdings. But sites for dams and machinery should not be allowed on ground known to contain gold, if objected to by a number of miners of four times the number of the applicants, and that no Government aid be given to persons taking water on the Gold Fields.

12th.

12th. That a School of Mines would be of the utmost importance to the miners, one in each Gold Fields District; it would enable the miners to become acquainted with the various minerals, &c., which would benefit the Colony considerably in a commercial point of view, as there are oftentimes minerals of great value lost through not knowing them.

13th. That there should be a geological survey made of the Colony, that the Government may be enabled to reserve from sale mineral lands, much of which are purchased at present, to the great detriment of the mining community, and considerable loss to the Revenue. Such officers conducting the survey should collect all facts, and solicit the opinions of some of the most practical miners in their respective localities.

14th. That the following persons be appointed a Committee to carry out the intentions and opinions of the miners on this Gold Field:—Messrs. Robert M'Dowell, Richard Priest, and Elijah Williams.

W. R. BYRON,
Chairman.

M.

Ironbarks, December 5th, 1870.

To the Gentlemen of the Royal Gold Commission, &c.

We have the honor to forward, for your perusal, a few statements and opinions with reference to the Gold Fields Inquiry:—

1st. We consider that some of the clauses in the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations may be adopted advantageously; others quite the reverse, such as deal with the management, settlement of disputes, Courts of Appeal, areas of claims, prospecting grants, registration fees, and leases.

2nd. We consider a separate Department of Mines would facilitate any correspondence appertaining to the Gold Fields, or grievances, promptness in the proclamation of new Gold Fields, or any other matter that may be brought under its notice. The present system under the Lands Department oftentimes causes considerable delay in all matters in connection with the Gold Fields.

3rd. With reference as to who shall make the Regulations, the Government has failed to make them either satisfactory or beneficial to the mining interest, and entirely unsuitable to the requirements of the miners; in fact, every subsequent Act and Regulations have been worse than its predecessor. A central elective Board would be both expensive and unsatisfactory to the miners, for men would get elected through the large Electorates who would not study the interests of the miners, especially as they would be paid for their services; for large populated Gold Fields would have the majority of votes, and Regulations would be made to suit some one Gold Field having an excess of population, to the injury of several districts where there are a number of small Gold Fields having a scattered population. There would be no guarantee that such an elective Board would act conscientiously; therefore, we consider that local Boards would be most likely to make Regulations to suit their own districts; they would be in a better position of becoming acquainted with the views of the miners in their respective districts, and likewise every day's discussion would open some new feature in mining; they would also be acquainted with the features of the district, the nature of the ground in their localities, the various seasons, the different modes of mining in their own district, and the requirements of the miners; besides, living in the district, they would be the more likely to do their duty, and if the Chairman of the local Court was a paid official, say, £150 per annum, he could act as Secretary, and attend to any other matter in his own district; and if made a Mining Justice he would be the most fit person to administer the Law in such local Court district. And if he was elected annually by the miners, separate from the other members of the Court, and subject to re-election, he would be the more likely to discharge his duty fairly and honestly.

4th. We consider the local Mining Registrar would be the most fit person to collect the Revenue, issue miners' rights, business licenses, &c., but he should appoint a time to visit the several places in his district. As frequently the miners are subjected to great inconvenience in having to travel several miles to find the Registrar absent from his office through various causes, perhaps for some days, especially as the Registrars are police officers.

5th. We consider that arbitration is far the best mode of settling mining disputes; either a Magistrate as umpire, or one appointed by the arbitrators with consent of the suitors. The advantage of cases being decided by arbitrators is that each person could appoint his own arbitrator, and every case would be fully argued by persons having a thorough knowledge of mining in all its branches; every case in dispute the diggers are in the habit of discussing all the *pro's* and *con's*. The present method of settling disputes is very unsatisfactory either by Justices of the Peace or Commissioners. Suitors and witnesses are oftentimes intimidated, and the cases seldom clearly represented, and oftentimes suitors are snubbed by these functionaries for asking questions bearing on their cases, whilst they themselves oftentimes put questions entirely irrelevant to cases in dispute, sometimes through ignorance, and often with a view to bamboozle the witnesses. The gentlemen that are adjudicating at present consider it a degradation to call assessors to their aid; besides, the present mode of calling assessors is both unjust and injurious, for a Magistrate according to the present law summons four persons having miners' rights and two are drawn by ballot. It frequently happens that two are drawn in favour of the same party, which would be of consideration in awarding damages or costs. And again, such Justice shall demand and receive £1 as payment for assessors previous to hearing the case; and it frequently does occur that a suitor has not got a pound, therefore is obliged to put up with difficulties without demanding assessors. If each party had the privilege of choosing their own it would remedy the evil, for they would make their own arrangement and would only be subject to costs. The clause giving Commissioners powers to make temporary regulations arms them with an arbitrary power. It has come under our notice, where a Commissioner has acted as applicant, witness and judge, and at some recent cases of investigation, when the Commissioner's attention was called to the Law, we were quietly informed by that functionary that he was the Law: therefore Acts and Regulations are useless as a guide to the miners if such is to be the case.

6th. As Courts of Appeal are necessary to secure the ends of justice, and to act as a check against the lower tribunals, we consider the best mode of establishing Courts of Appeal is that there should be one in each Gold Fields District, so that the miners could have easy access to it, and with as little expense as possible. The present is a great injustice to the miners, and in every way unsatisfactory. The judgment of £3 in an appeal case is exorbitant; it should be sufficient that if the same rules were adopted as in the District Court which would meet with the exigencies of the case, therefore where Courts of Appeal are established, the Chairman of the Local Court (if any) should be Chairman; if no Local Court then a Chairman should be elected by the miners (disinterested) should be summoned to act as special jurymen.

7th. We consider the only provision against jumping necessary is the present system, for if ground is unoccupied or unregistered for three clear days it should be forfeited. If it was not for forfeiting and jumping, parties would hold claims in several different places at the same time.

8th. We consider the only registration necessary is reserved holdings, sites for machinery, water privileges, and transfers. The present system is a gross injustice, and only tends to mulct the miner of a portion of his earnings on the one hand, and on the other to assist parties to monopolize ground which they never intend to work. Besides, at a late Commissioner's decision here, the miners were informed that they would have to renew their registers (whether they were working their holdings or not) every year the same as their miners' rights, which would be hard, especially as at present holders of dams and machinery have to make four different registers for one plant (*viz.*):—Sites for machinery dams, sources for supply, and sludge races. Uniform registration would be very unsatisfactory, because persons taking out claims working two or three days in shallow ground which would prove it, and, if not remunerative, they would have to remove to other places, numerous instances could be cited as a proof, therefore a uniform system of registration would be very unsatisfactory. As in many instances miners have to travel perhaps twenty miles to the Registrar's office, and in many instances the Registrar being absent and the journey has to be performed two or three times.

9th. We consider leasing is another method of monopolizing ground, and only encourages persons taking up claims for the purpose of speculation, and in a number of instances keeping the ground dormant, therefore, the *bonâ fide* miner is deprived having access to it, and it is kept in this state perhaps till after the miners have left the district; therefore if the leased ground had been opened to the public, in numerous instances if the ground had been taken out in ordinary claims it would have proved remunerative. If a *bonâ fide* miner takes up a claim prospecting it, and finds gold, some loafer applies for a lease alongside, gets it, then registers 3 months for machinery to be erected; none arrives; renews the register another 3 months; none arrives, nor never intended to be erected; or perhaps registered for some other paltry excuse, and held for 6 or 12 months and never a pick put in the ground. We have numerous instances of these transactions occurring in this district. And again, if a lease of several acres, a shaft sunk or a tunnel drove, and should that solitary shaft or tunnel not be remunerative after 12 months or 2 years it is abandoned, and every probability of payable gold being in the ground leased. As a proof of this,

in

in one of the basalt hills in this locality eight men applied for a lease, and had it granted (although objected to by forty-eight miners). After holding it for a considerable time not making it pay, they abandoned it, and it was taken up in 120 feet claims for four men; the said ground found constant employment for fifty men upwards of two years, exclusive of horses and drays.

10th. We consider that the present size of claims is too large in shallow ground, and 80 x 80 feet for one man is far too much in any sinking under 60 feet. The present rules are unjust, as two men can hold only 8,000 feet, or an area equal to one claim and a quarter, according to the area allowed to one man; and four men are allowed 32,000 feet, equal to five men's ground, which is in every way a gross injustice, considering the majority of horse-puddling machines are worked by two men, and also by far the largest quantity of alluvial gold is got by this process. Each man—whether two or four—should be allowed the same proportion per man. We think the requirements of the miners would be best met by a sliding-scale in the areas of claims; that is, increase the areas of claims as the depth of sinking increases; for it is unreasonable to suppose that a person having a surface-claim should have the same area as the person having to sink 100 or 150 feet, and in numerous instances takes three months to reach the auriferous drifts, whilst the former could work two or three claims out in the time. The smaller the claims, in reason, the more the yield of gold from the different fields, and the ground was more efficiently worked, although there might be more labour thrown away; but still, when claims were only 20 feet per man, every person, when he marked out a claim, sank on it immediately, being afraid his claim would be worked by the adjoining parties; but as soon as the areas of claims were increased, the obnoxious system of shepherding began, which was introduced from Victoria, and has been of great injury to the Gold Fields, and encouragement to the rowdies and loafers. We also consider there should be no frontage under 100 feet; and also the limiting of parties is unfair,—if one person likes to work by himself, let him, and if fifty like to unite, let them, provided the ground taken up is fully represented by the complement of men. In the marking of claims, if the number of mates should, by some misfortune, not be on the ground at the time of marking, another person may step in, if he is a blackfellow,—which is an injustice for a party of men to be compelled to have mates entirely useless. If a Manager can take up a certain area of ground on behalf of a Company, why not one miner have the privilege to mark a claim for himself and mates? We have seen a miner deprived of his share in a claim through the misfortune of having left his miner's right at home, although the book was produced as proof he had it; but then, if any claim marked out by one miner is not fully represented within forty-eight hours after marking, let another take possession of the vacant shares. In prospecting claims, let larger areas be given as rewards to prospectors, but the limiting of time annuls the grant, for oftentimes it takes a longer time to sink a shaft than is allowed at present. If one miner chooses to go prospecting, let him have the same area as if there were ten. It is unfair for a man to spend a considerable time prospecting, and, on finding payable gold, for another to step in and share the fruits of his labours. We suggest the following areas:—Quarter of a mile, 100 x 100 feet; half a mile, 200 x 200 feet; one mile, 300 x 300 feet, &c.

11th. In obtaining water-rights, when grants are given there should be some specified area fixed by the Regulations, especially in sources of supply for dams and reservoirs and where storm-water has to be collected, and also stated distances from said dams. This would prevent many disputes, and also prevent monopoly. We consider that some better security should be given to prior holders of dams and machinery, if such prior holding is worked or upheld. As the law is at present, any persons having a prior holding of a water-right and machinery must put up with any inconvenience or loss, no matter at what cost his plant was erected, if a second applicant for a water-right below demanded the prior holder to dispose of any discharge or refuse from his machinery; therefore one or two individuals may deprive or put a hundred to considerable expense. Some short time previous, a proprietor of a quartz-crushing machine, about six-horse power, although he only found employment for six men, yet there were twelve-horse puddling machines had to be removed or ordered not to work, at the instance of this one machine proprietor, although the puddling machines found employment for thirty men. Again, in a decision given by the Commissioner on the 7th of August last, at the instance of two men, fifty individuals were deprived of a living, with claims and machinery, and subjected to much inconvenience and considerable expense in erecting fresh work, which might have been avoided without injury to any one. It would be only fair that some provision should be made in the Regulations that any subsequent holder of a grant should assist the prior holder to erect any works that may benefit himself; this would prevent the former putting the latter to any unnecessary expense.

12th. We consider a School of Mines (or a Branch) if established, would be of great utility in every Gold Fields District, with a number of geological and mineralogical specimens, and also some works on the subject. Such an establishment would enable the miners and others to become acquainted with the numerous metals and minerals of the Colony, their value and their uses; it could be established at a comparative trifling cost.

13th. We consider that a geological survey and the Colony mapped would be of the utmost importance to the mining interest, and a thing much needed; it would enable the various Governments to make accurate mineral reserves. At present, if a prospecting party finds gold, the Commissioner makes his report, and the boundaries of a Gold Field are proclaimed, and oftentimes some of the richest mineral lands are excluded out of such boundaries, and lands not containing any minerals are included; as is the case in this as well as other districts. The purchasing of large areas of land seems to be detrimental to the mining interest; but there should be more inducement to the miners to enable them to purchase small homesteads on the Gold Fields; by growing their own produce it enables them to persevere in carrying on mining in a more systematic manner, and gives them special interest in the localities they reside in. It is the purchase of land by the pastoral lessees that is injurious, as they apply to the Land Agent to put isolated blocks of from 40 acres and upwards up by auction, and the land is oftentimes bought before it is generally known by the public. These gentlemen purchase these blocks with a view of intruding on the lands set apart for pasturage for the stock of the miners. And also many favourable spots are applied for making dams for the watering of large flocks of sheep, &c., such being registered for domestic purposes. And if the miners object to them they are quietly informed by gentlemen adjudicating that the land was unoccupied, therefore the objections are not sustainable; if not occupied at the present, it may be at a very early period. In many instances the miners have been debarred extending their operations through the aforesaid causes. We consider that all applications to purchase lands on the Gold Fields, notices should be posted on the said land, and on the Post Office and the nearest Court House, one month previous to the making of applications; then the miners would be in a position to object to such applications, and also to prove whether the land contained gold or not, or whether it was beneficial to the mining interest.

We have, &c.,

ELIJAH WILLIAMS.
ROBERT M'DOWELL.
RICHARD PRIEST.

N.

Dinner-time Creek,
Tumut River, 10 December, 1870.

The President, Royal Gold Commission, Sydney.

Sir,

Having been mining since 1853, and both seen and felt some of the errors of the present Gold Fields Regulations, I do myself the honor of forwarding you my ideas on some of them, with the alterations which I think would be beneficial. I would first begin by stating that nearly all the Regulations seem to turn upon the point that there is no other kind of work of any importance on Gold Fields except sinking; and I would, to make things clearer, divide the different branches of mining under the heads of—

River claims and first-class creek claims (requiring machinery, &c.)
Second-class creek claims (requiring ordinary tail-race).
Third-class " all other small creeks and wet gullies.
Alluvial first-class claims over 150 feet sinking.
" second-class " 50 " and under 150 feet.
" third-class " all sinking or stripping under 50 feet.
Ground-sluice creek claims, 150 or 200 yards, irrespective of the number of men.
" bank claims, 40 yards frontage by 100 yards.

I

I think it would be advisable to distinguish bank claims from creek claims, where the one ends and the other begins. I know a party of men spent several months blasting up a tail-race in the creek, a dispute arose, and the Commissioner confined the men who claim "the bed of the creek" to just where the water run in ordinary seasons—some 3 feet wide, all the rest he said was bank. I think that the bed of the creek, river, or gully, should extend as far as the water of the creek is level with the rock on each side.

I would suggest that the definition of the term "old workings" should include the words "or any ground previously taken up, tried, and abandoned," as, according to the present reading, no ground can be "old ground" unless a "number of shafts have been sunk and the greater part undermined," ignoring all the open work and cuttings made in creeks, rivers, gullies, and their respective banks. With respect to :—

No. 8.—When ground has been pegged off in excess "the occupant is entitled to claim his shaft" only, I would wish to see inserted the words "or claim from the face of his or their workings."

No. 15.—I would like to see that wilful misrepresentations in obtaining a registry be liable to penalties.

Nos. 40, 42, and 45 are not in unison. According to 42, "quartz-prospecting claims shall be subject to the same conditions as in the case of river claims."

No. 42.—Which allows a total measurement not exceeding twelve claims, but No. 45 limits the number of quartz claims to six.

No. 49.—I deem it very wrong to leave it at the option of the applicant for a water-right to claim an indefinite amount of ground on each side of his race; I think 8 feet ample, or say 20 feet on steep sidings.

No. 54.—The losing of a prior right from the simple fact of extending the race to another claim, I think is most prejudicial to race-cutting. I should like to see a clause making a water-right abandoned after a month's idleness, and the race itself jumpable, if not upheld within (say) three months.

With respect to the leasing system, I am in favour of it in all kinds of ground, under strong restrictions and penalties as regards labour, especially in new ground, and think the present rent little enough. I would have no delays in putting on the labour to test the ground—no shepherding, no waiting for the lease to come up, no holding back—keeping the surrounding claims in suspense or working blindly. I think a clause desirable, making it imperative (with fines) on leaseholders to return declarations monthly or quarterly as to their fulfilment of the conditions of their lease, for this reason,—if a leasing claim has not the required men employed it is no one's business in particular to interfere, for the man out of employment and wanting work has not the means to jump the ground, and with other persons simply lets the matter pass with a growl, whereas the declaration monthly or quarterly would be a rather serious thing for a leaseholder to make if he had not the full number of men engaged.

With respect to prospecting claims, I think some alterations desirable, as the present Regulations in a manner prohibit prospecting, or at least hold out really no encouragement to do so, so far as one, two, or three men are concerned, as it is necessary in all cases to keep four men continuously. Thus the extra claims are no great benefit, as when one, two, or three men prospect and find gold, mates or wages men must be taken on at once to make up the number. I think this wrong; let men prospect, and if he or they strike gold give them double or treble claims for finding it, but let them reap the benefit of their perseverance and luck without being compelled to take on men; for however strict I would be with leased ground on the point of labour engaged, I think that a prospecting claim is differently situated; by leaving it to the option of the prospector it would give greater encouragement, as at present if a man finds anything it is mates or wages men directly.

With respect to lease ground, I think the allowance on expenditure is unfair—extremely so. If a draught horse is used (at a cost of £20 at the very outside), he stands as two men; if a machine costs £100, it is of the same value; the same with a dam, tail-race, &c. Now, when the claim is worked out, the horse and machine are of a certain value, and can be sold possibly at the original cost, but for the tail-race, &c., &c., no one can get a shilling back for their outlay, yet all are placed on the same footing. To equalize this, I think that as machinery, horses, &c., are saleable after the claim is worked out or abandoned, and head races once cut are always worth something, let the amount be (say) one man for every £50; but with respect to labour, tools, powder, &c., expended opening up a claim (which is totally lost for good), I would make the allowance three or four men to every £100.

Under the present Regulations, if men cut a head-race at a cost of £200, and they lease ground, their race represents four men every time, although they always have the value of their labour to sell; and again, a party leasing ground with a puddling machine, the two horses represent four men, although the horses can be worked lease after lease and then sold; but the party of men bringing up tail-races, cutting flood-ditches, &c., blasting for months (in my own case on Tumberumba, we were twenty-two months opening the claim), have but the same allowance for their outlay of £100, when they will not get a single shilling of it back again. I think this is detrimental to gold-mining, and only instance where there is any ground for the parrot cry about capitalist. In conclusion, I would wish to state that I have followed all branches of mining on my own account, or as wages-man, during the last eighteen years, and think that unless you have received similar ideas elsewhere, that some of them at least will be worth consideration.

I have, &c.,
ROBT. CROKER.

O.

At a public meeting of miners of the District of Windeyer, held at Pure Point, on 19th March last, to take into consideration the effect of the Mining Laws and Regulations now in operation, and to prepare suggestions for their amendment, in order to be in readiness for presentation to the Royal Commissioners,—nine gentlemen were appointed as a Committee to collect information and suggestions from the miners generally, and to report the result of their labours and inquiries at the next public meeting.

This Committee, after some considerable delay, occasioned by unavoidable absence, have so far concluded their labours as to be enabled to present to you, without any comment of their own, the following propositions and suggestions founded upon evidence received during the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, namely :—

That it is the opinion of the majority of the miners of this district that nearly all the sections of the Gold Fields Act are essential, and cannot be dispensed with.

That the Mining Regulations now in force need amendment, by the introduction of clauses more calculated to meet the requirements of the miners, and by the repeal of such as are objectionable.

That the following suggestions for the amendment of the Mining Regulations be submitted to the Royal Commissioners for their consideration :—

1st.—In regard to the prospecting claims in alluvial ground, it is stated in the present Regulations that the claim shall not exceed as follows—

At a distance from any claim then producing gold not less than half a mile.....	250 ft.	by 200 ft.
Exceeding half a mile, and not less than one mile.....	300 "	300 "
Exceeding one mile, and not less than three miles.....	350 "	300 "
Exceeding three miles, and not less than seven miles.....	400 "	400 "

After the claim shall have been so marked off, no fewer than four men must be kept continuously employed.

It will be observed by this clause, that there is no provision for three men, two men, or one man, who may be engaged in prospecting; although it frequently happens that when gold is so discovered, it is by a party of three or two men, and even by one man..

Therefore it is suggested that three men should have three-fourths, two men one-half, and one man one-fourth of the above-named measurement.

2nd.—

2nd.—According to the new Regulations the extent of a claim in new alluvial ground shall be as follows, namely :—

One miner, not exceeding.....	80 ft. by 80 ft.
Two miners ".....	80 " by 100 "
Three miners ".....	120 " by 160 "
Four miners ".....	160 " by 200 "

It will be observed in this case, that the measurement of 80 feet along a supposed lead will not give two men one inch more ground than is allowed for one; then, as regards the other measurements, which describe breadth, a liberal allowance of outside ground in this direction is in most cases useless.

It is therefore the opinion of this meeting that the following should be the extent of a claim in new alluvial ground, namely :—

For one miner, not exceeding	50 ft. long by 50 ft. in breadth.
" two miners ".....	100 " by 50 "
" three miners ".....	150 " by 50 "
" four miners ".....	200 " by 50 "

and that this would be a fair allowance of ground along a lead; and, as gold-bearing ground is generally narrow, 50 feet in breadth would be sufficient.

3rd.—In regard to old workings. In the new Regulations there is no provision for claims in the worked and abandoned ground, except under lease.

That in the opinion of this meeting, miners should be allowed to work old and abandoned ground in the usual way, and that the extent of a claim should be as follows, namely :—

For one miner, not exceeding... ..	100 ft. in length by 100 ft. in breadth.
" two miners ".....	200 " by 100 "
" three miners ".....	300 " by 100 "
" four miners ".....	400 " by 100 "

That on old and abandoned workings, where machinery, dams, or watercourses are required for the proper working of such ground, leases should be granted, if required, from one to any number of acres, not exceeding ten acres, on condition that such works be so erected. No dam or watercourse shall be so placed or formed by one party as to interfere with or injure the workings of another.

4th.—That any miner or miners may, by registration, retain possession for any time not exceeding twelve months of wash-dirt, cement, tailings, quartz, stone, or other auriferous substances, for the purpose of extracting gold therefrom, if lawfully obtained, provided that such substances be stacked, and a post be erected with the name or names of the owner or owners' address, and date of stacking, legibly painted thereon, no person to move or deface such post and notice. Any wash-dirt, quartz, or other substance not so stacked with such post and notice, shall be deemed to be abandoned and forfeited.

5th.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, in regard to mining disputes, that the present mode of dealing with them is very objectionable; that since the Sub-Commissioners have been dismissed, such disputes have to be referred to and settled by the nearest Police Magistrate, who has not the requisite knowledge and experience of mining affairs to qualify him for this duty. His judgments are generally arbitrary, capricious, and founded neither on rule nor reason; that the miners generally for a similar reason had but little confidence in the Sub-Commissioners, and they have still less in the Police Magistrate. Therefore, as a remedy it is now suggested that a Board of Arbitrators be instituted in such districts where required, to consist of three or five, to be elected yearly by the miners of such district; the qualification to vote to be the holding of a miner's right in force at the time of such election, to which Board all mining disputes shall be referred for examination and settlement; such decisions to be final. All such Boards of Arbitrators to be empowered by the Gold Fields Act to enforce their decisions in any Court of Petty Sessions, or in the nearest District Court. Compensation to the arbitrators to be provided at some given rate by the Act, to be paid by the non-suited party. The Act to empower any member of such Board to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, with any other power which the Legislature may deem requisite. That in case of the absence of any arbitrator from any appointed meeting of the Board, from illness or any other unavoidable cause, the arbitrators present at such meeting may proceed to appoint a competent person to act in the place of the absent member.

6th.—That grazing privileges be secured to the miners over 2 miles of ground in extent of breadth on each side of any Gold Field, the length to be equal to the length of such Gold Field, for the accommodation of their horses and cattle. Pastoral leases of ground extending within such boundary to be suspended so far as relates to such boundary.

7th.—That in regard to the expense of the miner's right, to which objection has been made in one quarter, and considering the privileges and protection it secures, it is the opinion of this meeting that the charge is a reasonable one, to which the miners cheerfully submit rather than incur the liability of having these advantages curtailed in any way.

8th.—In regard to leases.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the miners generally admit the soundness of the policy of giving reasonable encouragement for the outlay of capital for mining purposes on quartz reefs, but they strongly object to the allowance of so great an extent of ground under lease as that provided by the present Regulations; that they are opposed to monopoly in any form, for the reason that it is injurious to the miners and the general interests of the Colony. That while making such provision as may be sufficient to induce the outlay of capital, at same time it is nothing but justice to consider and provide encouragement to labour, which is the capital of the working man. In accordance with this view, it is the opinion of this meeting that leases on quartz reefs for 1 acre or any number not exceeding 5 acres will be sufficient for the end in view. Forty-eight yards along the base line or lead to be allowed for each acre taken up; four men per acre for every acre taken up to be continuously employed after the first crushing; but that until the party shall have commenced crushing, only one-half that number need be employed.

9th.—That leases should not be granted for new alluvial ground under any circumstances.

10th.—That no miner or miners should be liable to forfeiture of his or their claims on account of absence from the working of such claim or claims unless such absence exceed fourteen days, and not then if reasonable cause for the absence be assigned, as that arising from illness or superabundance of water.

11th.—That the charge of 2s. 6d. for each registration under the Regulations is too much; that 1s. in each case is considered to be sufficient.

At a public meeting of the miners held at Pure Point, on Wednesday, 16th November, the foregoing Report was read, and it was resolved unanimously,—“That it be adopted by this meeting, and that the Secretary be requested to forward the same to the Royal Commissioners.”

T. G. DENGATE, Chairman.

THOS. WALKER, Secretary.

P.

The President of the Gold Commission to Mr. Harold Maclean.

Gold Fields Commission Office,
99, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 7 December, 1870.

Sir,

While you were before the Commission as a witness, the following questions intended to have been put to you were inadvertently omitted. If you can spare time to answer them we shall feel obliged.

Question: In Regulations of 1858, the number of men who can take up claims together and work them as one block without amalgamation is limited—Can you explain the object of this limitation, and what advantages flow from it?

Question: No mention is made in any previous Regulation of any such limitation—Do you know whether any such limit was practically carried out by the Commissioners, or any encouragement held out to miners to work in small parties?

I have, &c.,
J. GEO. LONG INNES,
President, G. F. C.

REPLY.

Answer (1.) So far as I can recollect, the object was to prevent large claims being taken up upon new ground with facility. It was thought that the head of a large party would take up a claim of the description mentioned really for his hired men, though they might be ostensibly his partners. At that time the general body of the miners had a great prejudice against what they regarded as monopoly: it was their pressure that caused the Regulation. Personally, I do not think that I concurred in the policy of this and some few other Regulations of a restrictive tendency.

(2.) The Regulation was, as all others, carried out practically by the Commissioners in the Western District, and so, by placing impediments in the way of acquiring claims to a large number of miners, was in favour of small parties.

HAROLD MACLEAN.
8 Dec., /70.

Q.

M. H. Stephen, Esq., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, &c., &c., to J. G. L. Innes, Esq.

Elizabeth-street,
30 November, 1870.

My dear Innes,

I am afraid that the trifling assistance I might possibly afford to the Gold Commission would not justify my presenting myself before them as one worth the trouble of examining. I know little or nothing of the working of the Gold Fields, or of the Act regulating them, more than what I have gathered from the few cases in which I have been engaged professionally. You only expected, I believe, some opinion with reference to the tribunals which I might consider desirable to try disputes. I should certainly like to draw your attention to the question—whether any appeal by law exists from the decisions of the Justices acting as Commissioners, or from the Petty Sessions acting as Courts of Appeal to the Supreme Court. My own strong impression is that it was never intended that the Supreme Court should have any jurisdiction in such matters, but that the Courts provided by the Act should have exclusive and final jurisdiction. My opinion is that there is no right of appeal to the Supreme Court. I know that it has been exercised over and over again, but I am not aware that the point has ever been taken. Certainly the Act gives no such right, and it can only be supposed to be conferred by the "Justices Prohibition Acts of 1850 and 1853" (I use a compendious title), which I believe are utterly inapplicable to the case. I believe that it would be advisable to have no appeal, at least on the facts. The only way of bringing them before the Court is by affidavit. The affidavits on either side state the history of the disputes, the evidence given before the Justice, the evidence given before the Appeal Court, and other matters as well. It is a cumbersome, expensive proceeding. The facts, the evidence, the decisions, are seldom clearly to be ascertained, and the result is that, in nine cases out of ten, the Judges will not interfere with the decisions on the facts, but will confine themselves to deciding any legal point that may present itself, taking as a basis the view of the Court below as to the facts. Thus a great deal of expense and trouble is wasted. Without any disrespect to the Supreme Court, I think that, owing to their want of acquaintance with the practical working of the Gold Fields, the fewness of the cases that come before them, no opportunity being thus afforded of getting an insight into it, and the accepted understanding among miners, there are many chances against the Judges disposing of appeals satisfactorily; moreover, in ordinary times, the delay in obtaining decisions from the Court in Banc might often be ruinous to the miners. I think that every inducement should be given to settling disputes *on the spot* by regular Gold Commissioners, not by irresponsible Justices, visiting at uncertain times, and having little or no opportunity of understanding what they are about. These Gold Commissioners can be assisted by assessors, as by the present system. It may be desirable to have Courts of Appeal from their decisions. The present Courts will doubtless be condemned. I do not think that the District Courts will be satisfactory Courts of Appeal: they will ordinarily have enough to do with their criminal and civil trials. And though the evidence may be taken before them *vis à voce*, I think that they will be open to objections similar in character to those pointed out with reference to the Superior Courts. Moreover, it is doubtful whether the places of holding their Courts would suit the Gold Fields. I think that there should be Courts of Appeal specially for the Gold Fields, having no other Jurisdiction. These could travel about from one Field to another, or approaching as near as possible, holding sittings sufficiently often for the requirements of the miners. These Courts being devoted to the one object, and the Judges, acquiring by degrees familiarity with the questions brought before them, would secure the confidence of the miners. These Judges might have (and the Commissioners also) power, or might be compelled to state a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court, where the construction of a statute is involved. This would secure uniformity.

While writing, I may as well mention a difficulty that has occurred with respect to forfeitures of leases. Can the right be forfeited before any *actual issue* of the lease? See rules 77 *et seq.* In either case, does the lease by breach of condition become *ipso facto* forfeited so that others may take up the ground; or must the Crown, and who for the Crown, declare it forfeited? And can that declaration, if made, be revoked, as has been the case, I believe, by a Minister solicited thereto?

Rule 45 wants clearing up. Can A and B each take up thirty feet. The first sentence and the third have created a difficulty.

Yours, &c.,
M. H. STEPHEN.

R.

The Surveyor General to The Chairman of the Gold Commission.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 5 January, 1871.

Sir,

Some short time since I was requested to ascertain, for your information, the difference in level between the Murrumbidgee River and the Town of Young. I have succeeded in obtaining certain data which may suffice for your purpose, viz.:—The altitude of Young Cricket Ground, as determined by barometer, and which is approximate, is 1,500 feet; the altitude of Narandera, on the Murrumbidgee, determined by levelling which is reliable, is 1,740 feet, thus making Young Cricket Ground about 240 feet lower than the Murrumbidgee River at Narandera.

I have, &c.,
E. TWYNAM.
(For Surveyor General.)

S.

Mineral Resources of the Colony—The want of appreciation of them by the Public, and generally the inefficient means used for their development.

WE have thought it our duty, while travelling through the various Gold Fields, to learn as much as possible respecting the mineral resources of the various localities which we visited. Whenever we deemed we could afford the time, we inspected the mines personally, and examined miners and others as to the geological and mineralogical features of the country; in many instances making a point of going down the shafts and minutely examining the workings, and also the machinery which was being used.

We desire to say that a very strong impression exists on our minds, as a result of this examination, that the resources of New South Wales, both in its auriferous treasures and its other mineral riches, have been very much underrated and undervalued. As regards the gold mines, we have seen a great many old and partially abandoned Gold Fields, in which it is evident vast quantities of gold yet remain to be unearched. The individual miner, working chiefly as he has hitherto, merely with his pick and shovel, has no doubt exhausted the ground of nearly all the gold that, by the aid only of such appliances, he could extract; but there yet remains on such old diggings a vast field for enterprise, when he shall be assisted by associated capital and by efficient machinery. Very wet ground, both alluvial and quartz, as also surface hills and the beds of rivers and creeks, are to be found in a great number of places, which, although known to be payable and indeed in much of it known to be rich, remain at the present time undeveloped and unworked. The reason of this is chiefly that the individual miner, however suitable he may be to prospect, and, in most instances, to efficiently develop new auriferous ground, has not generally the means for such extensive undertakings and works as are required to extract the precious metal in payable quantities, where the ground on which he operates has been previously worked, and the cream, so to speak, taken from it. The introduction on old or partially worked ground of costly pumping machinery to keep wet claims dry, extensive races or watercourses to bring water to arid ground, and machinery for hauling, crushing, and puddling, would, in a great number of instances, if available to the practical miner, vastly tend to increase our national wealth, and give employment to a greatly increased population. From the rough and imperfect mode in which the Gold Mines of the Country have hitherto been worked (partly attributable to new rushes taking the miners away from their claims before they had been thoroughly tried, and partly to the want at the time of knowledge of mining and the absence of proper appliances), there are great quantities of old workings which will, we believe, yield a rich harvest when the capitalist can be enticed to lend his helping hand to their development.

We would particularly point out the vast wealth which is known to exist, scattered over a large area of country, in auriferous reefs that are on or near the surface, not payable for the individual miner.

In the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, Companies are, in many instances, working reefs which only give such small returns as from 4 to 5 dwts. to the ton. Mining and engineering skill, and large and powerful machinery are brought to bear on such reefs, and, as a rule, the dividends and yields give a handsome return for the investment of the capital, contributed by the enterprising Victorian speculator. As an illustration of what poor stone can be made to pay where large capital and skill, sustained by wise regulations, are brought to bear on mining, your Commissioners may adduce the instance of the operations of the Black Hill Quartz-mining Company at Ballaarat, a report of which is given by the Minister for Mines in 1869. He says:—"The Black Hill Quartz-mining Company began work in January 1862; and from that time to the end of December 1869, embracing a period of eight years, they have obtained the quantities of quartz and gold set down hereunder:—

Quartz crushed.....	250,575 tons
Gold got therefrom	56,185 ozs. 15 dwts. 19 grains
Average per ton	2 dwts. 21·31 grains
Total value of gold	£145,541 6s. 3d.
Total amount of dividends paid	£21,730

being 10 per cent. per annum on the capital."

We have not information as to the depth of working, quality of stone, and width of reef in this mine. There is little doubt however the reef was very easily and cheaply worked; but under the most favourable circumstances, the successful working of stone so poor shows to what perfection quartz-mining has been attained by our neighbours, and is in marked contrast to the operations in our Colony.

The works of the Port Phillip Company, at Clunes, is another instance of what the miners of Victoria can accomplish in quartz-mining. This Company crushed for the year 1869-70 the quantity of 55,240 tons—the yield being 4 dwts. 20½ grains to the ton; and, as it is estimated that all expenses of the mine are covered by 4 dwts. of gold to the ton, it follows that there was a profit to the proprietors of some 21 grains to the ton,—enough to pay a dividend on the capital invested. We understand this mine is being worked at a depth of over 700 feet.

In New South Wales it is a fact that reefs yielding a result so comparatively small would not be considered payable. On such Gold Fields as Emu Creek, Tambaroora, Adelong, and other places, there would be no attempt made to develop them, either by the individual digger or the promoter of Companies; and thus an immense quantity of mineral substances, which, in Victoria, are utilized to the great benefit of the miner, the capital, and the Country generally, are lying wholly unproductive in our Colony. It may surely be considered an inquiry worthy of the Statesman and of the Legislature, how it comes that, when Nature has been so bountiful in giving auriferous treasure to the two Colonies, the one can efficiently develop it, the other cannot.

In what may be termed new or unprospected ground, our observations induce to the belief that a very large field for enterprise and the use of capital also exists. Gold-mining on a large scale may really be said to be only just commencing in New South Wales, more particularly the branch of it known as quartz-mining. There appears to have been, and indeed to be now to some extent, an opinion that gold-mining must, from its very nature, be merely ephemeral; that, unlike most other occupations, and indeed other kinds of mining, gold-digging cannot last in the Country for any length of time. The shallow and easily-worked diggings,

diggings, discovered in the early days of the gold discovery, greatly induced this belief, and did much to retard the advancement of the gold-mining interest. Of late, however, deep alluvial leads and rich quartz reefs have come to be worked, which are fast leading to the impression that very many gold mines will, like many tin and copper mines, be worked for many years, it may be for centuries. The idea that quartz reefs ceased to be auriferous at a hundred feet or two beneath the surface, is quite exploded. In this Colony, as for instance, at Grenfell, Tamborooa, and Adelong, a depth of 300 feet and over has been reached, and at that depth as good stone obtained as at the surface. In Victoria 800 feet has been reached, in reefs which are yielding rich stone; and in California we hear of reefs being profitably worked at 1,000 and 1,100 feet beneath the surface. It is impossible to say to what extent reefing, as it is called, may be developed in New South Wales. The country is in many auriferous regions literally covered with auriferous reefs, not rich enough, it may be, on the surface, to tempt the individual miner or the promoters of Companies to attempt to work them under the present state of things, but which are yet, many of them, destined, we believe, to yield remunerative occupation to a large population, and employment to much capital.

It is the opinion of many competent witnesses who came before us, that there are immense tracts of country in the Colony which have every indication of being auriferous, but which have as yet not been at all prospected. We concur in the view which is prevalent amongst the gold-miners, that it is highly probable that rich and extensive Gold Fields will be discovered for many years to come; and that the few diggings hitherto worked are but a very small part of the gold mines which are destined to enrich the people of this Country. Prospecting for gold has hitherto been conducted in a very loose and fitful manner. Most of the Fields have been discovered by mere accident; very few by any organized system or deliberate search upon scientific principles. The discovery of Gold Fields has been a kind of "lucky-bag venture"—a thing of chance—and thus, while the scientific man and the practical miner consider that a great part of the Colony is one large Gold Field, and while a great proportion of thinking men of all classes look to an increase of population as a means of increased prosperity to the Country, nothing, in reality, is being done to forward a systematic search for the mineral treasures which would surely, if developed, draw a large stream of population to our shores. Mr. Emmett, a gentleman of large experience in gold-mining affairs, particularly in Victoria, one of the witnesses whom we examined, upon being interrogated as to his opinion of the mineral resources of New South Wales, says:—"I consider the auriferous districts of New South Wales far larger than those of any other Australian Colony, and as rich." So also Mr. Travers Jones, the Manager of a Mining Company in this Colony, and a gentleman who for years has been engaged in various mining undertakings both in Victoria, New Zealand, and New South Wales, says:—"There is already a very large extent of known auriferous country throughout those parts of the Colony which I have specified as having been under my own personal observation, which would furnish scope for remunerative operations for generations to come." Mr. James H. Griffin—a gentleman who has been a Gold Commissioner in the Colony, and who at the time of his examination by us was Manager of a Mining Company—bears testimony also to the abundant mineral treasures this Country possesses. He says:—"I believe that, at all events as far as the Braidwood District is concerned, the auriferous resources of the Colony are unsurpassed. There are other indications of mineral riches: both lead and copper have been discovered; precious stones have also been found." The Rev. W. B. Clarke, who speaks with unquestionable authority, has, in pamphlets already published, placed on record his deliberate opinion that the mineral wealth of the Colony is practically inexhaustible.

As an instance of the great value of our auriferous reefs, and as an illustration of the accidental manner in which their discovery is oftentimes made, we may point to O'Brien's Reef, at Grenfell. This now celebrated mine was, to all appearance on the surface, some five years ago, much the same as the dozens of reefs that are to be passed over in a day's ride in most of the Southern and Western Districts. No indications of its auriferous character appeared to exist to the eye of the ordinary traveller, or even to the practical miner. A shepherd, in the employ of a squatter in the neighbourhood, in an idle moment broke some pieces of the stone, and saw a small speck of gold in them. He and some four or five miners opened up the reef in the latter end of 1866, taking up as a claim six men's ground, or 180 feet. From that time to the present, the claimholders have raised and crushed 14,573 tons of stone, which have yielded 16,481 ounces of gold, or at the rate of 1 oz. 3 dwts. to the ton. The cost of raising and crushing the stone, including all expenses, is estimated by the shareholders at about 20s. per ton. The value of the gold produced would be about £60,000, and thus the profits on this one small claim in five years would be, in round numbers, £45,000. But this was not all that resulted from the accidental circumstance of the discovery of a small speck of gold in a by no means very promising looking reef, by the shepherd. Other reefs were tested adjoining the one we have spoken of, and indeed the discovery and working of the Emu Creek Gold Field took place. From October 1866, the time of the discovery, to the 30th September 1871, that Field has sent to Sydney, by escort, the large quantity of 182,061 ounces of gold, of the value of £723,642.

It may be asked how it comes that, in a Country where spare capital is seeking profitable investment, and where Nature has so profusely supplied such mineral wealth, so great a difficulty occurs in the development of our mines. Our investigations lead us to the belief that it may be chiefly traced to two causes. Firstly, to the apathy which has been shown, particularly of late years, by the Legislature and various Governments, in giving consideration to the wants of the mining interest; and, secondly, to the failure which has, up to a recent period, attended the operations of Mining Companies. Parliament, and, indeed, the public generally, appear not to have comprehended, until very recently, the importance to the Country of encouraging, by sound and liberal legislation, the gold-producing interest, nor have they recognized the expediency of framing suitable Laws for the management of our Gold Fields; and, as a consequence, an insecurity has been felt, which has frightened capital from our Fields, and vexatious delays have arisen, in the settlement of mining disputes and in other mining matters, which have hindered the miner from carrying on his occupation so successfully as, under a wiser administration, he would have done. That Mining Companies have not been so successful in New South Wales as in Victoria may in a great measure be traced, not so much to the circumstance that the field for enterprise is less profitable in the one Country than the other, but to the mismanagement and extravagance which have taken place in our Colony in the formation and working of Companies—a mismanagement which has arisen, no doubt, greatly from the employment of persons as Managers of Mines who were quite incompetent to superintend mining operations on anything like a comprehensive or sound system. In the investigation and inquiries we have made, our attention has been, as a matter of course, chiefly directed to gold-mining affairs, but the testimony of many witnesses and our own observations tend to show that New South Wales is very rich in metals and minerals other than gold.

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GOLD FIELDS ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

GOLD FIELDS COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1870.

Examination of Edward Nucella Emmett:—

Question: Would you be good enough to state your present occupation, and generally the experience you have had in mining affairs?

Answer: I am a Mining Agent. For eighteen years I have been engaged in my profession on the Victorian Gold Fields, except that for two years of that time I was in Melbourne; and I have during those years been practically well acquainted with the working of the various stages of legislation in that Colony. For the last twelve months, on and off, I have been on the Gold Fields of New South Wales, generally occupied in Mining Agency, the formation of Mining Companies, and business incidental thereto.

The Gold Fields in New South Wales which I have personally visited are Trunkey and the Turon. I am at this present time erecting machinery for sluicing operations, by use of iron cylinders, on the Turon. I have made myself acquainted with the provisions of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations, and I can point out many defects in them. I speak now of the New South Wales legislation. For instance, when I applied for a lease I found I had to pay £2 per annum per acre, which is a vast deal too much. In Victoria it is only £1, or I believe now still less. I find that a man can purchase 320 acres for £1 an acre, paying 5s. down, and having unlimited time for payment of the rest, at a low interest. I am aware that I am speaking of lands other than mineral. He has a freehold for any purpose he likes, to farm wheat or maize; but if I want to farm for gold I have to pay £2 per annum rent, and I am bound to employ two men per acre, which an agricultural farmer is not; and supposing I lease 10 acres from the Crown, I am bound to expend £50 per week in labour on my mining farm; and I have no hesitation in saying that, in nineteen cases out of twenty, such an imposition as this is destructive to mining operations, that is, on the assumption that the lessee complies with the law, which he ought always to do. I think that in this case the impositions are really prohibitive. I consider the auriferous districts of New South Wales far larger than those of any other Australian Colony, and as rich. I found on the Gold Fields here parties in possession of leases the land comprised in which had never been surveyed. In my opinion, no person should have a lease until it has been surveyed and the boundaries fixed, to prevent future litigation. Uncertain boundaries are obviously a very fertile source of litigation. At Trunkey I marked out an area for a lease myself. I applied to a Mining Registrar there, a policeman (a senior-constable), to register my application for the lease. He informed me that if I paid the fee necessary into the Bank there that he would forward the receipt in to the Commissioner for the Western Gold Fields in Bathurst, for record. I at once saw it was better for me to go into town and pay the money myself, otherwise some one might have gone in before me. Therefore I feel satisfied that a more complete system of registration should be established.

Question: Are you not aware that there is no necessity for registration in such cases at all?

Answer: No, I do not know that; on the contrary, I thought that registration in such cases was necessary, for I was told by the parties at Trunkey, themselves gold-diggers, that I was obliged to register. In passing through Bathurst I saw a great number of miners, and two or three Wardens, or Commissioners, about the police office. I naturally inquired what they were about. I was told there was an appeal case from Tambaroora against a decision of Commissioner Scott. This is eight months ago. This appeal was being tried before two or three unpaid Magistrates in Bathurst. A vast number of witnesses, brought all the way from Tambaroora. I think the hearing of the appeal lasted two or three days, and I believe it resulted in a confirmation of the Commissioner's decision; and I do consider that the mining laws of New South Wales, permitting, as I believe they do, an appeal against a Commissioner's decision, to be taken to any police office in the Colony, before any Bench of unpaid Magistrates, no matter where, or how far from the gold district, the Magistrates being not improbably totally unfit to administer these laws of Gold Fields, a great defect in the legislation,—a defect evidencing a want of governmental regard to the wants of the gold-mining population.

I am of opinion that it is a great mistake to vest the administration of the Act in unpaid Justices, for these reasons: That the Magistrates generally do not possess requisite knowledge, legal or practical, to deal with the questions; that the unpaid Justices themselves will not adjudicate, the interests being so large, the questions raised so intricate and difficult; and from the fact that the Magistrates themselves may either be personally interested, or that they consider that, although there may be no real grounds for such an imputation, there may be imputations against their fairness. I have formed these opinions from personal acquaintance with instances, on the Gold Fields of New South Wales, where it has been impossible to get unpaid Justices to adjudicate.

I believe the mining statute of Victoria, of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five would be admirably suited to the state of things on the Gold Fields of New South Wales. I would desire in some respects to qualify this opinion, with the exception, e.g., that a Mining Board there is appointed for every district. Now, the various by-laws having been brought to be as nearly perfect as possible, I think a study of the now existing by-laws of Victoria would enable one General Mining Board for New South Wales to draw up a sufficient code of by-laws. This General Board to be composed of members returned from the various Gold Fields, who might sit and deliberate, and draw up the code in Sydney, or any central locality to be determined upon, with a barrister appointed by the Government, to take care that any by-law

Mr. E. Emmett.

28 June, 1870.

Experience of witness.

Excessive rental in leases.

Great extent of auriferous lands of New South Wales. Necessity for survey.

Absurdity of our present appeal system.

Reasons against entrusting the settlement of disputes to unpaid Magistrates.

Suitability of Victorian mining statute to requirements of New South Wales. Except the Mining Board system. Recommends one central elective Board.

Mr. E. Emmett, *continued.*
 28 June, 1870.
 Revising barrister.

which might be passed was not repugnant to the Act. I am aware that at present by-laws made by any municipal body are supposed to be revised by the Law Officers of the Crown; but I believe that they are very often passed with so little revising care being bestowed upon them that they are not always legal, and not unfrequently cause litigation. I think, therefore, that the interests here being so large, there should be one qualified barrister especially appointed, whose responsible duty it should be to carefully revise all the Gold Fields by-laws. I would desire to mention one other point wherein I desire to qualify my general recommendation of the Victorian statute. Often in Victoria a man wants to be put into a claim; now by Victorian law, no claim that has ever been occupied by any person is granted to any one else, unless it has been declared by the Warden to be forfeited or abandoned. The procedure obtaining in Victoria to procure that declaration is too cumbrous, and causes delay.

Recommends Victorian system of appeal.

I consider that the constitution of the Court of Mines in Victoria, the Appeal Court, works well there, and would work well here. I could not tell the average cost of an appeal in the Court of Mines there, but except at Ballarat I do not think that the average cost exceeds ten or twelve pounds. I do not think the Court too expensive for the circumstances of the miners in New South Wales, because it is only in cases of importance, where valuable interests are at stake, that parties would appeal. The County Court Judge, as Court of Mines, travels about, and brings home justice to the door, or rather to the shaft of the miner. I do not know very accurately the local circumstances of the various Gold Fields in New South Wales; but I think that an Appeal Court, if it is to be effective or satisfactory, must be a competent Court, presided over by qualified persons, such as County Court Judges; and these Courts should be brought as near as possible to the Fields. I think that the jury provisions of the Victorian mining statute would apply very well to the circumstances of New South Wales. The decisions of the Courts of Appeal give very general satisfaction to the miners.

Decision of District Court as Court of Appeal to be final.

I do not think that the scale of fees could be made lower. I do not believe in cheap things, whether judicial or otherwise. I think there should be no necessity for any appeal from the Court of Mines, nor do I think there should be any such appeal allowed, no matter how extensive the magnitude of the interests involved. The District Court Judge, as Judge of the Court of Mines, might be allowed to state a case for his own satisfaction, but there should be no appeal allowed to the litigant parties.

Wardens.

The Wardens in Victoria are officials whose decisions give very general satisfaction. They are gentlemen who are men of education and of good repute, and of some considerable local experience, not seldom lawyers by profession. The salaries of these officials range from five hundred to nine hundred pounds a year.

In Victoria there is no power in unpaid Justices to settle mining disputes. As a general rule, disputes in Victoria are not settled on the ground; sometimes, but very rarely, on the ground. Very frequently the Warden has a personal view. There are many cases where it would be better to decide at once, and on the ground, but the option of deciding either on the ground or in Court might beneficially be left to the Warden or Commissioner.

Present staff of Commissioners in New South Wales wholly insufficient.

I think the present staff of Commissioners in New South Wales is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the Gold Fields. The number is wholly insufficient. I think that Wardens or Commissioners (it is wholly immaterial what you call them) should be appointed in large numbers, so as to enable them to hold Courts on the various Fields in their respective districts within short intervals. I should assimilate our mode of procedure wholly to that obtaining in Victoria. I think that the Warden, as Court of first instance, should adjudicate alone, unassisted, or, as I would rather say, unhampered, by Assessors. The intervention of Assessors should be left to proceedings in the Courts of Appeal. Each Warden should be head of his own district, and only responsible to the Minister of Mines.

Separate Department of Mines.

I think that the circumstances of New South Wales imperatively call for a separate ministerial head of the Mining Department. I object to the present system of any superintending power being vested in Chief Commissioners of the district, if there is any such superintending power in such officer. It interferes with the independence of the local Commissioners. I think that the present regulation (see regulation 11, of February, 1870), confining the power of entertaining applications for leases to the Commissioner-in-charge is defective, and that there should be such a power vested in the local Commissioner, which local Commissioner, as I have already stated, should be only responsible to the Minister. I believe that the Gold Fields of New South Wales being so extensive, and likely under liberal legislation to speedily attract so much capital and so great a population, there should at once be a distinct department of Minister for Mines. It is impossible under the present system, by which the Gold Fields' management is made a mere branch of the Lands Department, to obtain the necessary information in Sydney for initiating or carrying on any gold-mining enterprise. There is no diffusion of information to the public here as there is in Melbourne, through the central Mining Department.

Advantages of such a department—defects of present system in this respect.

I consider the mining interest the paramount interest of the Colony. When I say the mining interest, I include coal, copper, and other mines. Victoria sends her quarterly gold-mining returns all over the world. Nothing of the sort emanates from New South Wales; the ordinary course of business with reference to mining interests and the other lands of the Colony are quite distinct.

Registration. Recommends registration system of Sandhurst, Victoria.

I was Mining Registrar for the Raywood Division of the District of Sandhurst for several (three or four) years. The system of registration at Sandhurst, all of which is laid down by the by-laws for Sandhurst, is perfect. During the three or four years I was there, there was not a single dispute. It affords a perfect guarantee for security of tenure. I can suggest no improvement upon the Sandhurst system of registration, as to scale of fees, and all other matters.

Liberal areas.

At Sandhurst, which is the great quartz-mining district of Victoria, I think the liberal scale of areas to be taken up has largely conduced to the development of the Field and the general benefit of the population there, as have also the liberal regulations as to employment of labour. But now, in consequence of various kinds of improved machinery, particularly such as Dr. Beer's quartz-crushing machine, being likely to come into general use, I think it will be worth consideration whether the extent of quartz-claim areas as obtaining at Sandhurst might not beneficially be decreased in area, as I believe that Dr. Beer's quartz-crushing machine may now be used comparatively without capital. The Sandhurst regulations are the most liberal in Victoria. Under the hitherto existing, and indeed the now existing, modes of working quartz-claims, I unhesitatingly think that the Sandhurst regulations would work excellently well.

Further examination adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE, 1870.

Examination of Mr. Emmett resumed:—

With reference to my statement yesterday, that I considered the mining interest of New South Wales the paramount interest of the Colony, I wish to state that I did not by any means intend to confine that opinion to gold-mining, but I had regard to all the other mineral products of the Colony. In a general mining statute I consider it advisable that provision should be made for the interests of copper, coal, lead, and iron, all of which I believe abound in New South Wales; indeed I believe that the Colony is rich in all metals and minerals. I know by history that the greatness of England is to a large extent based upon her coal, iron, and other mines; and this in a measure leads me to think there is a great future before New South Wales. The quantity of coal deposited in New South Wales will inevitably place this Colony far in advance of that of Victoria. In the Victorian mining statute all other mining interests as well as that of gold are provided for. The Ministerial Department for Mines could of course have charge of all the mining interests of the Colony, not of gold-mining alone.

Mr. E. Emmett.
29 June, 1870.
Importance of the mining interest.

Question: Supposing a rush to shallow diggings, what sized claims do you think should be allotted to diggers?

Size of claim on new alluvial rush.

Answer: I see that by the Sandhurst regulations, for such a case the area is 35 feet by 35 feet for one man, whereas by the New South Wales regulations it is 80 feet by 80 feet; and by shallow diggings I mean where the depth of the sinking is not over 50 or 60 feet. I think the Sandhurst regulations do not allow enough in such a case; and the New South Wales regulations are in this particular preferable. If the sinking were not more than 20 feet, I think 35 feet by 35 feet quite enough; a few men would take up a whole diggings. A thousand men go to a rush, find all the ground taken up by eighty or a hundred now directly. I think there should be no limit to the number of men who should be allowed to take up their claims together, without being, as they are now, obliged to take up their claims separately and afterwards amalgamating; but this opinion I desire to limit to sinkings over 20 feet in depth. Where the sinkings are of a depth less than 20 feet I would allow no joining of claims, either in the first instance or by amalgamation. In cases of amalgamating claims, whether alluvial or quartz claims, I think there should be a relaxation of the regulations as to compulsory employment of labour until payable gold has been found. The by-laws of Sandhurst, in my opinion, enforce quite sufficiently stringent conditions upon this head. Clause 12 of Sandhurst by-laws:—

Instance of restrictive regulations of New South Wales.
Amalgamation.

“It shall be lawful for any number of owners of adjacent claims to combine together in the use of steam machinery for the working of previously worked alluvial ground, and to hold any quantity of that ground, not exceeding 20 acres: Provided, however, that when the horse-power of the steam engine or engines used on such claim shall not amount to fifteen-horse power, such claim shall not exceed 10 acres: Provided also that any such owners of adjacent claims not employing at least five-horse power, shall not be entitled to hold more than 5 acres: And provided that in all such claims at least one man to every acre shall be constantly employed during the ordinary working hours: Provided that in all such cases claims shall be taken possession of only upon being laid out and surveyed by a mining surveyor, and the expenses of such survey shall be defrayed by the applicant.”

Clause 14 of the New South Wales Regulations of September, 1869, is, in my opinion, far too stringent, and calculated to check combined enterprise. I think that in cases of amalgamation, and particularly where the claims are not adjacent, the consent of the Warden or Commissioner to that amalgamation should be obtained; for I have known instances where miners desirous of leaving the Field for a month or two, have got some friends to amalgamate merely for that purpose, virtually leaving their claims unworked during their absence, thus making amalgamation merely a means of shepherding. In Victoria there is no amalgamation of claims that are not adjoining; and I do not think amalgamation of non-adjacent claims should, even with the consent of a Commissioner or Warden, be permitted. I look at Schedule C of the Victorian statute, page 134,—“Applications for leases,”—and I think that there is too large a discretion as to the labour basis vested in the Minister for Mines, or the Government authorities of whom he is the head. No doubt the circumstances of each lease may vary; but I would recommend as a limit, and I am now speaking merely of quartz-reefs, at the rate of two men for 10 acres for the first six months, and six men for 10 acres afterwards. I think that with this qualification the system as to leases obtaining in Victoria would be well adapted to the circumstances of the Gold Mines of New South Wales. There would be no occasion for compelling the applicant (intending lessee) to place machinery on the ground leased; the number of men as above stated would be sufficient to entitle the lessee to hold the ground.

Labour conditions in leases.

In the course of my experience, I have never known an instance in which the exercise of the discretionary power vested in the Minister has given dissatisfaction as being used to the embarrassment of the lessee, but almost always they have been obliged in practice to forego a strict compliance on the part of the lessee with the covenants of the lease. I think this uncertainty of administration not satisfactory. I do not think that the Mining Board should have any power to make by-laws or regulations with reference to leases, because I think they are unfairly prejudiced in favour of the individual miners as against companies and capitalists. In all applications for leases, whether upon new or old ground, or whether upon quartz or alluvial ground, in my opinion the recommending or the granting or refusing of such applications should be left to the discretion of the Executive Office of the Government, and the Minister for Mines can exercise his discretion in acting upon such recommendation or disregarding it.

Objections to uncertainty of administration as to conditions of leases in Victoria.

I do not think a lease should be granted on new shallow alluvial ground. By shallow alluvial ground here, I mean ground the sinking in which would not exceed 10 feet.

Mr. Emmett retired at 1 p.m.
Commission entered upon discussion of various questions.
Adjourned.

THURSDAY, 30 JUNE, 1870.

Examination of Mr. Emmett resumed:—

I think that the Victorian charge for miners' rights (5s. per annum) quite enough; and the plan by which the rights remain in force for twelve months from date of issue is, in my opinion, an improvement upon the plan pursued here. I think the Victorian system of consolidated miners' rights works well, and would work well here; the tendency is to do away with jumping. There is no export duty on gold in Victoria, nor do I think there should be here. I think that the commonage system as obtaining in Victoria should be adopted here, allowing the Mining Board to make regulations about it.

Mr. E. Emmett.
30 June, 1870.
Fee for and duration of miners' rights. Recommends consolidated miners' rights. Disapproves of export duty on gold.

The

Mr. E. Emmett,
continued.
30 June, 1870.
Mining Boards.

The changes in Mining Board legislation during the past five or six years have been very gradual—nothing sudden or revolutionary. One Mining Board as appointed does not immediately proceed to undo what its predecessor has done. The general direction of legislation has been to remove restrictions, and in my opinion this is a right direction, and has operated beneficially.

Tendency of
Mining Board
legislation at
first illiberal.

I think that the present close approximation to perfection in the mining laws of Victoria has been attained mainly through the legislative functions of the Mining Boards. After the introduction by the Government of the leasing regulations, the various Mining Boards at once saw and wisely recognized the advantages of liberal local legislation, and they have gone on in the same direction since. Up to 1857 or '58 the local legislation was exclusive and illiberal, with an evident view to keep the Fields as a close monopoly for the individual miners thereon; and for years before that period (1857 or '58) efforts were made unsuccessfully to induce them to liberalize their code in these particulars upon both local Courts and Mining Boards, until at length the Government, upon the representations of capitalists and others, took the matter in hand, and issued leasing regulations. Then, and not till then, the local legislators followed suit, and thenceforth they have steadily and gradually gone on in the same liberal direction. I think that there should be no legislative interference with the rights of private proprietors of land with respect to mining. I have, after eighteen years' experience, and after having bestowed considerable thought upon the question, formed the opinions to which I have already in various journals given expression,—that it would be very generally beneficial if the auriferous lands of the Colony were alienated in fee simple in small parcels, because it would tend to settle a very large population upon the land; it would bring an enormous amount of revenue, which, if used, internal improvements would tend rapidly to the advancement of the Colony; it would lead to an immense amount of prospecting, and the consequent rapid development of the gold resources of the Colony.

Disapproves of
any legislative
interference with
rights of private
proprietors of
auriferous land.
Recommends,
under certain
restrictions, the
absolute sale of
small portions of
gold-bearing
land.

I would put up the land in small parcels of not larger than 2 acres, at an upset price of £2 per acre; and I would in every instance pay the prospector half of whatever the purchase money for 1 or 2 acres might be beyond the upset price of that one parcel of 2 acres. In other words, I would allot to the discoverer a prospecting claim of 2 acres, subject of course to the sale. In case of private lands, I know from large experience that the proprietors have allowed every facility to the miners to develop the auriferous resources of the land. Shepherding is an unmitigated evil; and I cannot offer any suggestion as to how it is to be done away with, except in so far as such suggestions may be offered in my foregoing evidence.

E. N. EMMETT.

Examination of Thomas Frederick de Courcy Brown:—

Mr. T. F. de C.
Brown.
30 June, 1870.

Statement of
witness's
experience.

I am a quartz-miner. I have been seventeen years on the Gold Fields—seven on the Victorian, eight on those of New South Wales, and for the last two years on the Queensland Gold Fields, Gympie and the Gilbert. I was from June, 1869, to April, 1870, Mining Registrar at the Gilbert. I have been during those seventeen years practically occupied in gold-mining. I was in Victoria, for twelve months continuously, a member of the Magpie Gully, Ballarat local Court, and in Yackandandah I was also a member of the local Court in 1856 and 1857. These were almost the first Courts of local legislation. In 1862 and 1863 I was a member and Chairman of the Burrangong local Court. In 1868 and 1869 I was a member and acting Chairman of the Gympie local Court. In 1859 I was Chairman of the Ovens Water-right Association.

Settlement of
disputes.

With regard to the best mode for the settlement of disputes, I do not think that any improvement can be made upon the principle of allowing the Commissioner or Warden, with or without Assessors, at the option of the disputants, to settle disputes in the first instance. I condemn *in toto* the system of allowing unpaid Magistrates to have any judicial power in such matters. As a rule, and I speak from large experience, the decisions of Commissioners or Wardens give general satisfaction, whereas with the decisions of unpaid Justices it is quite the reverse.

Necessity for
adequate staff of
Commissioners
or Wardens.

The Commissioners in charge, as at present existing, exercise none of the functions of a Commissioner, except for the purposes of collecting revenue. I do not think that there is any possibility of efficiently managing the Gold Fields without a staff of executive officers on the spot, such as Commissioners or Wardens. I think that the officers should as often as possible visit all the principal places within their districts. It is obviously desirable that disputes should be settled with as little delay as possible. It is desirable that certain disputes—for instance, those relating to mere boundaries—should be settled on the spot; and those relating to occupation and encroaching are much more satisfactorily adjudicated upon in the Court House. I think that the Commissioner or either litigant should have an option of calling in Assessors. The mode of appointing Assessors should be clearly laid down in the statute—six summoned and two chosen by lot, the two chosen to be paid (say) 10s. each.

Assessors.

Court of Appeal.

I think the most difficult point connected with the management of the Gold Fields is the constitution of the Court of Appeal. In Victoria the Court of Mines system is not a satisfactory one in any way. It is costly and cumbersome, and the decisions do not give general satisfaction. I am speaking now of the County Court Judge in his mining jurisdiction.

Strong condem-
nation of present
appeal system
of New South
Wales.
Recommends a
return to appeal
system, under
Act of 1861.

The appellate system, as present in New South Wales, I entirely condemn. In Queensland the appeal is to the District Court as a Court of Quarter Sessions, and, with the various restrictions and the procedure required for appeal, it is wholly unsatisfactory. I have given much thought to the question, and I am disposed to recommend, with one qualification, a return to the constitution of the Appeal Courts, under the New South Wales Act of 1861. The members of that Court were appointed by the Government, and held office during good behaviour. I strongly condemn any Court of Appeal being appointed by any popular election. Of course the members of such a Court should be men well versed in mining matters. I do not see the utility of introducing a Jury system, further than that the members of the Court may be regarded as Jurors as well as Judges in such a Court. It would be difficult to get good Jurors, and very expensive.

The Court of Appeal should be itinerant, holding sittings at places to be appointed by the Government, in analogy to the District Court sittings. The qualification to which I referred above, in recommending a return to the system of the Act of 1861, is one of practice, and it is this: The Government did not make a judicious selection of persons as members of the Court. I do not know the average cost of appeal to the Court of Mines in Victoria; but in one case I was respondent, I was unsuccessful on appeal, and the costs I had to pay were £1,173 7s. 6d. That was before the Ovens Court of Mines.

The

The money value of the property in dispute was about £7,000. In New Zealand the disputes in the first instance are settled by a Warden with optional assistance of Assessors; the Court of Appeal is composed of a Judge and four Assessors; the Assessors are empannelled like a Jury. I shall be glad to lend to the Commission a copy of the New Zealand statute. I think that if this appellate system could be adapted to the local circumstances of New South Wales it would be a good one.

Mr. T. F. de C. Brown, continued. 30 June, 1870.

The regulations to be formed should be explicit, and, where possible, mandatory, so that the Warden should have as little discretionary powers as possible. This discretionary power and its misuse has caused much of the dissatisfaction existing amongst the miners.

Regulations.

Question: Would you state your views as to the framing of regulations, that is, by whom the regulations under the Act should be framed?

Their framing.

Answer: Since December, 1856, the date of the first local legislation in Victoria, I have given very great thought to this branch of the question. I think that the judicial and legislative functions should be kept entirely distinct, not vested in same persons or bodies of persons. The Mining Boards in Victoria have only legislative powers. There are seven Mining Boards in the Colony for various districts; each of which Boards enacts a code of regulations for its respective district.

Necessity for keeping distinct the legislative and judicial functions.

The result of these different codes—by no means uniform in their provisions—is dissatisfaction and litigation. In New South Wales the local Court under Act of 1861 had also only legislative powers. These Courts were practically a failure, for the reasons that the mining population was of such a fluctuating and unsettled character that it was impossible to obtain members of the Courts competent to frame proper regulations.

The Burrangong Court passed one code during its first year of existence. These were a vast improvement on the then existing Government code; but owing to the departure of a large part of the population, the field being partly worked out, the status of the Court became much lower, and lost the confidence of the miners.

At Kiandra, the only other Court in the Colony which passed a set of regulations, existed in a chronic state of quarrel until it fell into disrepute among the miners. At Forbes the local Court's utmost effort of legislation was in passing a very elaborate code of standing orders.

In Queensland there is only one local Court, that at Gympie; it has been in existence nineteen months, and it has passed a code of regulations, which have been approved of and have worked well; their fault is that they have been rather too stringent in conditions as to occupation and working, and hardly favourable enough to the introduction of capital. This Court has also judicial functions, and in this capacity it has not worked well; the members won't give their time to the hearing of cases; the members are not sworn, and are sometimes partial.

These local Courts are elected by holders of miners' rights, and the sole qualification for election is the possession of a miner's right. In August, 1868, at the first nomination for members of the local Court, there were at least 9,000 miners present. In March, 1869, for the election of two members (the Court in all having ten—nine elected, and a Chairman, a nominee of the Government) there were not more than ten miners present, so soon had the miners ceased to take an interest in the Court. There was a great difficulty in getting candidates.

The Government code of regulations, which were in existence in Queensland previous to the code passed by the Gympie local Court, were altogether bad.

Mr. Brown retired at 2 p.m.
Commission adjourned until to-morrow.

FRIDAY, 1 JULY, 1870.

Discussion upon Secretary. Arrangements for starting to the Northern Gold Fields

Mr. Brown's examination resumed:—

I beg to hand in to the Commission the New Zealand Act, 26 Vic., No. 21, and Regulations thereunder, with the amended Act, or rather the Bill which has since, with very trifling alteration, passed into law, 30 Vic., No. . . The New Zealand Act seems to be a compound of the New South Wales Act of 1861 and the Gold Fields Act of Victoria of 1857. In the legislation by statute, I think it would be impracticable to make provision for any of the details of Gold Field management, except perhaps with regard to leases, i.e., to define the term for which a lease should be granted, the maximum area, and the rent. The matters of labour conditions and other terms with regard to the working of the ground leased should be dealt with by regulations, emanating not from the Executive Government, but from a Council or Board elected by the miners throughout the whole Colony. I do not think any powers whatever should be given to the Executive Government to originate regulations, either for leases or for any other kind of claim. The whole of such originating of regulations or by-laws for the working of the Gold Fields should, in my opinion, be vested in the elective Council I have indicated. I think that sufficient check upon that Council would be furnished by providing that before their by-laws come into force the certificate of the Crown Law Officers, that the regulations or by-laws are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the statute or other existing law, should be required. The Mining Council should I think consist of nine members and a Chairman,—the members to be returned by three mining districts; the boundaries of the district to be the same as now existing for the present Parliamentary Gold Fields Electorates. Members to sit for two years; every holder of a miner's right, except Chinese, to be qualified as an elector.

Mr. T. F. de C. Brown. 1 July, 1870.

Recommends for framing of regulations a central elective Board.

Constitution of that Board.

The Chairman to be appointed by the Government, not necessarily one of the members elected by the miners, and if an elected member, his acceptance of the office to vacate his seat as elected member.

The Chairman should at the same time act as Secretary for the Gold Fields, or Secretary for Mines, under the control of a responsible Minister.

The Clerk to the Council should be Chief Mining Registrar, and Chief Clerk to the Secretary for Gold Fields. The members to receive £100 a year from the State; to be payable at the end of the first session. A fine to be inflicted for non-attendance, and fourteen days' absence after commencement of session to vacate the seat. The place of session to be in Sydney; one session a year; first sitting to be first Tuesday in August in each year.

The

Mr. T. F. de C.
Brown,
continued.

1 July, 1870.

Reasons for pre-
ferring one
central Board to
several local
Boards.

One uniform
code the best
plan.

The advantages of such a single Council over various scattered local Boards are these:—1. A superior class of men could be attracted to the Council. 2. There would be a freedom from undue influence, through being paid and elected for two years. 3. There would be a uniform code for the whole Colony, so that the experience gained by miners and Commissioners on one Field would be effective on another. 4. The regulations would be more liberal in their conditions, and better adapted in every way for the management of the Gold Fields, than if the work of legislation were left to local bodies. I strongly condemn the present system of Mining Boards in Victoria—now that the principles relating to the management of Gold Fields are so generally understood by the great body of miners throughout the Colony.

Notwithstanding any real or fancied physical differences in the various Gold Fields, I am emphatically of opinion, after much study and thought on the subject, that one uniform code of regulations or by-laws for the whole of the Fields is by far the best plan; but of course, in order to their working well, these regulations must be framed by persons acquainted with the subject, and not by Government officers or Ministers of the Crown. My reasons why the Government should appoint the Chairman are these:— 1. Economy; he being Secretary for the Gold Fields, would for no further salary discharge the duties. 2. He would bring to the deliberations an amount of official knowledge which none of the other members could possibly possess. He would represent the Government at the Council, and tend to raise the status of the Council in the eyes at once of the Parliament, the country, and the miner. The cost of the Council might easily be defrayed by an effective system of registration with fees.

Disapproves of
proposal to have
separate political
Minister of
Mines, but
strongly recom-
mends a distinct
permanent head
of the depart-
ment.

By such a system a large sum annually would be raised without pressing hard upon the miners. I think it would be very undesirable to make any fee for registration of right to vote. I am not in favour of having a separate responsible Minister for Mines; but I certainly think there ought to be a separate and permanent branch of the Lands Department, having exclusive charge of the Gold Fields business. The Secretary for the Gold Fields should, in my opinion, be the head of that department; it should be a permanent and non-political office.

Condemnation
of existing
regulations.

I hold in my hand a copy of the regulations issued from the New South Wales Government now in force. I condemn them as being illiberal in their conditions, too small in their allowance of areas, and not calculated to encourage the introduction of capital on the Gold Fields. In the prospecting claims (see No. 2 of reg. of Feb., '70) the amount of area is not objectionable, but the conditions attached are very much so, inasmuch as they compel the constant employment of four men. No such restriction should be placed upon prospectors, as, if the ground is payable, the prospectors in all cases employ as many men as they can find employment for. The prospectors are the best judges. The regulations of the Burrangong local Court, published in Gazette of 28th February, 1863, contained no such restrictions, and giving larger areas, operated beneficially. In consequence of those regulations an immense amount of payable ground was opened up in that district, population was attracted there, and capital introduced. They continued in operation until the passing of the Act of 1866, when the local Courts were abolished. The regulations had continued to work well up to that time.

Size of claims.

The protection area (see reg. 38 of '69) should be fixed on the principle of making it three times the length and breadth of the prospecting claim to which the party would be entitled. The size of the prospecting claim should be left to the Mining Council. In the case of discovery of gold at a distance of more than 5 miles from the nearest gold-working, I think that there ought to be a pecuniary reward, as well as a prospecting claim. This is the practice in Queensland, and it has worked very well. Last month when I left Queensland there were about 11,500 miners on the diggings at Gympie, in the neighbourhood of Rockhampton, and at the Cape River and the Gilbert. There are many others at Peak Downs Gold Fields and other Gold Fields, but I cannot give an estimate of the number. In the alluvial claims (see reg. No. 4 of Feb., '70) the area is, I think, too large, considering the nature of the population of New South Wales. In river-claims (No. 5), area far too small; in quartz-claims (No. 6) also much too small. For this Colony I think 50 feet per man quite small enough, with a limit of eight men to a claim; that would be 400 by 300 feet wide.

In alluvial-claims (to return to No. 4 of Feb., '70) I think that in ordinary dry ground, such as can be worked without expensive appliances, 40 feet by 40 feet should be the maximum area per man. In wet alluvial I would think 70 feet by 70 feet should be allowed per man, and that any number of men up to twenty should be permitted to take up the ground in one block. In river-claims the frontage system should not prevail, but that the ground should be occupied at the rate of two men per acre, and that any number of claims could be taken in one block. In new ground for sluicing purposes, the minimum should be 300 feet by 300 feet for three men, and any number allowed to combine. In old or worked ground the area should at least be 1 acre per man.

I would permit any number of claims to amalgamate up to twenty men's ground, for these reasons—economy of working; but if the restrictions as to the number of men taking up ground are abolished, amalgamating would not be necessary.

No frontage-claims should be allowed, except in wet alluvial ground, over 40 feet in depth. Any number of men should be allowed to take up their ground together. The area per man should be 50 feet per man along the lead, by a reduced width of 200 feet. In dry ground I do not think the frontage system should be permitted. In 1864 I introduced into the Burrangong local Court some regulations for working old alluvial ground. The regulations were gazetted the 26th February, 1864. By these regulations, any miner by virtue of his miner's right could take possession of areas not exceeding 5 acres, at one, two, and three men per acre, according to the class of mining. Under these regulations some 2,000 or 3,000 acres have been worked in this Colony which otherwise would have remained unworked. Some such regulation should form part of any future code for this Colony, providing, as they would, a means of enabling miners not possessed of sufficient capital to lease ground, to occupy large areas by the construction of expensive works, erected by their own labour. This in my opinion would abolish much of the outcry against leasing, by placing the miners on equal terms with the capitalist. For the details of these regulations see Gazette February 26, 1864. Note.—The value of works to be erected to be at least £25 per acre.

Registration—
strongly recom-
mends com-
plete system of.

I am strongly of opinion that a complete system of mining-registration should be adopted, tending as it does to investment in mining adventures, by giving a legal tenure to ground taken up under miners' rights.

This

This system to be compulsory except in the case of dry alluvial ground taken up as block-claims. In the Gympie local Court the registration fees amounted to £709 3s. 4d., out of which the entire expenses of the said Court were defrayed; these amounted to £668 19s. 11d.

The regulations governing water-rights, from 49 to 55, of February, 1869, are very defective; they are illiberal and indefinite. Water-races should be held under lease for a term of years not exceeding twenty-one years. The sluice-head should be increased from 12" x 3" to 12" x 4". The number of heads to be unlimited. I would advise that the Victorian system of water-licensing, as adapted to the requirements of this Colony, be adopted.

A comprehensive system of leasing should exist on the Gold Fields of this Colony. The maximum area should be 50 acres, and the minimum 5 acres, in both new or old alluvial ground. In quartz-reefs the lease should not exceed 1,000 yards in length, by a width of 100 yards. The rent should not be more than 10s. per acre for alluvial, and £1 per 100 yards for quartz-reefs. The question of the amount of rent should be secondary in importance to that of having the Gold Field properly, economically, and extensively worked.

I am aware that the present system of leasing has worked unsatisfactorily in this Colony, and I attribute that entirely to the defective regulations governing the issue of leases. The labour conditions I should suggest would be:—

In alluvial leases two men per acre up to 20 acres, and one man per acre for every acre over 20 contained in the lease.

In quartz-reefs three men for every hundred yards or fraction thereof contained in the lease.

Where steam or water power is employed on, or solely in connection with the leased land, each 2-horse power of machinery should be computed as equal to that of one man. For works of an expensive nature, such as reservoirs, races, tunnels, or cuttings, a diminution of the number of men should be allowed at the rate of one man for every hundred pounds so expended. Every publicity should be given to the application for leases, in order that any objection could be entered.

I do not think the Commissioner should decide on these objections, but forward the evidence taken before him, together with the application, to the head of his department.

All objections should be heard in open Court. In order to prevent the abuse of the leasing system, the Commissioner should, within three days after the application has been forwarded, order the applicant to employ one man per acre, or one hundred yards contained in the area applied for, and keep such numbers of men constantly employed until the application has been finally dealt with; and in neglect or evasion of the order to render the application invalid.

I would allow no diminution of labour until the machinery is on the ground.

Question: Do you not consider that by compelling the intending lessee to put on one man per acre while a dispute may be pending, or immediately after the application is made for the lease, you would be practically shutting out the capitalist, and preventing the formation of Companies?

Answer: No. As a rule you would not, because those applications in which a dispute would occur would be few in number, and such could be provided for in the details of any leasing system that may be adopted. The success of any system of leasing as a means of developing the Gold Fields will materially depend upon the details of such a system.

Question: Do you not consider that schemers and speculators without capital will make objections under this system for the purpose of shepherding ground?

Answer: Such persons would doubtless exercise their ingenuity under any system; but I think I could draft a code of leasing regulations that would reduce the chances of success of such persons to a minimum.

Adjourned.

T. F. DE COURCY BROWN.

SATURDAY, 2 JULY, 1870.

Entered upon consideration of Report of Victorian Gold Fields Royal Commission of Enquiry of 1862-3.

Portion read and discussed. Correspondence.

MONDAY, 4 JULY, 1870.

Examination of Osborne Rich, Esq. :—

I am the Clerk in charge of the Deeds Branch of the Lands Department; up to the 1st of this month I was in charge of the Ministerial Branch, under which the Gold Fields Branch was comprised. I have been in the Lands Department ever since the inauguration of Responsible Government; and before that, I was in the Lands Branch of the Colonial Secretary's Office. For the last five years I have been at the head of that branch of the department which comprised the Gold Fields departmental management. I do not think that the present system provides efficiently for the requirements of the mining interest. In the first place, the Minister is as a rule chosen for his acquaintance with the Land law, but wholly without regard to his acquaintance with gold-mining matters or Gold Fields legislation.

There is not, nor has there been during the five years immediately preceding the 1st of this month, any one in the Sydney office whose duties are exclusively confined to the Gold Fields management. The duties appertaining to the Gold Fields management discharged in the Sydney Office are these:—(1st.) Receiving from the Gold Commissioners schedules of applications in the form I hand in (marked A), from the Gold Commissioners, and forwarding them to the Executive Council. When approved, the applications are returned to the Gold Commissioner, with a letter in this form (B.) The next stage is, the descriptions of the ground comprised in the lease are received from the Survey Office; but these descriptions are not received for some considerable time, varying from six to eighteen months. On receipt of them by me, I forward them on to the Commissioner, for insertion in the leases, with a letter accompanying, in this form (C). That is the last I hear of those leases.

Mr. T. F. de C. Brown, continued.

1 July, 1870.

Compulsory in all cases except ordinary alluvial block-claims. Water-rights.

Leases.

O. Rich, Esq.

4 July, 1870.

Absence of departmental supervision of gold-mining interests.

Delay.

In

O. Rich, Esq.,
continued.

4 July, 1870.

Greater expedition in cases of leases of minerals other than gold.

In the case of applications for mineral leases other than gold there is much greater expedition. The application comes to the Department of Lands direct from the applicant. The applicant at once receives an authority to select (form marked D) under chap. 5 of Regulations under Occupation Act. He is at once able to raise a company and to carry on operations; but in gold-mining the applicant can do nothing until after the lease is granted. The applicant for mineral leases other than gold returns to the Survey Office form E filled up, and that operates at once as a registration of his lease, subject of course to prior claims; so that in an hour from the receipt of the application registration can be effected, and the applicant is at once in a position to induce capitalists to embark in the undertaking.

To return to the duties as to Gold Fields mining to be discharged in the Sydney Office. There is besides:—(2nd.) Corresponding with Gold Commissioners, informing them of the proclamations of new Gold Fields, calling upon them for reports as to whether reserves proposed to be cancelled are auriferous, informing them of decisions of the Minister in cases where the miner appeals from the decision of the Commissioner. (There is a great deal, and has been, under the present Gold Fields Act, of this kind of appeal by dissatisfied disputants from the Commissioner's decision. I refer now to cases of dissatisfaction as to the granting of leases, or as to the water-rights, proclamation or cancelling of reserves.) (3rd.) Keeping the gold lease book. (4th.) Attending to the public. There are repeatedly personal applications for miners' rights and business licenses, and also for leases. Miners' rights and business licenses can only be granted by a Commissioner, and there is no Commissioner in Sydney; therefore, no miners' rights or business licenses can be issued in Sydney. No doubt if a book, signed by a Commissioner, were in the office, these documents could be issued in Sydney; but with regard to leases they must be sent, in the first instance, to the Commissioner-in-charge. There are a great many personal applications from persons who want to know whether machinery, and such things relating to mining claims, have been registered; but as there is no registration at all in Sydney of any such matters, of course the public can obtain no information in Sydney upon those matters. There are also personal applications to see maps and plans of the various Gold Fields. There are no such documents in my branch, nor do I think there are any in the Survey Office. I refer such applicants to a private draftsman. (5th.) Refund of survey fees, where lease is abandoned before survey is made. (6th.) There are other minor duties that at present I cannot specify. No returns or reports are received in Sydney from the Gold Fields oftener than once a year, and sometimes not so often. The statistical returns comprise information upon the number of miners' rights issued, business licenses granted, gold carried by escort, number of leases applied for or granted. These are furnished by the Commissioner-in-charge. The Commissioners generally report upon the progress and prospects of the Gold Fields, the estimated population, and other things. During the last five years there have been one or two cases in which reports from the Northern and Southern Districts have been in arrears for a year. I think these Commissioners passed over a year; we had to remind them.

Question: Would the business relating to the management of the Gold Fields be facilitated if there were a separate Government department to superintend Gold Fields, either as a district branch, or as a branch of the Lands Department?

Answer: Greatly so, if independent of the Department of Lands.

Question: Are you acquainted with the system pursued in Victoria with respect to a Mining Department?

Answer: Not practically. I have gathered from the mining statutes and the by-laws what is the system.

Question: With reference to leasing, in making a comparison between the mode of granting leases of auriferous lands and leases of mineral lands other than gold, do you mean to say that the principle as applied to the latter could be applied to the former in New South Wales?

Answer: I think it could most beneficially.

Question: Have you considered that if this principle were applied, great opportunities would arise for shepherding auriferous lands?

Answer: Under the present regulations, nonfulfilment of the labour conditions would involve forfeiture within one month.

Question: Do you know if the regulations which have been framed of late years have been principally the suggestions of Gold Commissioners?

Answer: I believe so.

Question: How is it so much time elapses between the application for a lease of auriferous land and the granting of that lease?

Answer: A lease cannot be granted until a survey has been made and a description obtained; but I am not aware from personal knowledge how it is that there is such a lapse of time. There is very frequently a great practical difficulty in getting a surveyor to make the survey.

Question: Do you think that the delay is attributable to the time taken by the Commissioner in reporting as to disputed claims to leases?

Answer: Very likely, if the Commissioner has to ascertain the facts of the case about which he has to report. Adelong is about a hundred miles from Young, and other places a still greater distance apart.

Question: In Victoria there is a separate mining department, which is supposed to have worked well and been of great benefit;—would you introduce a similar system here?

Answer: Decidedly I would.

Question: You are aware there are Mining Boards in Victoria;—would you recommend the adoption of a similar system here?

Answer: I have not sufficiently considered that part of the question to be able to give an answer.

Question: Do you not think that the miners are the most fit persons to frame their own regulations?

Answer: They do so now practically through their Members in Parliament. I think the diggers are, as a body, men of more than ordinary intelligence.

Question: In framing regulations, are all three Commissioners consulted?

Answer: Sometimes—not always; and sometimes other people. I have never known regulations to be issued contrary to the advice of the Commissioners; it may have been so, but not to my knowledge.

Question: What benefit do you think generally would be obtained from having a central department exclusively relating to mining established in Sydney?

Answer: I think that capital would be engaged in gold-mining enterprise with greater facility. In the metropolis, where capital is available more than in country towns, such as Young, Bathurst, and Armidale, there are more persons willing to invest in such enterprise. The Commissioners would not be occupied as at present in clerical work. Leases might be obtained with much less delay. The diffusion of information throughout and beyond the Colony. More effective supervision of the Minister over the officers in the department.

Repeated fruitless applications by persons at the Sydney office, in matters where those applications should not be fruitless.

Advantages of distinct Department of Mines.

Mr. J. Crate,
continued.
4 July, 1870.

months from the date of issue, no matter when taken out. In New Zealand the charge is one pound (£1), and there it is in force for twelve months from the date of issue; but the miner's right there is of no effect in another province of the same Colony.

I have not given much thought to the details of any system of registration, but a compulsory and an efficient system of registration for claims and other interests in them would work well. In Auckland the registration is compulsory, with defined bounds for claims, and this works well, as it gives the miner a guarantee for tenure.

JOHN CRATE.

TUESDAY, 5 JULY, 1870, 11 A.M.

Examination of George Milner Stephen, Esq. :—

G. M. Stephen,
Esq.
5 July, 1870.

I am a Barrister-at-law—a Fellow of the Geological Societies of London, Germany, and Cornwall—a Member of the Natural History Society of Dresden—and a Member of the Council of the Mining Institute of Victoria. In 1852, with some friends, I formed the Geological Society of Victoria, of which the Governors are Presidents and I Vice-President. Mr. Kennear and I commenced the organization of a new system of mining—the co-operative. During '52 and '53 I visited all the then known Gold Fields of Victoria. I visited England and became a manager of a mining company. Having made arrangements there with a view to the company's operations, I returned to Victoria with extensive machinery. I proceeded to Friar's Creek, Mount Alexander, and there I carried on mining operations for several months. Owing to floods and delay thereby occasioned in '56 our claims were jumped. From '56 to '64 I, while practising as a barrister, had continual practice in mining cases, and was constantly upon the Gold Fields, but since '56 I have not been personally engaged in mining. From 1864 to 1868 I resided at Beechworth, and in the practice of my profession was repeatedly attending upon the spots where the Wardens were hearing and adjudicating upon disputes. I had the best opportunity of witnessing the practical working of the system of mining legislation in Victoria. Beechworth and the Ovens District is the greatest sluicing district in the Colonies, with very little deep sinking. I am tolerably well acquainted with the Act and Regulations of New South Wales. The Victorian system is in my opinion infinitely better adapted to the circumstances of New South Wales than is the New South Wales system. Thus, I think that the whole subject of mining ought to be under the special and exclusive surveillance of a Minister for Mines, for I do not hesitate to say that New South Wales is (I speak as a mineralogist) a far finer field of mineralogy than Victoria. Almost all the known gems, indeed all except emeralds, have passed under my own eye, and nearly all the metalliferous minerals. These two branches of science have been my study for twenty-five years.

Great superiority
of the Victorian
system over that
of New South
Wales.
Recommends a
Minister for
Mines.
Exceeding rich-
ness of the
mineral wealth
of New South
Wales.

Advantages of
instituting dis-
tinct Department
of Mines.

The advantage of having such a separate and distinct department would be many :—1. The head of the department would be the depository of all the mining knowledge of the Colony. (It would be a matter of official detail whether there should be a political or non-political head of this department.) This would tend to the development rapidly of the mineral resources of the Colony. 2. All miners would know to whom to communicate their discoveries; whereas at present there is no such person, as they cannot be expected to put any faith in a Minister for Lands. 3. Valuable suggestions could emanate from such an office to the legislative Mining Boards which should, I think, be constituted. 4. If the head of this department were in Parliament, his utterances in Parliament on mining matters would command respect, which at present is not given to the statements upon mining subjects made by the Minister for Lands. 5. The general diffusion of information upon mining matters. 6. The ready facilities afforded to the public for obtaining on application reliable information. 7. An effective check upon Wardens or Commissioners in their administrative capacity, by personal acquaintance with the subject, and probably by personal visits occasionally to the mines. There should be general reports and statistical returns furnished to this central office at short intervals from the various Gold Fields.

I think the statute should be confined to the creating and defining the powers of the Minister, for the establishment of the judicial bodies, Courts of first instance, and Courts of Appeal,—to the constitution of local bodies in each of the great mining districts,—power of framing their own regulations, subject of course to the approval of the Governor in Council,—to prescribing general regulations (*e.g.*, the granting of miners' rights, business licenses, and so on) for the occupation of Crown Lands for mining purposes,—to creating and defining the powers of executive officers, such as Wardens or Commissioners.

Framing of
regulations.

I do not think the Executive Government should have any power of *originating* regulations upon any branch of Gold Field management except upon leasing, or possibly the absolute sale of abandoned ground. Upon neither of these two matters would I give local bodies any power of framing regulations. I think local bodies (whether you call them Mining Boards or local Councils, or what you please) should be constituted upon an elective basis, with ample opportunity being afforded to the miners generally to ascertain the position and antecedents of all candidates to a seat at such Board. Each holder of a miner's right to be qualified both to elect and to be elected. These local bodies should be invested with powers to frame all regulations respecting the working of the Gold Fields in their respective districts. I have read and considered section 71 of the Victorian Mining Statute of 1865, and I think that the powers given by that section to the Mining Boards are not too extensive for a mining community with an advanced knowledge of mining matters such as is possessed by the miners generally in Victoria; but at present I do not think that yet awhile such great powers could beneficially be given to the mining community in New South Wales, without a power of revision being given to the Governor in Council with the advice of the Mining Minister, as I have before suggested. Supposing the Executive to remain as at present, with only a Minister for Lands, having the mines as an inferior branch of his department, I think in that case, of two evils the lesser would be to give to the local bodies all the powers Mining Boards possess in Victoria. I hear on all sides that one set of regulations after another which have emanated from the Government have given universal dissatisfaction. I think that the establishment of a separate Mining Department would tend rapidly to educate the mining community up to such a pitch that they could beneficially be invested with these large powers.

General spirit of
exclusiveness
and illiberality
amongst the
miners of New
South Wales.

There is, I am persuaded, a very general spirit of exclusiveness and illiberality amongst the miners in New South Wales, and they would be unfairly biassed in favour of individual miners against companies and capitalists.

I think that if an Angel came from Heaven for the express purpose of framing a code of by-laws, and devoted all his energies to the task, unless the miners themselves had a hand in framing them they would not give general satisfaction to the miners; but I think that uniformity of regulations might be obtained by the Mining Minister, if he sent word to the various local bodies which I would constitute, copies of the various codes passed in Victoria, as a basis for them upon which to legislate. I do not think that one uniform code for all the districts would do. The different circumstances of the different Fields require different regulations; many applicable to one district would be wholly inapplicable to another. As an illustration of my meaning, I may mention that in the Ovens District the size of the sluice-head of water varies according to the particular district. At the Buckland, where water is abundant, the sluice-head is much larger by by-law than in the immediate vicinity of Beechworth; so that a miner could not know by reference to a general code what the size of a sluice-head should be. So again, with regard to the relative practicable proximity of water-races, which would vary according to the character of the soil. No doubt some by-laws might be of general application; but physical characteristics are so infinitely various that it would be quite impossible to legislate for all these different physical circumstances in one general comprehensive code.

G. M. Stephen,
Esq.,
continued.
5 July, 1870.

There should, I think, in all cases be a power given to the Warden to make *pro tempore* orders in emergencies where unforeseen cases of difficulty arise; and the Warden should be compelled to provide for such cases as they arise, instead of being allowed to cloke himself under the plea that there was no regulation to meet the case.

I think that it amounts almost to a denial of justice to permit unpaid Justices of the Peace to adjudicate in disputes relating to mining. They have not the practical or scientific acquaintance with the subject. No mining dispute should ever be adjudicated upon by an authority less than a Warden with Assessors at the option of either party. Their decision might be appealed from to either a District Court Judge, or, what I think far better, an itinerant Mining Judge. The Assessors should be summoned by a process analogous to the jury system, as to panel and other matters. No alien should be on the panel of Assessors. Provision might beneficially be made for referring to arbitration some inferior matters of dispute, care being taken that these decisions should be enforceable as any decision of a Warden.

Strongly condemns allowing unpaid Magistrates to adjudicate in mining cases. Recommends as Court of Appeal, an itinerant Mining Judge, with Jury of Assessors.

To revert to the question of the constitution of Appeal Courts:—The Judge and four Assessors taken from the ordinary Assessor panel should be the Court of Appeal, subject again—where the interests involved were of considerable magnitude, a fixed uniform sum being the minimum—to the Supreme Court in Banco, or a single Judge of the Supreme Court, as in Melbourne. I prefer a single Judge as the ultimate Court of Appeal, for sake of uniformity of decision. Provision might be made for a view in the two first instances. During a practice of ten years I saw repeated cases in which the advantages of decisions on the ground were manifest.

I think there should be a Warden for each extensive Gold Field, and that on certain fixed days the Warden should go to the different parts of the Field and hold Courts, not to wait as now until he is called to decide any particular dispute. I do not think the present staff of Commissioners in New South Wales is at all adequate to the requirements of the Gold Fields in the Colony.

Wardens for each Gold Field of importance. Present staff wholly inadequate.

The judicial system should be made as free as possible from legal technicalities, with legal and equitable powers in the Courts; but there should be a settled and certain order of procedure, *e.g.*, the practice in Courts of Petty Sessions for the Warden's Court.

Simplicity of legal proceedings.

I think a well organized system of registration furnishes the best possible guarantee for security of tenure. The scale of fees should be very moderate, and in all cases registration should be compulsory. I do not think that any improvement can be made in these matters upon the Victorian present system. The Registrars should be appointed by the Government, and entirely independent of any local Board. I think that a forfeiture of a claim should never follow for a first breach of the regulations: Provided always that a claim had been registered—indeed I would recognize no title that has not in the first instance been registered. In no case would I allow any person to take possession of any claim that had once been occupied until after it had been declared vacant by the Warden.

Recommends uniform and compulsory registration.

Condemns jumping.

Punishment to an offender should be based, as far as possible, upon the principle of compensating the injured person. There should be but one registry office for each district, and all registrations relating to ground within the boundaries of such district—which boundaries should be accurately defined—should be in that registry office.

Encouragement should liberally be given to prospectors by a large area of claim—not by money bonuses; I have not considered what area, but at least four times as large as it has hitherto been. No discovery at a distance less than three miles from gold workings should entitle the discoverer to a prospecting claim.

Encouragement to prospectors.

The miners, for years, have been subject to great temptation to go away to "rushes," because their claims are not large enough to keep them for any length of time at settled employment.

Evil effects of the present system of small areas.

Amount of area ought to depend upon difficulties of working, according to sliding-scale.

Leases for working miners should be encouraged.

These are the broad principles upon which claims should be allotted.

I would grant leases on any kind of ground. "Shepherding" might be effectually stopped by making the party deposit a sum of money on application for lease proportioned to extent applied for; this deposit to be returned if he put on machinery and kept it on the ground within one month, or a somewhat longer time, according to circumstances; but I think that a man should not be allowed to apply for a lease unless he is prepared to work it.

Leases.

I would have no compulsory labour basis, because the tendency of that is to place the lessee at the mercy of the labourers.

I think a very safe guide is furnished as to extent of areas from the provisions of the neighbouring Colony; and so as to duration of time. These foregoing observations apply to both quartz and alluvial mining, except as to areas.

I don't think a lease should be granted in new ground, or on a new rush, whether of quartz or of alluvial, unless to the prospector.

Continuation of Mr. Stephen's evidence adjourned till Thursday, the 7th instant, at 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 6 JULY, 1870.

Examination of Mr. John Mohr :—

Mr. J. Mohr.

6 July, 1870.

Experiences of witness.

Since 1851 I have been engaged in mining pursuits, mainly in Victoria,—in Maryborough Districts, Ovens, Ballarat, and the other Gold Fields of that Colony. During the last six months I have been on the Thames, in New Zealand. I have not any practical acquaintance with the Gold Fields of New South Wales. For seven years,—from 1856 to 1863,—I was member of Mining Boards in Avoca, Maryborough, and Dumolly.

Since 1864 I was principally engaged in Melbourne, leading Manager of different Mining Companies. I am thoroughly conversant with the principles and details of the mining legislation of Victoria, and their practical working. I am also well acquainted with the practical working of the system in New Zealand, particularly quartz-mining. I have a general acquaintance with the provisions of the Gold Fields Act and Regulations of New South Wales; in fact they are very primitive.

Strongly recommends distinct Department of Mines.

I am aware that there is no separate department of the Government having supervision over the mining interests of this Colony. I can hardly understand how there can be two opinions as to the desirability of establishing such a department.

In Victoria, prior to the institution of such a department, the want was greatly felt. In my opinion, the advantages springing from the establishment of such a department are many:—1. The collection of reliable statistics. 2. The diffusion of general information upon mining matters. 3. The existence of an office where individual miners, and promoters of Companies, and capitalists generally, could obtain information easily and quickly. 4. An effectual check over the executive officer of the Government. In these and many other ways the reasonable dissatisfaction of the mining-community would be removed, and the mineral resources of the country rapidly developed, with a consequent influx of population and capital. I think that so long as the present system continues, *i.e.*, so long as there is a mere branch of the Lands Department, with no particular head over that particular branch,—with only a few clerks told off to attend to mining matters together with other business in the Lands Office, there is no possibility of any one knowing much about mining matters in the Sydney office, and no one there very much troubles himself as to how things go on. I think it would be desirable to have a political head of the department, as such a head would be directly responsible to Parliament, and more easily kept in check by the Members generally, and by the Members for the Gold Fields in particular. I admit that, in a state of frequent changes of governing parties, there would be the objection that a Minister for Mines would perhaps sometimes not have opportunity to make himself thoroughly conversant with the subject, but the same objection applies to the Ministerial head of any department. Again, the Under Secretary for Mines would be a permanent officer, and if care were taken to secure the services of a thoroughly efficient man, he would be a most valuable public servant. I think that, by the increased revenue which would certainly flow from the increased development of the Gold Fields, the expense of such a separate department could be more than counterbalanced.

The framing of regulations.

I think that now, with the experience furnished by the legislative progress of neighbouring Colonies, and more particularly Victoria, Parliament could go very far in legislating; the thing ought to be understood by this time, but of course regulations and matters of detail must be left to some other legislative body.

Under existing circumstances, *i.e.*, with the present small branch of the Lands Department, and three Commissioners only in charge of the three great districts, I do not think that it is possible for the Government to make regulations which would give general satisfaction to the mining interest.

Recommends that, if there be a separate Mining Department and an efficient staff of Wardens, the Government should frame the regulations. Objections to Mining Boards.

If there were a separate department of mines and an efficient staff of Wardens upon the various Gold Fields, in that case I think there would be no necessity for creating Mining Boards with legislative functions; I think then that in that case satisfactory codes of regulations might be framed by the Department of Mines with the assistance of Government officers, and I would in that case prefer not having Mining Boards. The reasons why I would prefer not having Mining Boards is, that under the plan I prefer you would have more uniformity and stability in the regulations. My experience enables me to say confidently that, in the regulations or by-laws framed by successive Mining Boards of Victoria, there has been a want of uniformity and stability, there have been constant changes, and sometimes enlightened and sometimes benighted legislation.

I think the great class of miners do not know their own benefit. Again, such a department, and such Government officers, would be more independent, more disinterested, and less open to local or interested influences.

If the present departmental and Government system were to continue, I think that one central Mining Board in Sydney for the whole of the Gold Fields should be appointed, with power to frame by-laws upon such matters as are indicated in section 71 of the Victorian statute of 1865. I think such a Board should be as small in number as possible, perhaps three members for each of the three districts, north, south, and west.

The members should be elected by holders of miners' rights and business licenses; the members to elect their own Chairman; they must be paid a fair salary. They should hold office, half of the first batch for two years, and the other half only for one year,—the question of which half was to go out to be decided by ballot. My object in proposing that half only should go out is to preserve something like a conservative element in the Board, and to prevent violent changes,—successive Boards undoing the work of their predecessors.

In my opinion, the development of the Gold Fields in Victoria is in a great measure owing to the Mining Boards; but then you must remember that the departmental knowledge and machinery was then very imperfect. And again, whatever progress has been made, was necessarily made by the Mining Boards, as they alone possessed the power of making by-laws. The first Chairmen of the Boards were Government Wardens; and the best regulations and by-laws always emanated from the Wardens. The leasing regulations which issued in 1858 tended very greatly to develop the mines, and these leasing regulations emanated from the Government. I was on the Victorian Gold Fields from 1851 to 1858—the date of the issuing by the Government of the leasing regulations—and my experience enables me to say that up to that period the local Courts legislated in an exclusive and illiberal way. In Victoria now the Mining Boards are generally actuated by a liberal spirit of legislation. The Department of Mines was established in Victoria about 1858 or 1859, and from that time to the present I am of opinion that that department, with the assistance of the Wardens, would have been quite competent to have framed quite as satisfactory by-laws as have emanated

emanated from the Mining Boards. I think that had the department had the power of framing the regulations or by-laws, the by-laws would have been just as satisfactory. Much of the more liberal legislation of the Mining Boards was the result of pressure from without. The Mining Department, by means of its Wardens and other appliances, might obtain all the requisite information from the miners,—men amongst others who would be the best members of Mining Boards; and thus all the local knowledge and intelligence could be utilized and employed for the benefit of the mining community generally, by men perfectly unbiassed.

Question: Would there not be great delay in getting new and necessary regulations framed by the Executive Government; if the matter were left entirely in the hands of the Mining Department?

Answer: No.

Question: Has the working of the Mining Boards in Victoria given satisfaction as a rule to the mining community?

Answer: No, not as a rule. You very often hear from miners that they don't want Mining Boards at all.

Question: Do you know that when a proposal was made to the Victorian Parliament (after the Report of the Gold Fields Commission of 1862-3) to abolish the Mining Boards, the mining community objected; and the Parliament then consented that Mining Boards should be in force?

Answer: Yes, I remember that; but to the best of my recollection the agitation against the proposal was not general.

Adjourned at 1:20 to 2 p.m.

Examination of Mr. Mohr resumed:—

To prove how little progress has been made in Mining Board By-law legislation for the last ten years, I hand in a code for the Maryborough Mining District, which was issued in 1860; and these laws have been repeatedly altered, but only in small and immaterial details, but substantially there is no alteration from this code to those in general use now. At Ballarat in 1864 they issued a very elaborate code, which was found quite impracticable, and which has since been repealed.

The New South Wales regulations are very unsophisticated, very illiberal, and susceptible of great improvement; particularly with respect to labour clauses, extent of areas, and security of tenure. The water-right clauses are tolerably satisfactory. I think the frontage system not applicable (with reference to alluvial claims); I would give large areas and have block-claims.

I strongly disapprove of unpaid Justices being allowed to adjudicate. Many are interested directly or indirectly, and they do not possess the requisite special knowledge for adjudicating. No such power is vested in the unpaid Magistracy of Victoria or New Zealand. I have no personal knowledge of any system under which Justices of the Peace can adjudicate, because it has not existed on the Gold Fields where I have been; but I have heard in conversation in New South Wales from many parties, entire disapproval of the plan. The Wardens should be the only persons who should be allowed to entertain and decide disputes in the first instance. I do not approve of the intervention of Assessors in the first instance. I would limit the jurisdiction of the Warden to mining disputes properly so called, rights to claims, encroachments, breaches of regulations, and so on—not a civil jurisdiction, relating to partnership matters and that kind of thing. There should be periodical Courts held by the Wardens at short intervals, and the disputes should be heard at the nearest Court. The decision of the Wardens as a class gives very general satisfaction, and the mining community generally have great confidence in the Wardens. They are men of intelligence and ability, and they are well paid. It is in my opinion absolutely necessary, if you want to procure the services of good men, that they must be paid well, to keep them free from suspicion of improper influence. I think the Assessors tend to impede satisfactory adjudications. With respect to the question as to deciding on the spot or not, I would leave that to the option of the Warden. Some cases would be far better settled on the spot, but the Warden could well judge of that. The power of calling in Assessors is very sparingly exercised, and I would not give to one of two litigants the power of calling in Assessors.

I think the District Court might well be made a Court of Appeal. In that case I would allow the parties, or either of them, an option of having Assessors, to sit with the Judge,—the Judge of course having to hold Courts at the various Fields at short stated intervals. The District Court should have an original jurisdiction in mining partnership cases, and so on. Where the District Court jurisdiction is appellate, I would make the decision of those Courts final; but where the District Court jurisdiction is original, there should, I think, be an appeal to the Supreme Court. In order to maintain a uniformity of decision, perhaps it would be better to have an ultimate appeal, upon questions of law only, to a Judge of the Supreme Court.

If there are to be long intervals between the original decision and the hearing of the appeal, it would act prejudicially to the unsuccessful litigant, and of course, unless the Judges could sit somewhere near the Fields, the objection on the score of distance would be very great. It would, however, never do to leave it all to the Warden. I do not think there would be any saving in having Courts constituted on the diggings, like Courts of Appeal under Act of 1861. There would be expense to maintain them, and the money would be more judiciously expended in having an additional District Court Judge. I think the Court of Appeal should be presided over by a competent lawyer.

I am in favour of auriferous land being leased in tolerably large areas. I would lease new ground where parties intended to prospect, but only where gold has been discovered within several miles. Where gold has been discovered, I would not lease ground excepting for the purpose of amalgamation by those parties who have previously occupied the ground under their miners' rights. In old and abandoned ground I would be in favour of granting leases to the extent of 50 acres; but in no case would I allow such ground to be leased until it had been properly surveyed, and duly reported on by the proper officer.

Question: Do you think the existing system of leasing auriferous ground in Victoria has worked well?

Answer: Not in all respects. This does not arise so much from the defect in the regulations as in their administration. For instance, I apply for ground, undertake certain labour conditions; and am allowed, from laxity in the administration, to evade them by not employing half the labour set forth. The intending lessee should state in his application the amount of labour and machinery to be employed within a certain period, and the lease should only be granted on condition that the proper officer shall report that these labour conditions, &c., are sufficient. After the granting of the lease it must be the special duty of this officer to see these conditions properly carried out. Their non-fulfilment to result in the forfeiture of the lease.

Question:

Mr. J. Mohr,
continued.
6 July, 1870.

Condemnation of regulations at present in force in New South Wales.

Strongly condemns allowing unpaid Magistrates to adjudicate in mining cases.

Recommends that Wardens alone should adjudicate.

Court of Appeal. Recommends District Court.

Ultimate appeal, upon questions of law only, to Supreme Court.

Leases.

Mr. J. Mohr,
continued.
6 July, 1870.

Question : Do you not think that, by thus leaving to the applicant and the Government officer the power to determine the labour consideration on which a lease should be granted, that you leave a great opening to schemers for shepherding ground ?

Answer : No, I do not.

Question : Do you mean to recommend the Victorian leasing system, viz., of having a Mining Surveyor, to make a plan of the proposed ground to be leased, to report thereupon to the Warden, the Warden to hear the application in open Court, and then to forward to the Minister for his decision ?

Answer : I do, with the qualifications I have recommended, viz., a greater caution in fixing the labour conditions, and in a better supervision thereof.

Question : Do you consider it possible to make fixed labour conditions, for leasing all descriptions of ground, without such conditions being either oppressive, in many cases, or so low as to be practically inoperative ?

Answer : I do not think it practicable to frame rules that would meet every case. These must be governed by circumstances. I am of opinion the Government should frame the regulations for carrying out the leasing system.

Question : If the Government had not carried out the leasing regulations in Victoria, would the Mining Boards have done so ?

Answer : No, the Mining Boards were generally opposed to leases.

Question : Can you say what time would elapse from the time of application, under the system you recommend of granting leases, before the applicant would have to put on the required labour ?

Answer : I cannot say exactly ; it varies under different conditions. I have known it to take six months, and at other times only one month.

Question : Do you think that 10s. per acre would be a sufficient rental for leased ground ?

Answer : I think it would be amply sufficient.

THURSDAY, 7 JULY, 1870.

Examination of Mr. Mohr resumed :—

Mr. J. Mohr.
7 July, 1870.

I would allow the miner—and by that I mean the individual holder of a miner's right—to take up in any alluvial ground areas from 5 to 10 or more acres without any lease, but simply on his miner's right, on condition that he lays out £20 per acre within the first six months, in either labour or capital, so as to put him on the same footing as to privileges with the capitalists ; and I think that thereby a great deal of the antagonism between the miners and capitalists would be removed. I think leasing or holding might be well managed by allowing the holder of a miner's right to take up an area up to 50 acres, and if after twelve months the Warden reports that a certain amount of labour or capital has been expended, or machinery erected, then that report to entitle the holder to a lease. The fact that no work is actually being carried on on the ground for the time elapsing between the application for a lease and the granting thereof, if for not more than four or five months, has not worked detrimentally to the general interest in Victoria, nor do I think it would in New South Wales, because the population here is less, and the extent of Gold Fields far larger here than in Victoria. The delay, so called, does not prevent anybody else working elsewhere, and there is plenty of ground for all the labour available. All the evidence I have given to-day refers to alluvial ground only.

Question : Do you think that, by allowing the applicant for a lease to hold the ground applied for without being compelled to put on labour until his lease is granted, that persons would apply for ground who could only just raise the necessary small sum (£7) for the application, and that such persons would hold such ground not for the purpose of developing its resources but for selling shares, in fact for shepherding and scheming ?

Answer : Where the ground is really auriferous I do not think it would be held very long, but I think it would soon be disposed of by the applicant ; and I do not see any harm that could accrue to the general interest because a man with only £7 made a good thing of it. If he did not work it the people to whom he sold it could, and there would be no more delay, or no more appreciable delay, in such case than if it were taken up in the first instance by large capitalists. Some little delay is always unavoidable, in order to perfect a title to such ground, and the country would not benefit by the wasteful and unproductive expenditure of money. I know that the idea suggested by your question has been entertained by a number of individual miners ; but I do not hear from you, nor have I heard from any one, any real objection to the plan I advocate, nor any better plan suggested. Why should not a poor man secure a good piece of ground, which must very soon, by him or by some one else, be worked, as well as keep a big nugget if he were lucky enough to find it ?

Question : Are you aware that under such a system numbers of men without capital have taken up ground for lease, and shepherded it, to enable them to work ground of which they were previously in possession ?

Answer : If so I do not see any harm in it, but I don't see how you mean that a lease can be shepherded.

These two questions of yours I do not suppose to refer to shallow alluvial ground.

In shallow alluvial ground I have already said I would grant no leases. In answering your two questions I have supposed you to refer to ground where the sinking would be deeper than 60 or 80 feet ; and I also think that here, as in Victoria, a discretion should be allowed to the Department of Mines to grant or to refuse to grant leases in new alluvial ground, if they thought that it was ground that could be advantageously worked by individual miners. I have never known very many instances in which the discretion has been exercised has given dissatisfaction in Victoria. If you had an efficient Executive, a good staff of Wardens, and a Department of Mines, who could speedily be informed that ground could be advantageously worked by miners, there would be an immediate refusal of leases, and consequently no shutting up of good ground.

In my opinion, the best means of securing tenure to the claimholder is afforded by requiring all claimholders to be holders of miners' rights—requiring every claim to be registered in the name of the holder or holders on its first being taken up ; of course a reasonable time to be allowed after marking off.

I

Department to have discretion to grant or refuse leases of certain description of new alluvial ground.

Recommends compulsory registration of all kinds of claims.

I say every claim, because I would give larger areas. I would recognize no transfer of a claim or a share of a claim unless registered. I would not allow any claim once registered to be considered forfeited unless declared so to be by the Warden. The most beneficial legislation that could possibly be devised is a system which would prevent rushes. Large areas would induce the miners to settle down on their claims—to stay there for years and not merely for weeks; and this would tend to the thorough working of the ground; it would encourage prospecting; and while parties on one established Field would not rush off to the new discovery, a large influx of population would be attracted.

Mr. J. Mohr, continued.
7 July, 1870.
Rushes to be discouraged by giving large areas. Advantages of giving large areas.

Consolidated miners' rights, taken out for a number of years in advance, would tend to fixity of tenure. This system works well in Victoria, and would I think work well here.

This would prevent jumping, which is in my opinion a great evil. "Jumping" produces a system of lawlessness and repeated breaches of the peace; it fosters a herd of loafing idle fellows, who merely watch for a breach of regulations, or who will not infrequently falsely affirm that such breaches have taken place, and makes people take the law into their own hands.

"Jumping" a great evil.

Question: Do you not think that by compelling the claimholder to register his ground, before he can have a perfect title to it, you would require to have the claim surveyed in order to make the regulations effective?

Answer: I do not think the survey necessary, if he (I am now speaking of shallow alluvial sinking—in deep alluvial sinking or in quartz-reefs a survey would be necessary and desirable) marks his ground properly by pegs.

Question: How would you then without a survey be able to tell what piece of ground a man had taken up or registered?

Answer: By describing in the registration sufficient particulars to identify the ground registered with that taken up. The register proceeds numerically, and it is easy to tell which is No. 20 and which is No. 21, and so on.

I think that, though it is a matter of detail of regulation, it would be very convenient to require the registered number of the claim to be stuck up on the claim itself.

I am in favour of the lowest possible fee for registration. The Mining Registrar ought to be paid out of the fees. I do not mean directly paid by fees; but a fixed salary by the Government, money for which salary would be provided by the fees; and it would be only fair that the persons who require the services of the Registrar should in some shape or other pay for those services.

Registration fees should be low.

I am in favour of licenses being granted by the Government to all applicants for cutting water-races. By the Government I mean the Mining Department, not the Warden nor any local body.

Water-licenses.

I do not know that I can suggest any improvement upon the Victorian system, as laid down in Orders in Council, 15th July, 1867. (See page 157 of the Victorian Act and Regulation.)

I would make the charge for miners' rights as small as possible. I think 10s. a year not too much; but the miners' rights should be available for a year from date of issue. I have already said the consolidated miners' rights system is a good one. As 5s. is the amount in Victoria, perhaps it would be as well to assimilate the charge here.

I think, if it is satisfactorily proved that private land is payably auriferous, the Government should throw it open to the public, paying a fair compensation, on the basis of the value of the surface land and the damages to any improvements. If, however, before the Government had so thrown open the private land to gold-miners, the private proprietors had entered into arrangements with miners, these arrangements should be recognized and enforced by the Government.

Mining on private lands.

With regard to the question of leases, I think that there is a good deal to be said on both sides; but on the whole, I think leases for terms of years will answer all the beneficial purposes. I would not counsel the alienation absolutely with all mineral rights of any gold lands, in however small parcels, or whether new or worked ground.

Leases.

From 1855 to 1863 I sat almost continuously as a member of local Courts and Mining Boards. My experience that sometimes the members of these bodies were men competent to deal well with the functions of such bodies, but often quite the reverse,—sometimes men with one view, again with men of totally different views. To a great extent men were elected to the Boards merely on some particular clap-trap, ignorant and prejudiced, and without any extensive knowledge of the subject, and merely trying to make political capital out of their legislation. For these and other reasons I do not approve of Mining Boards.

Local legislative bodies.

Grave objections to Mining Boards.

In many instances, and for years, intelligent ideas were pressed upon and not attended to by the Boards, and at last they unwillingly yielded.

Often too the Boards tried to force upon the Government by-laws which the Board had been told by the Crown Law Officer were illegal.

Question: Would not a Mining Department, if it made regulations for the mining community, be, from the pressure brought to bear on it, very likely to legislate for the promoters of companies and so-called capitalists as against the individual miner?

Answer: If you mean that the department would act unfairly towards the individual miner, by legislating in preference to the promoter of companies and so-called capitalists, I do not think so.

Question: Do you think that a Mining Department, assisted by an efficient staff of Wardens, would be more likely to hold the scales of legislative justice more fairly for all classes than Mining Boards would be?

Answer: Yes, I think that most clearly.

J. MOHR.

FRIDAY, 8 JULY, 1870.

Mr. John Crate wishes to add to his former statement that, in his opinion, the Government should give a money reward of £5,000 for the discovery of any new Gold Field that will yield 20,000 ounces of gold within three consecutive months, at a distance of at least 10 miles from any known Gold Field; and that he thinks that the practice of sending out prospecting parties to be bad in principle. Beneficial results have been obtained from giving rewards in New Zealand for the discovery of new Gold Fields; and I attribute the rapid development of gold-mining in Otago and Auckland principally to this cause. I also think the Government should form reservoirs of water, and let such water to the miners at so much per sluice-head. The Victorian and New Zealand Governments are contemplating the construction of vast reservoirs for the retention of water, for the purposes of further developing their respective Gold Fields.

Mr. J. Crate.
8 July, 1870.

Money rewards for prospecting.

Government should construct water-works;

As,

Mr. J. Crate,
continued.
8 July, 1870.
and offer
rewards for
improvements in
machinery.

As, in my opinion, a large quantity of fine gold is lost, and gold, coated with foreign substances, principally sulphurets of other metals, washed away or its amalgamation prevented, I think it would be wise for the Government to offer rewards for the invention of machinery that would operate to save such gold. I think it should be borne in mind by the Government and Legislature of New South Wales that a liberal policy should be pursued with respect to Gold Field management, from the fact that formidable rivals exist in the neighbouring Colonies.

JOHN CRATE.

Commission met on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, at their office, 130, Pitt-street. Transacted business; and on Tuesday adjourned until Monday the 18th instant, to meet at Nundle.

NUNDLE, 18 JULY, 1870, 10 A.M.

The Commission met at the Court House, Nundle.

Letters and notices sent to the various localities in the neighbourhood. No witnesses being prepared to give evidence until to-morrow, Tuesday, Commission entered upon other business.

NUNDLE, TUESDAY, 19 JULY, 1870, 9.30 A.M.

Commission met at Court House.

Examination of Charles Benjamin Collett, Esq. :—

C. B. Collett,
Esq.
19 July, 1870.

I am Mining Registrar for the Peel River Gold Field, and have been so for two years and three months. I am the only resident Magistrate on the Gold Field. I have been engaged in mining operations since 1861,—more or less; in the Bathurst District, on private property, at Glanmire, and Green Swamp; also in New Zealand, on the public Gold Fields of that Colony, in 1864. I am well acquainted with the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations; in my capacity of Justice of the Peace I have had occasion to make myself perfectly acquainted with these. I know nothing of the mining regulations or mining laws of other Colonies.

Department of
Mines.

I have considered to some extent the state of things at present existing with regard to the departmental management, and I think there is room for improvement. In the first place, there is a want of direct communication between the Gold Fields and head quarters. I speak of my own knowledge with reference to this particular place. By head quarters I mean the Minister for Lands, or the Commissioner in charge. I have never received any instructions, except from the Commissioner in charge, in May of this year for the first time, to make a half-yearly report upon the state of the Gold Fields. I don't know to what department I belong, except indeed that my appointment as Mining Registrar was issued from the Lands Department. I have to report (and in pursuance of those instructions I did on 4th July instant report) upon the proximate number of miners' rights held by Europeans or aliens, the prospects of the Gold Field, machinery, &c., erected, and generally upon the state of crime and other matters. I am paid by fees alone; I don't know who is my official head or to whom I am to apply for instructions or advice. During the last six weeks I have had my attention directed to the question of some head office for the Gold Fields, something similar to the Minister of Mines in Victoria. There is at present no record at all of evidence taken in cases of disputed claims. I think that a head Mining Department should be a record office for such evidence. I applied for advice to the Attorney General about two years ago, asking his advice as to the course to be pursued by me with reference to people being on the Gold Fields without a miner's right; I received no reply. When in the latter part of last year, when the regulation was issued that policemen were to be Mining Registrars, I wrote to the Minister for Lands, and to that I got a satisfactory answer. I have never applied for assistance, either by advice or otherwise, to the Commissioner-in-charge; I don't recognize anybody as my master. The mining population generally seem to think that they have no person who will entertain their grievances. When Mr. Addison was Commissioner-in-charge, living at Armidale, complaints from miners were sometimes forwarded to him, and they were merely returned with part of a leaf turned over, and a minute—"Apply to Mining Registrar." When Mr. Addison was here, which happened three times in two years (first two visits being half-yearly, the third after a year), he rendered me every assistance. This is the oldest, largest, and most important Northern Gold Field.

Question: Will you tell me what duties there are appertaining to the office of Mining Registrar upon which you could require advice or assistance, even if there were a Department of Mines?

Answer: I could receive advantage by advice as to water-rights, disputed tail-races, and other disputes. Further, as to the issuing of privileges, water-permits, and so on, which would be a record below as well as in my books.

Question: Are Mining Registrars invested with any power of hearing or settling disputes?

Answer: No, but I was referring to my position as Justice of the Peace.

Question: Did you find the books here—the registration books and papers?

Answer: Yes, I received the old books from my predecessor, and I got new books and forms from the Government Printer. I have no special instructions as to my duties; I merely have the Act and Regulations to guide me.

Question: Do you make any returns or copies of the registry to any one?

Answer: No, no one comes for them or examines my books. I have to interpret the regulations as best I can, and exercise my own discretion upon the various matters.

On hearing my evidence on this branch read over, I wish to add, with reference to Mr. Addison's minutes—"Apply to the Mining Registrar,"—that he knew me personally, knew I was here, and had perfect confidence in me; in fact that I could do as much and as well in the matter as he could; indeed he has told me as much. He knew also that I was a Magistrate.

Framing regula-
tions.

Question: Would you favour the Commission with your views as to the question in whom the function of framing regulations under the Act should be vested?

Answer: I am aware of the present system of framing regulations. The Minister for Lands issues them, but

but I understand they have been framed by Commissioners. There have been three sets since I have been in office. I think that the framing of the regulations should be left in the hands of competent practical miners. I think that a body of practical men could draw up one code of regulations that would do for the whole Colony, embodying however different regulations for different localities.

Question: Where would you have this Board or body to sit?

Answer: In Sydney.

Question: Who do you think should appoint the Chairman,—the Government, or the other members of the body?

Answer: I have not considered that matter.

Question: How often should it sit?

Answer: I have not considered that; I don't think they would require to sit often after having once drawn up a code; they could at once do it effectively.

Question: Do you think they should be empowered to draw up regulations for leases?

Answer: Yes, everything.

Question: Supposing there was an efficient mining department, not as it is now,—do you think that department could efficiently frame the regulations?

Answer: Yes, if the head of the department were a practical man.

Question: You have not stated how this body you speak of should be appointed—how do you think it should?

Answer: I think the Board should be partly elected by the miners, partly nominated by the Government—one-half elected members, other half nominated by the Government.

Question: Why do you think the miners should not be empowered to elect all?

Answer: I think it would work better to have such a mixed body—it would do away with any one-sidedness.

Question: Do you think they should be paid?

Answer: Yes; but still that is a question that I should hardly like to answer—wiser heads than mine could better decide that.

Question: Don't you think the miners are the best judges of their own requirements?

Answer: As a general rule, perhaps, yes.

Question: Do you think the Government would appoint the best men?

Answer: I would hope so; they certainly should all be practical men.

Question: Do you consider the present code of regulations good or satisfactory?

Answer: Certainly not good, and therefore not satisfactory.

Question: Do you remember the codes drawn up under the Act of 1861, which codes were in force till 1866?

Answer: I do remember—I have some recollection of them; I think they were superior to the present code.

Question: In what points?

Answer: I think more revenue accrued to the Government under those regulations, by virtue of the clause that authorizes the police or other parties to arrest people illegally on the Gold Fields, *i.e.*, without miners' rights; that is the only point in which I can specify any superiority in those regulations over the present code.

Question: Do you know whether that clause of which you speak was one of the regulations framed under the Act, or a section of the Act itself?

Answer: I thought it was a regulation, but I see on reference to the Act that it was a section of the Act.

I think that all disputes on the Gold Fields should be settled by some person having special power to do so, with the assistance of a jury of three or five. Of course, petty every-day squabbles could be settled by some officer in charge, but where important matters are at stake no one person should be empowered to settle them even in the first instance. As to the question of unpaid Justices having the power to entertain disputes, of course I, the only resident Magistrate here, pass no opinion as to how it has worked on this Field, but generally I have no hesitation in saying that it is inadvisable to give them that power. It is hardly to be expected that they can settle such disputes satisfactorily, from having no acquaintance with miners, their manners and customs, ways and habits, and mining matters. The majority of them have no acquaintance with gold-mining, nor do I think that even if there were many miners, as I doubt not there are, quite fit for the position of Justice of the Peace, it would not be well to appoint them Justices; it would cause a jealousy and an ill-feeling, and would not work well.

I have no opinion as to a Court of Appeal.

There was a local Court as a Court of Appeal here once, but Captain Douglass had to call in a passer-by to dissolve it. There have been no appeals from my decisions. I have adjudicated in many disputed cases, and I have in the majority of cases satisfied both parties. I have made it my business to perfect myself in that matter, and I believe I have done so.

Question: Do you think that in this Gold Field a resident stipendiary officer is necessary?

Answer: I have no hesitation in saying yes. It would be hard to expect me to continue doing the work for nothing, so somebody ought to be appointed as resident paid officer,—Warden, or Commissioner, or Police Magistrate.

Question: Do you think that such officer stationed at Nundle could perform the duties of Police Magistrate at all the other places within a radius of fifty miles?

Answer: Not so much as fifty, but I would say within a radius of twenty-five miles; but he might go to the Denison, which is fifty miles off, or any small Gold Field that might arise.

Question: Do you think the Commissioner or Warden should hold a Court, fixed beforehand, at places other than where he resided?

Answer: Yes.

Question: At short and stated intervals?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Do you consider that the decision of the Commissioner should be final?

Answer: Where he acts singly I think there should be an appeal to the Minister for Lands; but where the Commissioner had been assisted by a jury I would make that decision final.

Question: How many places are there within a radius of twenty-five miles from Nundle that a resident officer could visit as you have spoken of?

414—C

Answer:

C. B. Collett,
Esq.,
continued.
19 July, 1870.

Settlement of
disputes.

Unpaid Justices
should not be
empowered to
adjudicate in
mining disputes.

C. B. Collett,
Esq.,
continued.
19 July, 1870.

Answer : Only Wallabadah ; I hold a Court there every fortnight.

Question : Do you think the present staff of paid officials, Gold Commissioners, sufficient for the requirements of the mining population ?

Answer : Certainly not.

Question : In the present condition of the Northern Gold Fields, how many paid Gold Commissioners or Wardens do you think there ought to be for the Northern District ?

Answer : Three.

Question : You have said that Nundle is the principal Gold Field of the North ; you include I presume the Hanging Rock, Bowling Alley Point, Mount Misery, Foley's Folly ?

Answer : Yes, all those places, and all others within a radius of seven miles from this Court House.

Question : What is the mining population of the Peel River Gold Fields ?

Answer : The mining population is about 350 Europeans and about 500 Chinese.

Question : Do you know how many miners' rights have been issued to those 850 miners during 1870 ?

Answer : About 250 to Europeans and about 150 to aliens—400 in all ; that is less than one-half of the number that should have been issued.

Question : For the first six months of this year can you tell me the average monthly escort ?

Answer : I think 300 ounces, but I could find out accurately before the Commission leaves Nundle.

Question : In point of fact how are miners' rights issued on this Gold Field ?

Answer : By Senior-constable King.

Question : Do you not think each Commissioner or Warden should be responsible only to the ministerial head of his department ?

Answer : Yes, I think to no one else.

Question : Under the present system do you know whether the Police Magistrates, who are *ex-officio* Gold Commissioners, are in practice subordinates of, and responsible to, the Commissioner-in-charge ?

Answer : I don't know, but I imagine they are. Mr. Irving, Police Magistrate at Tamworth, sends in monthly returns to Mr. Buchanan of miners and licenses.

Difficulty of
obtaining
miners' rights
even on the Gold
Fields.

There is great difficulty experienced in getting miners' rights on this Gold Field ; there is no one to get them from but the police, who are away half their time upon other duties. I have known instances where the same miners have come half-a-dozen times to get a miner's right ; at least they the miners tell me so. Some resident officer, Mining Registrar, or some one, ought to be empowered to issue miners' rights.

Question : Do you think the present mode of granting leases of auriferous land answers well ?

Answer : No, not from my own experience.

Question : In what respect is it faulty ?

Answer : In the mode of getting the lease, delay in determining upon the application, insecurity of tenure of ground applied for until the granting of the lease. There is nothing in the regulations to instruct the miner what to do.

Question : Do you find there is any difficulty in getting disputes decided as to applications for leases ?

Answer : I have no instructions about it in my duties, and I don't know what the system is at all.

Question : Do you see any advantage to the miners of this district in leases over ordinary claims, provided the claims are as extensive ?

Answer : No, provided they were as large.

Question : Do you see any advantage of a claim over a lease, supposing the miner got a claim sufficiently large without a lease ?

Answer : The Government would lose, but the miner would gain. The man who gets a lease is generally regarded with jealousy and disfavour.

Question : Would there be any advantage in a lease to a company, provided they could have the same advantages under an ordinary claim ?

Answer : No, I don't see any. My report has not been called for on applications, and I cannot understand why.

Question : Has much ground been applied for on lease ?

Answer : No ; but if there were greater facilities for getting the leases I think there would be more applications, *i.e.*, provided the claims were not as large as the areas to be obtained under lease.

Question : Do you not think that leases would give a better tenure ?

Answer : I have not considered that point.

Question : Have you considered the relative advantages to the community generally of the different systems of leases or no leases ?

Answer : No, I can hardly say that I have.

Registration.

Question : What method of registration is pursued here ?

Answer : I have a set of books : one for water-privileges ; another for dams, wells, and reservoirs ; another, claims as held in reserve for special cases ; another for prospecting areas ; another for registration of claims on a defined quartz-reef ; and that is all.

Question : What about old ground ?

Answer : There is no book for registration of claims on old ground.

Question : What mode of registration would you propose instead of the present ?

Answer : I can hardly suggest any improvement on the present system. The registration goes in rotation, and it prevents disputes.

Question : Do you think the compulsory registration of claims other than quartz would be an improvement ?

Answer : I do. I think it would be well to make registration compulsory in all cases on first taking up a claim ; it would give better security of tenure.

Question : Has there been any complaint made by the miners here as to the amount of fee for registration ?

Answer : No.

Question : Do you think the amount of fee enough ?

Answer : Well, where the Mining Registrar has to mark out the claim he should have an increased fee.

Question : But has the Mining Registrar to do any such thing ?

Answer : No.

Question : Have quartz-claims to be registered ?

Answer :

Answer : Yes.

Question : Please refer me to the clause.

Answer : Regulation 47 of September, 1869.

Question : Do you charge the fee on application for registration, or on registration?

Answer : Not until registration. In cases of dispute I could not charge both.

C. B. Collett,
Esq.,
continued.
19 July, 1870.

C. B. COLLETT.

Commission adjourned at 1 ; resumed at 1:45 p.m.

Received a Committee of miners, being six members of a Committee of ten appointed. (Names:—George Bond, of Hanging Rock; William Quick, of Mount Misery; Frederick Woodland, Charles Taylor, and Robert M'Keown, of Mount Misery; and H. A. Wigan, Hanging Rock.) The Committee presented to the Commission the accompanying documents, embodying resolutions arrived at at a meeting held by thirty or forty of the miners of Hanging Rock and the neighbourhood. Document received, and read by Mr. Bond, with running comments by way of illustration and explanation.

Examination of Mr. George Bond:—

I have been engaged in mining operations for the last sixteen years, almost continuously, on these Gold Fields,—the Rocky River, Pyramul, Merindee. I have been engaged for considerable periods in alluvial-mining, reefing, and sluicing. I have made myself well acquainted with the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations. The document handed in represents some of the objections I entertain to the present system, and some suggestions for amendment; but not fully. I have often considered the question of the unsatisfactory state of things having the Mining Department merely a branch of the Lands Department. I have had many opportunities for seeing the unsatisfactory state of things. I give two instances:—Some twelve months ago I was in a company of miners working a quartz-reef under lease; we had some difficulty,—we could not get rid of a manager of whom we wanted to get rid, nor could we induce him to sell the property. He allowed the lease to run out; he wouldn't put in an application for a renewal, nor would he pay the rent at the expiration of the first year of the lease. The land was then jumpable. We then applied for a fresh lease; our application was opposed by some other miners who, not being members of the old company, had pegged out the ground and claimed it under their miners' rights as a claim. We applied, in the first instance, to Mr. Addison, the Crown Commissioner; he replied that he had forwarded the application to Sydney to the Minister of Lands. We heard no more of it; but we kept applying to him again, and we got no satisfactory answer for four months, or about that time. Before the four months we sold our interest to the opposing party, and I don't know what became of the thing. During these four months forty men were kept idle, awaiting the decision. Had there been a separate Mining Department the difficulty could have been got rid of more speedily. I think that, after all, in these matters of leases, it does not matter what the machinery is in Sydney, but there ought to be some local authority, who should be empowered, without reference to Sydney, to decide the thing.

Mr. G. Bond.
19 July, 1870.
Department of
Mines.

Question : Do you think that if there were a separate Mining Department in Sydney the revenue from the Gold Fields would increase?

Answer : Yes.

I would entrust the framing of regulations under the Act to a Board elected for a certain period by the miners from each district; three from each district, to meet in Sydney. I don't approve of any permanent Board, but merely one Board, composed of delegates to frame a set of regulations, and having done that to be dissolved. If any alterations were required there should be a new election of delegates. The Government, acting upon the representation of the diggers, should summon these fresh Boards. As long as the Gold Fields have their representatives in Parliament I see no necessity for a permanent Board; but if the Gold Fields were deprived of their Members, then I think there should be a permanent Board. For trifling alterations, I think such might be made by the responsible Minister; the Minister might be the judge of what was trifling; if he improperly exercises his discretion, let the miners agitate. The Board of delegates should be paid. The present regulations as a whole are very unsatisfactory and bad. I would entrust the framing of regulations upon leasing as well as upon all other matters to the Board of delegates; I know that it is not so in Victoria; but I believe the thing must clash; I don't know how it has been found to work in Victoria.

Framing of
regulations.

I do not think there is in the Northern Gold Fields a sufficient staff of Commissioners at present; there should be one here, having power to act as Gold Commissioner at Wallabadah and the Denison Diggings; he could be Police Magistrate as well as Gold Commissioner; there should be one at Armidale; but he should not be, as at present, obliged to attend to Police Magistrate duties at so many places not Gold Fields; a third is required for the places beyond Armidale. The Commissioners or Wardens should each reside on some Gold Field, and they should be empowered (with or without Assessors, at the option of either party) to decide disputes. I would not allow unpaid Justices to hear or decide disputes if there was a paid official; but if there was no paid official—Warden or Commissioner—then you must have somebody, and an unpaid Justice of the Peace is perhaps better than nothing. There must be favouritism and gross ignorance of the matter in dispute. I think that the prospects of the Gold Fields in the north fairly warrant the additional cost of having the Wardens as I propose; I am convinced much revenue is lost on this Field because there is no official to look after the miners.

Inadequacy of
present staff of
Commissioners.

I would allow an appeal in all cases, no matter how trifling, from the decision of the Warden or Commissioner, and whether he had acted with or without Assessors.

Unpaid Justices
should not be
empowered to
decide disputes.

Appeal.

The Court of Appeal should be presided over by a salaried officer, who should be Chairman of the Court of Appeal.

I would empanel a jury, who should decide finally all questions of fact; that jury should be composed of three or five, chosen by ballot or struck as in a Court; that jury might decide by bare majority; that decision should be final. The jury should be paid say ten shillings a day; the appellant might be called upon to lodge a small sum as security for his prosecuting his appeal; the Chairman should merely preside to settle questions of law. That Court of Appeal should sit on each of the Gold Fields every two or three months; I think the Chairman could do all the business in the Northern Gold Fields. The decrees of the Court of Appeal should be carried out by the ordinary mode of enforcing any judgment of Magistrates. A District Court Judge might do for Chairman, but in all cases the juryman should.

Mr. G. Bond,
continued.

19 July, 1870.

Registration.

should be miners. At present there is no adequate means for obtaining satisfactory settlement of disputes for miners; and I think that if we had such a means, with the other advantages that miners ought to possess, there would be encouragement offered for embarking largely in mining pursuits.

I approve of the present system of registration; it is sufficient, works well, and the fees not too much.

There is no jumping here—the Gold Field is not worth it; we register all claims—block and every other kind; we are led to believe that there is no security for our claims without. I would myself register always, whether compelled or not. I would recommend that in all cases registration should be made compulsory upon first taking up a claim, more particularly in a rush, where there were numbers of men scrambling for the same bit of ground; it would prevent jumping and fights. I have seen a great many fights, particularly at the Rocky River rush, from the absence of such a system. It might operate hardly upon some individual miners, but for the general good it would certainly be better to have compulsory registration.

I would provide that in cases of a large rush some Registrar should be there. The registration fee should be as little as possible, say one shilling instead of half-a-crown, and the Registrar should be a salaried officer.

Question: Are you in favour of the existing system of leasing?

Answer: No. I think no lease should be granted on new alluvial ground, unless in ground where the sinking was over 100 feet in depth. If it were necessary to erect machinery, then there might be leasing. I don't know the working of the frontage system, so I am not able to say whether or not the frontage plan is a good one.

Question: For what extent would you grant a lease?

Answer: No more than one acre to four men, two acres to six men, and so on; or where machinery is employed, I would grant leases. Every horse power should be considered as equal to four men.

Question: For what period?

Answer: Five or fifteen years.

Question: Would you make a difference for old ground?

Answer: On old ground I would give three times greater area.

Question: Have you considered the question as to compulsory employment of labour?

Answer: Within forty-eight hours after lease was granted (and I have already said I wanted a lease to be granted or refused speedily) I would compel working by all hands, but I would allow no shepherding; and immediately after the application had been made I would compel the applicant to work by half the number of men. If a dispute arose, the applicant should not be compelled to put on any labour until the dispute was settled, but I would allow him to peg off as much as he would be entitled to as a claim. This to be registered, but not worked till after dispute settled.

Question: Do you not think that by allowing the intending lessee not to put on any labour until a dispute was settled between himself and his opponent, you would thereby allow great opening for shepherding ground, by collusion?

Answer: Not if the dispute could be settled by the local authorities; but if not, shepherding might arise.

Question: Have you considered the question as to cost?

Answer: No.

Question: Your opinion, then, is based upon the condition that the granting or refusing of leases rests with the Commissioner?

Answer: Yes. I am referring to mining generally. After the lease has been once granted, I would leave the lessee unrestricted as to compulsory employment, but merely oblige him to employ such an amount of labour as he could profitably employ with a view to opening up the mine.

Question: Do you not think the difficulty as to how many he could so profitably employ would be solved, by his stating in his application the probable amount of labour or number of men that he would employ in opening up the mine?

Answer: Yes, very well.

Question: Do you not think that if the miner were allowed to take up larger areas, on condition that he expended a certain amount of money, that that would put him on an equal footing with the capitalist, and settle the vexed question of leasing, and do away with the antagonism between the capitalist and the individual miner?

Answer: As long as the capital was expended to the same amount, whether by the capitalist or by the individual miner, I would give equal advantages either by lease or claim; but I would have that capital expended by erecting machinery or works—not by mere employment of labour.

Question: Do you consider that if the miner could occupy a sufficiently large area of ground as a claim, there would be any occasion for leasing, as far as he was concerned?

Answer: No.

Question: Would you kindly explain a little more in detail your views with regard to that last question?

Answer: If I understood what Mr. Baker means, it is this: If a party of miners can take up extended claims by the expenditure of money, it would place them beyond the necessity of applying for a lease.

Question: If you had a claim of great value, would you prefer having a lease for a certain term of years, rather than having your only title to it depending upon the miner's right?

Answer: Yes, I would lease it if I could, for my own security.

Question: In cases of ground where the sinking is over 100 feet in depth, or where there would be the necessity for expending much capital, or where, in order to work the ground effectually, it would take a long period of time,—do you think that a leasehold tenure would be preferable to the claims tenure, i.e., the tenure under miner's right?

Answer: I do. I think that the granting of leases in such cases would induce the expenditure of capital, and the general improvement of the mining interest.

GEO. BOND.

Statement by Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Wetherall.

Messrs. Wiggin and Wetherall.
19 July, 1870.

Mr. Wigan, a practical miner, and Mr. Wetherall, a storekeeper for ten or eleven years, and interested in mining pursuits:—

We have heard Mr. Bond's evidence, and in all essential particulars we endorse the opinions expressed by Mr. Bond.

JAS. WETHERALL.
H. A. WIGGIN.

Adjourned at 4:45 p.m., to 9:30 a.m. to-morrow.

NUNDLE, WEDNESDAY, 20 JULY, 1870, 9:30 A.M.

Examination of Mr. William Quick:—

I have been engaged in mining for the last ten years continuously, from 1860 to 1862; in Victoria, at Ballarat, Inglewood, and Gipps Land; for five years in New Zealand, two years in Otago, one year in Maryborough, and two years on the West Coast. For nearly twelve months in Queensland, on a prospecting expedition from Gympie, all round the Burnett, and back overland to this place. I have been here mining for nearly the last two years. I am pretty well acquainted with the provisions of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations of New South Wales, and thoroughly well acquainted with the practical working of the system here. I am one of the members of the Committee who drew up the resolutions submitted to the Commission yesterday. I heard Mr. Bond's evidence yesterday; there were some parts of it with which I did not agree.

Mr. W. Quick.
20 July, 1870.

I have thought much upon the present system of departmental arrangement in Sydney upon Gold Field matters, and I think it is worse than useless. My chief objection is, that we have to apply to the office in Sydney, and we never get an answer or satisfaction from that office; it causes delay, and trouble and loss. I can state a few cases. First:—A lease was applied for six months ago by Black and party, on Oakenville Creek. Me and my party, a party of four, objected to the lease. We sent in an objection at once, in due form, and we have never received any reply to know whether the lease was granted, or our objections entertained or not. Two months ago, Black and party, the applicants, had not had any answer; but they had gone on working the ground, and had worked nearly two-thirds of it out. We have not seen them since, and as the ground is nearly worked out we did not care about it since. Our objections to the granting of the lease were, that the ground was new alluvial, shallow, and perfectly easy of access. The extent was one acre for two men. Black and Stevens were the party.

Department of Mines.

Instances of vexatious departmental delays under present system.

Another case. Me and party applied for a lease on Mount Misery. Eighteen months ago we received a reply from Commissioner Addison to the effect that our application was received, but we got no other reply for over four months. We reckoned the sinking would be 200 feet deep. Eventually after four months we got our lease granted, but it was fifteen months before it was surveyed; it was surveyed after we gave it up. We worked it; but of course for the four months, till we knew whether our lease would be granted or not, it was merely chance work. No objection was lodged. We sent in our rent, fees, and everything, at our first application. We worked thirteen or fourteen months, but we only paid one year's rent. I know two or three other cases where application has been sent in for a lease, and before any answer was received, except that from Commissioner Addison that our application had been received by him and forwarded to the Minister for Lands, the ground had been worked out.

Another case. Six weeks ago Powell and party of three applied for a lease of two acres—new alluvial, present known depth of 25 feet only, payable gold there, one known lead, and no peculiar difficulty of working. As soon as they applied, me and my party of five sent in objections, that we were cutting a water-race to bring water on to the ground (besides the facts stated above). We have never received any answer at all. It is five weeks ago since we sent in to the Commissioner at Armidale. The ground is lying idle. We have the race cut on to the ground.

In New Zealand the Warden has the power of granting leases himself. There is no delay there, and the decisions by the Wardens give perfect satisfaction. The application is made by writing to the nearest Warden; it is posted at the Court-house; if there are no objections within fourteen days the lease is granted by the Warden, subject to one condition, viz., that the Government, if they require it for public purposes, may withhold the lease.

Question: But no objection from private persons can be entertained?

Answer: Practically that condition is nugatory. Where objections are lodged, the Warden hears them—hears both sides, and he decides without reference to the central Government at all, whether the lease should be granted or not. There is an appeal to an officer called the Chief Commissioner. Delay is the great objection I have to the system of applications being referred to Sydney.

If this Royal Commission cannot, at the conclusion of their inquiry, frame rules and regulations, I don't believe that anyone else, or any body of miners, can. I don't believe for a moment that a body of nine, or any other number of miners, elected from various Gold Fields in different parts of the country, could ever frame satisfactory regulations; each would be thinking of his own place, and they would never agree. I think the great object, or at all events one of the great objects, of appointing such a Commission, should be to let them frame the regulations.

Framing of regulations. Recommends that the Commission should frame the regulations.

If the Commission be not empowered or directed to frame the regulations, I think a Minister of Mines should exist, and that he, with the advice and assistance of officers and others, should frame the regulations.

If Commission do not, the department should frame the regulations. Objections to elective bodies.

I don't believe that a body of delegates, or representatives elected by the miners, could ever do it satisfactorily. It is quite possible the best men would not be elected; they might not be candidates either from diffidence, or some other reasons. The practical and experienced miners are often not men of education, and therefore would not stand. Speaking from my experience in other Colonies, and particularly of my experience in the Northern Gold Fields of this Colony, I think the men that would put up for the office of representatives or delegates are just talkers, men who consider themselves above other people, but whom I call just common loafers.

Mr. W. Quick,
continued.
20 July, 1870.

I don't believe that either a Board in each district elected to frame rules for their own locality would answer; the districts are too unsettled, and too poor. Perhaps if the Government were to pay members of Mining Boards they might then frame satisfactory regulations. I speak of the Northern Gold Fields particularly, as I don't know the Western or Southern Gold Fields. I believe in Mining Boards generally, where there is a large and rich mining population in a small extent of country. If the districts like to pay their own Mining Boards, well I'd let them have it, but not at my expence, or the country's.

Question: Don't you think there would be great doubt as to good regulations being framed by a Minister in Sydney?

Answer: I think that if you have a Minister for Mines, not the Minister for Lands, with a separate Mining Department, who knows something of his business, responsible to the country and to Parliament, he could well frame the best regulations, and, with the exception of this Commission, better than anyone else or any body of miners. My reason for thinking that this Commission could do it best is, that they are paying attention to the matter, more particularly visiting all the districts. If they can't do it better than anyone else, what's the good of the Commission?

Insufficiency of present staff of Commissioners.

I have not seen a Commissioner since I have been here. I have heard there's one somewhere about Armidale, but I have been here nearly two years and I never saw one. If there had been one here I must have seen him. I am sure that neither Mr. Addison nor Mr. Buchanan has been here during that time. Mr. Irving, Police Magistrate at Tamworth, who is *ex officio* Gold Commissioner, comes once a month, or whenever Mr. Collett wants a second Magistrate, and he is sent for.

Necessity for special paid officials—Warden or Commissioner.

But I don't recognize a Police Magistrate as what I mean by a Commissioner. What I think is absolutely necessary is to have some resident paid official—Warden or Commissioner, or whatever you may call him—who is empowered to enforce the law, and in whose decisions we can have confidence. How can unpaid Magistrates understand mining matters? And of course they can't be of any use. Wardens or Commissioners, as in Victoria or New Zealand, should be accessible by the miners. At Nundle there should be one such office; at Uralla another; and he should be able, as in New Zealand, to determine upon granting or refusing leases. Then there should be a central officer, or Chief Commissioner, for each principal district, who should travel round, and be a Court of Appeal. If we had such a staff there would be something like satisfaction amongst the miners. A Justice of the Peace should not in the slightest degree be entrusted with deciding mining disputes; we want a responsible officer; a Justice of the Peace is not responsible.

Uselessness of unpaid Justices in deciding mining disputes.

There are so many men who are appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace who are wholly unfit for the office—men who would be as soon trusted by the miners as would a mere loafer, swayed by a pot of beer, or any other thing. The Government, perhaps, are not to blame; they didn't know the fellows; but a Member of Parliament is asked by some fellow who voted for him to get him made a Magistrate, and he (the Member) thinks, "Well, he done me a good turn, and he deserves another," so he gets him made a Justice of the Peace.

Court of Appeal.

I think the Chief Commissioner alone, or a Barrister, untrammelled by a jury or Assessors, should be the Court of Appeal. I would not allow any appeal on matters of fact where the Warden or Commissioner had heard the evidence, whether with or without Assessors. I believe it is very hard indeed to get fair and unbiassed Assessors; the miners themselves are so often interested or swayed in some way or another. Even from the decision of the Chief Commissioner in appeal, I would allow the parties, if they liked, to go to the Supreme Court as a last Court of Appeal, where the property at stake was very valuable, or the questions of law were nice and difficult. The present system of Court of Appeal is perfect nonsense, and worse than useless.

Aburdity of present appellate system.

I disagree with Mr. Bond as to registration; I do not think it should be compulsory to register in shallow alluvial ground, but in deep ground I would allow them to register.

Registration.

I would have no compulsory registration, except on quartz-reefs, and deep leads with a frontage, and also in case of ground to be held in reserve. There is too great facility afforded for suspension of work by present system of registration: Now, for any petty cause or trumped-up excuse, men can obtain a certificate of registration, and suspend work. To prevent monopoly, miners should have a reasonable notice of intention to suspend. In cases of dams, reservoirs, and water-rights, general registration should be compulsory. There registration should not be granted and work allowed thereby to be suspended, upon the mere *ex parte* representation of the miner applying for such registration. If we had a resident officer here—a responsible man—he should entertain all objections. The system of paying a fee on registration is bad, as it operates as an inducement to the Registrar to register all sorts of things without due inquiry.

Size of claims.

I think the areas allowed by the regulations, page 18, clause 44, too small; in new ground—in shallow claims—50 feet a man is enough in my opinion. I don't approve of the Victorian system of large areas as not suitable here as it would tend to monopoly. I should encourage water-working, but you must guard against monopoly, and not let a man get a larger extended area for sham waterworks, or for waterworks that were not beneficial to the general body of miners.

In ordinary alluvial claims I think the area granted by regulations, 80 feet x 80 feet, quite enough. I disapprove of regulations 4, 5, and 6. I think there should be no restriction as to the number of men who can join their claims together to work together. The claimholders themselves are the best judges of what will be the best way of effectually working their claims, and there is no fear of them not working them. I think the sluicing areas enough. I would give no more for sluicing-claims than for the ordinary alluvial claims.

I do not think the Victorian system of "extended areas" would be at all applicable to the Northern Gold Fields.

I have no experience in quartz-mining, and therefore I give no opinion upon the areas for that kind of working.

Water-rights.

I think the regulations as to the water-rights part of the system are good and work satisfactorily. I would fix no limit (I am not speaking of ground-sluicing) to the number of heads a man should be allowed to take out if he brought it from a distance, *i.e.*, some miles, and from an independent source.

Recommends Victorian system of water-licenses.

I think the Victorian system of water-licenses might be well introduced here, but the miners generally should have an opportunity of making and sustaining objections on the ground of injury to public license. As to tail water, I think the right should not cease until turned into a creek, when it of course would become general property.

I think some provision ought to be enacted to prevent a man from monopolizing the water-right; he ought to be compelled either to sell or rent some portion of it.

Mr. W. Quick, continued.

I think the present areas for prospecting sufficient; but I think larger pecuniary rewards ought to be given. I don't think that the increased areas for prospecting, given by clause 2 of regulation of 17th February, 1870, too much. It is enough, but not too much.

20 July, 1870. Prospecting areas.

At the outset of giving my opinion as to leasing, I think there ought to be more distinction drawn between old and new Gold Fields, and not merely between old and new ground. If there was a lead opened on a new Gold Field I would allow no leasing at first. Let it remain not open to leasing until the majority of the miners on the field had petitioned for it to be declared open to leasing. And on old Fields, whether the ground were old or new, I would grant leases, provided the depth of the sinking were over 100 feet. By old Fields I do not mean the whole extent of a proclaimed Field, but that part of the Field which is within a certain distance of working.

Leasing.

In the memorial we have submitted to the Commission we have indicated generally the provisions which we would desire to see enacted with regard to the applications for leases and the granting of them. I would have no leases granted on new leads, whether on old or new Gold Fields. By way of illustration, I am aware of ground now lying unworked, and indeed unopened, between two shafts half a mile apart. In that, although new ground, I would allow a lease.

WILLIAM QUICK.

We, Charles Taylor, miner for seventeen (17) years, principally on the Northern Gold Fields, and Frederick Woodleigh, miner for fifteen (15) years, chiefly in New South Wales, but also in Queensland, have heard the evidence of Mr. Quick, and we desire to express our concurrence in the views expressed by him; and we believe that those views are concurred in by the general body of miners on the Northern Gold Fields.

Chas. Taylor and Fredk. Woodley.

20 July, 1870.

Adjourned at 1:10 to 2 p.m.

FREDERICK WOODLEY.
C. TAYLOR.

2 p.m., 20/7/70.

Commission resumed its sittings at 2 p.m.; only witness presenting himself during the afternoon was Dr. Faddy, formerly of Tambaroora, who however only desired to express his opinion that if the Government were to commission a Mineralogist to make an exploratory examination of the Northern District, he doubted not but that some very valuable minerals would be discovered in large and payable quantities. He exhibited to the Commission some specimens of ores he had found in the neighbourhood of Wallabadah, Pigman's Barney, and some other localities adjacent. The Commission examined these specimens. Commission sat until 5 p.m., discussing various matters. At that hour adjourned until next day at 9:30 a.m.

NUNDLE, THURSDAY, 21 JULY, 1870, 9:30 A.M.

(On this, the principal Gold Field of the North, no one knew anything of the issue of Regulations of February, 1870.)

Examination of Mr. James Powell, of Mount Misery:—

I have been mining for the last 11 years—all the time in this vicinity. I have drawn up a paper, which I now hand in, containing such suggestions as have occurred to me. (Document handed in, marked "Powell.")

Mr. J. Powell.

21 July, 1870.

Question: Do you approve of Justices of the Peace hearing and deciding disputes?

Answer: I do not. If we could get a paid Warden or Commissioner (an independent man), he would be much better; but at the same time these diggings are so poor and so few people on them, that I doubt if the expense of such official could be afforded by the country. I don't think the diggers on these diggings could afford to pay any more taxes. I question if the whole yield of gold for a year, from the whole of the Northern Gold Fields, exceeds 12,000 ounces, and therefore I don't think we could afford more than one Commissioner for the whole Northern Districts. I think in all cases, whether we had decisions in the first instance by a Justice of the Peace or by a paid Warden, we ought to have a Court of Appeal.

I have not considered how it should be constituted, but I would not have such a Court composed of miners, at any price. I would not have any confidence in them.

They are swayed by considerations other than the justice of the case. I have an interest in a store here.

Question: You say that you have no confidence in the miners, as a judicial body, to decide disputes?

Answer: Yes, I do say so. Perhaps, in the first instance, you might have a paid Justice or Warden, assisted by miners if the parties wished it; but certainly not as a Court of Appeal. I would have confidence, and I believe the miners generally would, in a paid officer.

I don't believe the miners generally would like miners to be their judges.

I think, as far as I have read and heard, that the Northern Gold Fields want different regulations from those which may be applicable for the West. Here there is much more sluicing, more water here; I think the Southern is more like the Northern. I would leave the framing of the regulations to the Government. I believe there are men whom the Government could command who could do it better than the miners. I have considered these different plans of Mining Boards—some on the localities themselves, and some composing a central Board in Sydney; but I think, with the assistance this Royal Commission can afford the Government, the Government could do it best. This is really the first time the Government have tried to find out what the miners really want, and that is how it is the regulations before now have not given satisfaction.

Recommends that the Government should frame the regulations.

Reason of hitherto unsatisfactory character of the regulations.

I think that if a ditch is half a mile long only it should not have as extensive heads of water as if it were 6 miles long, or so on in proportion. Here we have great falls generally, but don't allow waste, whatever you do. The number of sluiceheads to each race should be allowed according to the length and cost of the race.

The quantity of water should be in direct proportion to the length of the race, and the difficulties to be overcome in its construction.

Question:

Mr. J. Powell,
continued.
21 July, 1870.

Question : Do you think the Government should take any steps, by making waterworks, to supply the diggings, or do you think it should be left to private enterprise ?

Answer : There is no mistake, I think it should be left to private enterprise ; but I would be in favour of the Government granting money to assist Companies in bringing water on the Gold Fields.

Question : Do you think the present regulations as to water-right good ?

Answer : The present system of applications for water-rights is, I think, good.

No means
provided for
informing the
miners of the
issue of new
regulations.

I would merely wish to add that here, up to a day or two ago, no one on the Gold Field seemed to know of the issue of the regulations of February. The Mining Registrar has, I think, never known. We have made applications to him as late as the 16th of last month—June—and he had received our applications, and on entertaining our applications he referred to and showed us the old regulations, and we have never heard of them. I don't blame the Mining Registrar ; but surely if there is a Bench of Magistrates here—a Gold Office here, with receipts of gold and escort fee, and a Mining Registrar—somebody ought to know of the issuing of the regulations. I think they ought to have been posted on the office.

Since the Commission has arrived on the diggings, and brought these new regulations here, some miners, who were down here on Monday and got these regulations, came up, and, without telling us a word of the new regulations, have taken advantage of them and made us to lose money and labour.

On June 16th, we—three men, including myself—applied for a lease of new alluvial ground under regulation 77, sec. 40, of September, 1869. We sent in application in form, and complied with all the conditions. I applied to and got from Mr. Collett a form of application, and he filled out the application for us, paying a fee for it. It was sent to the Commissioner, but unsigned ; he returned it for our signature, and we sent it off signed. We heard no more until a week after we made the application some parties came and said to me, "We will peg out and sink on the ground for a lease of which you have applied"; but I objected, and they did not peg off or sink. On last Tuesday (the Commissioner having arrived here on the Sunday, and these parties being down here at Nundle on the Monday) I was working near ; they said, "Have you got anything about the lease yet?" I said, "No." They went off to the ground at once, without saying a word to me about new regulations, and pegged off the ground ; and now I am afraid that under these new regulations I have lost my chance of a lease.

JAMES POWELL.

Adjourned at 1:10 to 1:45 p.m.

1:45 p.m. ; Received a Deputation, representing the miners on Bowling Alley Point.

Examination of Mr. William David Bourke :—

Mr. W. D. Bourke,
21 July, 1870.

For about thirteen years mining at Bowling Alley Point ; before that, three years mining at Meroo, Long Creek, and Burrandong ; principally quartz. The document which I hand in, and which I sign on behalf of a meeting of about fifty miners, who were unanimous in recommending the points, represents our wishes upon those points which have occurred to us, and which will be expressed in detail in my evidence.

Framing regula-
tions.

I should be most decidedly in favour of a local body framing regulations for each Gold Field. We had a local Court under the Act of 1861, but it never framed any regulations, or did any business. The population was then not so settled as now. With reference to this particular Gold Field—the Peel River Gold Field—I think there should be nine members : three from Hanging Rock and Mount Misery, three from Bowling Alley Point, and three from Nundle. They should be elected for three years by the holders of miners' rights, retire by rotation or not. I think that system would do for any of the Gold Fields throughout the Colony. The members should not be paid, but act honorarily.

Recommends
local elective
Mining Boards.

I think that if the public generally paid the members, they might be paid ; but the miners could not afford to pay them. The regulations which have been framed hitherto, and which are at present in existence, have generally given satisfaction. Their administration has been faulty from the absence of any one authorized to administer them. We have not been aware of any regulations issued at a later date than September, 1869. None of us until to-day (and there are now nearly a dozen miners of Bowling Alley Point in the room) have heard of any regulations being issued during this year. I see now for the first time the regulations of February, 1870. With reference to the proposal to have a central Mining Board of elected miners sitting in Sydney, and framing regulations for the whole of the Colony, I have considered it, and I think the local body would be better, as knowing more what were the particular wants of the locality. I think the local bodies should be empowered to frame regulations upon leasing as well as upon all other matters.

Disapproval of
system of unpaid
Justices adjudicating
in mining
disputes.

We do not approve at all of the present system of unpaid Justices being entrusted with the power of hearing and deciding miners' disputes.

The Gold Fields here have become disorganized entirely through that system. We want a resident paid official, whose exclusive province it should be to adjudicate. We can't get a Justice of the Peace always ;—they can't be expected to attend whenever we want them ; they can't be expected to look after our thoroughfares ; they evince a great unwillingness to act ; they know nothing generally about the matter. I think that the paid Commissioners might be much assisted by Assessors. I would therefore allow Assessors, at the option of the parties.

Appeal.

I would make the decisions of the Commissioner, whether with or without Assessors, final, unless the property at stake were very considerable,—say of the value of £50 or more ; the probable value of the property at stake to be ascertained by Assessors. I think the general feeling of the diggers is against any appeal at all. If there were to be an appeal, I should make it to the District Court as at present constituted. I would not allow any appeal upon matters of fact in any case, but merely upon questions of law. The District Court is held at Tamworth three times a year, and that would do for our requirements.

Necessity for
Commissioners
or Wardens.

I think there should be three Commissioners for the Northern Gold Fields at present known. The Commissioner should hold Courts at various places, at stated and frequent intervals, *i.e.*, here, at Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Bowling Alley Point. I think this would be a great boon to the miners. I would make each Commissioner head of his own district, and subject alone to the Ministerial head of the Department. I am not acquainted with the Court of Mines' system in Victoria.

Registration.

As to registration, I have not given that branch of the subject much consideration. I think registration works well, as giving the miner some security of tenure. I think the fees at present are too large ; if the Commissioner, who certainly ought to be the Registrar, were appointed, the fees should go to
the

the General Revenue, and not to the officer. I think there is occasion to register; that it is compulsory, in order to have a title, to do so; and I think it should be compulsory, if it is not, on first taking up any claim. The miners generally here register every claim immediately upon taking it up. The resident Justice and Registrar tell us that we must do so (this is endorsed by all in the room), though we say that it is not generally done, the miners preferring to run the risk. Though the law may not be as Mr. Collett and we have supposed it to be up to now, I certainly think it ought to be as we have supposed it to be. It prevents jumping and disputes; and as for this Gold Field, if it had not been for this practice of registration, the Europeans would long ago have been driven off by the Chinamen. I think that this universal and compulsory registration would work particularly well on a rush, as preserving peace. The utmost facilities should be afforded by the officials for registration. I have never seen a large rush; but I think that if there were this registration, though there might be some little inconvenience, the peaceable security of tenure would more than compensate, even if a man had to pay two or three shillings for marking out, within a week, two or three claims.

Mr. W. D. Bourke, continued.
21 July, 1870.

Advantages of compulsory registration.

I object *in toto* to leasing.

Leasing.

Question: Why?

Answer: Leases are generally taken advantage of by capitalists, to the exclusion of the individual miner. We don't object to delay—the longer the delay in granting leases the more we approve of it. I would allow no leases.

Question: Would you then exclude the capitalist?

Answer: Certainly, as under the leasing system. If they chose to work their ground as individual miners, well and good; but I give no more than claims. We are not antagonistic to capitalists.

I look at the areas fixed in regulation 2, of February, 1870. I think they are quite large enough; not too large.

Areas.

I look at the areas fixed by regulation 4. I have very little objection to them—extensive enough.

So with regulation 5. I think 30 feet frontage, with the whole breadth of the river, is enough; but if we were only allowed up to the centre of the river, we ought to have 60 feet. I would allow no more on old ground in a river-claim (which is always getting fresh gold from various sources) than on new ground.

I think that in quartz-claims two miners ought to have 80 feet by 100 yards, and so on.

I think the old system of marking off quartz-claims was better than the present one; the old system was to mark the length on the base line of the reef, and the whole of the dip belonged to the person so marking the length, no matter how far it went. (Clause 58 of regulations under Act of 1861.) I don't think that in a quartz-claim the alluvial deposit should go with the quartz-claim. I would keep the alluvial surface claim quite distinct from the quartz-claim. I know nothing of the frontage system.

I think the present mode of applying for right to cut the race is good. I can suggest no improvement.

Water-rights.

If a man were strictly confined to the quantity of water allowed by the regulations 50, of September, 1869, it would not be enough.

I think that two sluice-heads of these dimensions would be enough—6 inches by 12 inches. More than double the volume allowed by regulation 50 ought to be given, with a fall of 1 in 6; that would be enough. To be measured at the head, 8 feet on each side, is I think enough to protect the race.

Question: How would you recommend the permanent supply of water to be procured?

Answer: By tapping some of the swamps on the tableland, at or about Hanging Rock, and cutting a race right along the main ridge, through Bowling Alley Point. That would give a never-failing supply to all Bowling Alley Point and Nundle, and would afford motive power for quartz-crushing, as well as unearthing alluvial deposit.

Suggestions as to permanent water supply at Nundle.

I think the Government ought to undertake the work. I do not think it would pay the private capitalist to do it, but, as a national undertaking, it would be worth the Government's while to do it. It would attract population here to the extent of about 2,000 to 3,000. It would largely increase the yield of gold and the revenue; and no doubt a large water-rent would be obtained. We have races 11 miles long, and the longest is that from Bowling Alley Point. Alone we send more than 400 ounces a month by the Escort. More gold is got on Bowling Alley Point than from the whole of the rest of the Northern Gold Fields—Rocky River, Tenterfield, and everywhere else in the Northern Gold Fields. The race that I would propose should supply thirty sluice-heads at £2 a week. At Bowling Alley Point there are 120 *bona fide* miners Europeans, and 250 Chinamen.

I disapprove entirely of regulation 2 of September, 1869. The right ought to continue till the race is turned into a river or creek. The regulation 17 is as follows:—"No person shall have further right to any tail-water after it shall have passed his works."

If such a supply could be obtained, £2 a week would be gladly paid.

We have never had any free selection here on this Gold Field, I am happy to say. It would seriously interfere with the miners if it were allowed.

W. D. BOURKE.

Examination of Captain Frederic Horace James:—

I have been engaged in mining operations for twenty years—ten years in Victoria, and the last ten here. I have heard Mr. Bourke's evidence given and read over, and generally I agree with him. I differ with Mr. Bourke as to the number of members to constitute the local bodies. I would have a central Board for the Northern Gold Fields—one for each of the Gold Fields in the Northern District—to sit at some central place. I quite approve of local legislation, as being the only thing capable of being carried out by local authority.

Capt. F. H. James.
21 July, 1870.

I would allow a lease for a term of years to an individual miner for such areas as the local Board might fix. I think the miner is the best judge of his own interest, and I would allow the local Board to exercise their discretion as to whether they would permit leasing or not, and upon what terms.

As to registration, I think I agree with Mr. Bourke upon this matter. I consider compulsory registration in all claims most beneficial to the miner, preventing jumping, disputes, and disturbances.

I would allow an appeal in every case, no matter how small the property at stake; I would make the Court of Petty Sessions, as at present, the appeal. There would not be under District Court Appeal

Registration.

Appeal.

Capt. F. H. James,
continued.
21 July, 1870.

system sufficient opportunity—their sittings are too few. I would not allow the Commissioner who had decided, to sit on the appeal. I would prefer a paid official like a Commissioner; it is the general wish of the people; but I would allow his decision to be appealed from to a Court of Petty Sessions, giving to either party on appeal a right to call in a jury or Assessors to assist the Magistrates.

Government should be responsible for gold carried by Escort.

Size of claims.

I think the Miners' rights should be valid for twelve months or six months, as the case might be, from date of issue—ten shillings for twelve months, and five shillings for six months, is little enough. I think the duty on gold should be taken off; it is a special tax on the class. I approve of the continuance of the present Escort fee, but on condition that the Government were responsible for the gold.

I agree generally with Bourke and the regulations, except that I think the river-claim is not enough; I should recommend twice the amount—60 feet per man in new, and 80 in old, at least.

As to quartz, I would advocate a width of 100 yards on each side of the base-line, and the holder to be entitled to the whole dip of the lead, even if outside his boundary. The claimholder should also be, in my opinion, entitled to all the earth, as well as quartz, within his claim. The veins in the alluvial very often go down to the reef, and are part and parcel of the quartz-reef; and if held by different claimholders there would be great disputing. Where baling of water is required, all the claimholders should be called upon to contribute ratably. I think the prospecting claims should be double the ordinary claims, and I think that is enough; a party of four prospectors would have large claims upon this plan.

Water-supply.

Here we have water enough in the winter; but we want it conserved for the summer. There are here some splendid natural reservoirs; a very little outlay (say £10,000) would make ample summer supply for the Peel River Gold Fields. I think the Government might profitably undertake it; and I think to a private Company would pay 10 per cent.

FREDERIC HORACE JAMES.

Examination of Mr. Shadwell Montgomery:—

Mr. S. Montgomery.
21 July, 1870.

Recommends compulsory registration in all cases.

I have been engaged in mining pursuits for ten years; all the time in this district—at Bowling Alley Point, and on both sides of the river. I agree with Mr. Bourke with regard to Appeal Courts, but it should be allowed in any case.

I think 72 inches for water too much;—water is scarce, and it would soon be monopolized. 36 inches is quite enough for each man as preferential right. I agree entirely as to registration. I have never seen a large rush, but I think that on a large rush it would conduce to better order, fewer fights, and less cheating; of course a man should be allowed a reasonable time wherein to register, after pegging out. I agree with Captain James, and not with Mr. Bourke, upon the water supply question, for the reasons given by Captain James.

In other matters I generally agree with Mr. Bourke.

S. MONTGOMERY.

W. H. Stephens and others.

W. H. Stephens and others.
21 July, 1870.

We, William Henry Stephens, nine years mining; Henry Bishop Butler, twelve or fourteen years;—agree with Bourke, particularly upon desirability of compulsory registration.

But we, William Stewart, seventeen years a miner, and John Rowsell, fifteen years, do not approve of any alteration in the present system as to registration,—*i.e.*, there should be no compulsory registration of shallow alluvial claims.

We think the fees are too much.

Upon other points we agree generally in Bourke's and James' evidence.

JOHN ROWSELL.
WILLIAM STEWART.
HENRY BISHOP BUTLER.
W. H. STEPHENS.

FRIDAY, 22 JULY, 1870, 9:30 A.M.

Examination of Mr. Alexander James Kyle:—

Mr. A. J. Kyle.
22 July, 1870.

The framing of regulations.

My occupation is that of a miner, unfortunately. I have been mining for nearly twenty-one years,—upwards of three in California, and for the last eighteen in the Northern Gold Fields of New South Wales,—in both quartz and alluvial mining. For the last eight or nine years in quartz, and in California at both quartz and alluvial. I was at McCallomy Hill on the Southern Mines. In California they manage their Gold Fields much better than here, and quite differently. The miners there met in Convention, and there was a Committee elected to represent miners of every kind, and to draw up a code of regulations; these were drawn up, and when approved of by another Convention became laws. There were also laws made by the Legislature of the State, not by Congress, but these laws were only inapplicable, and could not be administered by the Judges. The Judges so declared, and preferred to administer the laws drawn up by the miners. I never saw justice more fairly and more thoroughly administered. I had a copy of the Californian regulations, and I sent them to Mr. Wentworth nearly twenty years ago. The size of claims (ordinary alluvial claims) were 20 feet by 20. I don't know the present regulations, but I understood they are considerably improved.

I approve generally of the Victorian system of a division of the Colony into mining districts, with elected Mining Boards for each district. I think the appointment of the Chairman is not very material. I think the Board should elect their own Chairman. If you want work satisfactorily done you must pay for it; therefore, I think the State ought to pay for the Mining Boards.

I have never had any experience whatever of the working of Mining Boards. I know nothing whatever about them. I have never been in Victoria, or off the Northern Gold Fields in New South Wales. I think the present regulations are very good and fair, if we only had machinery for effectually carrying them out.

But I think that if the Government want to encourage mining enterprise in the country they must grant leases for terms of years, and of new ground too. I should grant leases of limits say twenty acres. The present regulations, with regard to compulsory labour, I think very fair; but I am clearly of opinion that unless leases of large areas are allowed, in order to induce capitalists to embark in extensive mining enterprise, our Gold Fields may as well shut up.

I think there should be here, as in Victoria, a separate Department of Mines, with an efficient staff of paid Wardens or Commissioners.

Mr. A. J. Kyle, continued.

I would allow an appeal to the District Court; and although there might be some delay and expense in appeals, yet if we had an efficient staff of really good Commissioners there would be very few appeals. By really good Commissioners I mean men who know their duty. I certainly disapprove, *in toto*, of allowing unpaid Magistrates to adjudicate in any way in mining cases; ninety-nine out of every hundred unpaid Justices know no more of mining matters than a dog does about his grandfather. It is in my opinion necessary that Gold Commissioners should have some technical knowledge of the subject. It is needless to enumerate other objections to the interference of unpaid Magistrates.

22 July, 1870.

Necessity for Wardens or Commissioners.

Entire ignorance of unpaid Magistrates of mining matters.

I think the prospector should, on his report to the Commissioner, be entitled as of right to a large area by way of reward. The prospecting claim should be of an area double that at present allowed.

In California there was a right to ascertain in adjoining claims where your neighbour was working, so as to prevent encroachment. This was allowed in California to the miners in working hours, and I think it would work well here.

Right of search.

At Rocky River I had a claim; my neighbours sunk a shaft and undermined me, working right through my claim; I could hear their picks, but such noises in conglomerate are very uncertain; I remonstrated, but they denied it. The Commissioner would not interfere without my affidavit that they were really encroaching. I found my claim completely gutted. They would not allow me to go down their shaft. This is merely an illustration.

I think the present areas fair and sufficient in alluvial, river, and quartz. I do not know the areas granted in Victoria. I do not know that on Ballarat they allow in ground of sinking depth less than 50 feet, half an acre to a man. I certainly see that it would be a great improvement to the present system if claims could be made so large that a man could find occupation for years instead of weeks, so that he might settle down. There should be no restriction to the amount of amalgamation.

Areas.

Recommends large claims, to give permanent employment to claimholders.

It should be left to the miners; they are the best judges of matters of that kind, and they would keep the loafers and idlers out. I think there is ample room on the Gold Fields for a very large population with very large claims; but if a miner here had such an extent of claim as you tell me they have on Ballarat, he would be held up to public execration as an infamous monopolist; the miners here would denounce him tooth and nail.

On quartz-reefs I think you should give 40 or 50 feet per man at the outside. A party of three or four would have a good claim. I think the extent of the claim should be given on the base-line, and let them have as much width as they like—to follow the dip wherever went; 5,000 feet if it went so far. If not, another man reaps the fruit of his labours; thus you prevent working. The quartz-miners should have all the alluvial deposit within his width—100 yards on each side of his base-line.

What I have said before about quartz-areas was to the supposition that we adhered to the system we have been accustomed to in New South Wales; but I think that if we could introduce such a system as they have in Victoria, the large areas at Beechworth would be a decided improvement, and there is plenty of room here for such working—obviously where our reefs are poorer and larger in extent. If large claims work well in Beechworth such a system would work better here.

I don't think there is any necessity for registering ordinary alluvial claims, so long as they are being worked, but only in cases of knocking off for illness, or any such reasonable cause.

I think the present system of registration works well. The fee might be reduced to a shilling. I have known cases in which,—owing to the time of registration for suspension having expired immediately upon its expiry, and before renewal of registration, from an oversight and mere inadvertent delay, not wilful neglect,—the race had been jumped, and thus the makers of the race had lost all their valuable labour and property. I don't think the law should sanction direct robbery. There should not be any forfeiture in such a case; a fine or some other small punishment would meet the justice of the case.

Forfeiture unjust mode of punishment.

I don't think the rent for auriferous ground should be more than for other mineral land; the boot should be on the other leg, as gold is less certain than other minerals.

I recommend the Victorian regulations of water-licenses, as giving improved tenure and inducing capitalists to undertake large and beneficial waterworks. Every encouragement should be given to the cutting of water-races.

Water-supply.

There's a lot of money (£15,000 or £20,000) at the Mint that belongs to the miners, and I think that that might well be expended in furnishing water supply,—in forming dams and reservoirs for the conserving of rain water. There is, I can say from my own experience, more storm water allowed to run waste every year from the tableland here than would supply the whole of these Fields for eight summer months. The benefits of having such a supply are too obvious to need enumeration. I know of one locality here where, for a very small outlay (say £50 or £70), reservoirs that would float a seventy-four might be constructed, and would always be getting a renewed supply.

The Swamp Creek, at Hanging Rock, has its source of supply far away in New England, 20 or 25 miles beyond the Hanging Rock, and a very large drainage area. Already, this Swamp Creek supplies a race of 11 miles that has been cut. And a civil engineer would be able to point out many more such spots for dams, reservoirs,—localities having large source of supply.

ALEXANDER JAMES KYLE.

Mr. W. H. Stephens, examined yesterday, waited upon the Commission to correct an inaccuracy in Mr. Bourke's evidence as to yield of gold from Bowling Alley Point. (See Statistics furnished by Gold Registrar.) And further, as to miners' rights not being paid—particularly by Chinamen here—desirability of system of registration—the insufficient police here—resident Commissioner, roads, &c.,—that nearly all the ground at Bowling Alley Point would well pay working over again if the miners got larger areas, and a cheaper water supply.

Mr. W. H. Stephens.

22 July, 1870.

Saturday—Rained incessantly.

Monday—Commission personally inspected the locality,—the Hanging Rock, and adjacent places,—with a view to water supply.

URALLA,

URALLA, THURSDAY, 28 JULY, 1870, 9:30 A.M.

W. Cleghorn,
Esq.

28 July, 1870.

Examination of William Cleghorn, Esq., storekeeper and gold-buyer, residing at Rocky River Gold Field:—

I am engaged in mining operations, and have been so for the last fourteen years on Rocky River. In 1852 I was living on Forest Creek, engaged there partly in mining and partly storekeeping—for one year. I am well acquainted with the Gold Fields Act and Regulations. I am a Justice of the Peace. I have had occasion to consider the provisions of the Act and regulations, both in my capacity as miner and in the exercise of the judicial function of settling disputes as Justice of the Peace. For more than ten years I have been in the Commission of the Peace.

General unsuit-
ableness of
present Act and
Regulations.

I entertain a very strong disapproval of the present Act and Regulations in very many particulars. There is a great want of system and of economy in them—they do not allow scope for systematic and economical working; indeed, they almost prohibit economical working, inasmuch as they compel the miners to go to a great deal of unnecessary labour—they are unduly restrictive in the compulsory occupation of claims, and in the limitation of size of claims—they are merely artificial and temporary—without having any definite principle in view for a proper system of mining. I think this objection exists against all hitherto legislation on the subject of gold-mining. The tendency has been and now is to level downwards to the capacity of the merest fossicker. We have had a very excellent, enterprising class of miners here—now they are all gone,—because the Regulations and Acts have afforded no scope for their energy. The Act and Regulations are merely adapted for, and cramp one to, manual labour; success is here a matter of chance in finding lumps of gold. The limited areas only affording scope for the work of a few weeks or months, at the outside, tends necessarily to make the miners lead a migratory and unsettled life. I could never understand why the regulations affecting gold-mining should be so very different from those affecting any other mining. The tendency of a Gold Fields Act and Regulations ought to be to bring about the introduction of the very best system of mining known, facilitating the production of the largest amount of gold with the least expenditure of labour or capital. I don't think that as yet the mining population are educated up to the immediate introduction of a very elaborate system of mining, but the tendency of Acts and Regulations should be in that direction. I have watched attentively the progress in other Colonies, by reading and conversation upon mining legislation and practical mining, while, as I said before, my personal residence on a Gold Field has been for the last fourteen years on this Field.

Beneficial effects
of the restrictive
system now in
operation.Department of
Mines.

I have to some extent studied the question as to the existence of a Mining Department, separate and distinct from the Department of Lands, presided over by a responsible Minister. I think the want of a thorough acquaintance with the subject, which has hitherto existed, is traceable to the want of an official head.

Beneficial effects
of the institution
of such a depart-
ment.

I have observed the system in Victoria upon this matter, and I think that the results, in the rapid diffusion of knowledge upon mining matters, and in other beneficial consequences, have been very conducive to the prosperity of the Colony; and I think that, as such a thing would tend to foster and encourage mining in New South Wales, it would be very desirable to have it here.

Extensive and
permanent
character of the
mining interests
of New South
Wales.

The mining interests of New South Wales are large and important, and likely to become larger and more important; but I cannot say that I am competent to give a decided opinion upon the departmental details of this branch of the question.

The framing of
regulations.
Disapproves of
local elective
bodies.

I have very attentively considered the question as to by whom the regulations should be framed, and I am decidedly in favour of not entrusting this function to local bodies. There is, I fear, as yet a very illiberal spirit amongst the miners, just as in England, years ago, there was a great antagonism against the introduction of machinery. I do not think, if you had an elected body, that you would get the best men; the majority, I fear, are actuated by this illiberal spirit. I have myself heard men say that they wouldn't tolerate capitalists and companies at all. I think that if you had an efficient Mining Department, with good officers, on the various Gold Fields, and the means thereby of obtaining the fullest information, the best regulations would issue from such a department. I do not by any means think that the country could not obtain the services of thoroughly competent men to serve in this department. I certainly think that this Commission at the conclusion of their labours should be able to frame a code of regulations well adapted to the requirements of the general mining interest.

Question: Are you acquainted with the regulations framed by the Mining Boards generally in Victoria?

Answer: I have read a great portion of them. I cannot say positively whether they are suitable for Victoria, but I don't think they would be suitable in New South Wales. I know a great many Victorian miners say that the regulations are very superior to those in force here. I have seen many such miners on their return from Queensland rushes, and they say they could not stop here,—that they could not work under our regulations. As far as I am aware, the Victorian miners generally are satisfied with the regulations.

Question: If then the miners in Victoria have been enabled by means of Mining Boards to frame suitable regulations for Victoria, why should not Mining Boards in New South Wales do the same for us?

Answer: I think the class of miners in Victoria who framed those regulations was greatly superior to ours. I think that the illiberal regulations in force here hitherto have driven away our better class of miners. I think the Victorian regulations are too cumbrous and too costly. I don't think that, as a class, we have now so many superior miners; no doubt we have some good men;—but the majority wouldn't elect them if they were candidates. Had regulations similar to the Victorian regulations now in force been introduced here ten years ago it would have been beneficial; but I don't think so now. If we had, as a class, the same large majority of intelligent and liberal men, I would readily confer upon them local legislation.

Question: Are you sufficiently acquainted with the history and working of the Victorian Mining Boards to be able to say whether the credit of the existing liberal code is fairly attributable to the Mining Boards or not?

Answer: I have always been under the impression that the regulations emanated from the Mining Boards, but I cannot say from my own personal knowledge whether that impression is correct or not.

Question: Did you ever hear that any outside pressure—from the Government or the Press—was brought to bear upon them to compel them to enact those regulations?

Answer: No, I never heard it; but of course a Member of a Mining Board would be a better authority upon that matter than I could be.

Question: Do you think that regulations framed by the Department of Mines, advised and informed by an efficient body of paid officials, would be induced by fewer interested and improper motives than would regulations emanating from local elective bodies?

Answer:

Answer : I think so. From my personal experience I should have very little confidence in the legislation of local bodies elected by the popular voice on a Gold Field.

W. Cleghorn,
Esq.,
continued.

28 July, 1870.

I am an unpaid Magistrate myself, resident on a Gold Field, and I strongly condemn the system of requiring or permitting unpaid Magistrates to adjudicate in cases of mining disputes. It is not fair either to the miner or to the Magistrate; for in the first place in the great majority of cases the Magistrate knows nothing about it; and, if he does, he is required to do a great deal of very disagreeable work which he ought not to be called upon to do. Such Magistrates are always liable to imputations of partiality and injustice, and no matter how fair they really may have been, many people, and certainly the losers, will think and say otherwise.

Strong condemnation of the policy of entrusting the settlement of mining disputes to unpaid Magistrates.

I hardly think that the circumstances of the Colony warrant the appointment of resident Commissioner on each of the Gold Fields. Take the Northern Gold Field.

I think the present staff of Police Magistrates,—one at Scone, one at Tamworth, one at Armidale, and a fourth at Tenterfield,—is quite sufficient if they were made Gold Commissioners. I do not see the great efficacy of their holding regular Courts at stated intervals on the Gold Fields, for the settlement of mining disputes, because I think that such disputes require immediate settlement. I would propose a system of arbitration, because I think miners are the best judges, and more readily accessible than Commissioners. In the event of a dispute I should make it incumbent upon the disputants to refer to and abide by arbitration—one arbitrator to be chosen by each, with the umpire chosen by the arbitrators. In all ordinary cases, where there was a decision by arbitrators or umpire, that decision should be final. In cases where one party had objected in the first instance to refer the dispute to arbitration I would allow the Commissioner to decide. From the decisions of the Commissioner I would allow an appeal to the District or Supreme Court. I think the Victorian system is too expensive and elaborate for at all events our present requirements. I don't think that an appeal to the District or Supreme Court would be too expensive in any case where they were not satisfied with the decision in arbitration; there might be delay possibly, but I see no other remedy. You must have a dispute settled, and I don't think an unsuccessful party should be debarred from appealing.

No necessity for much increase in number of paid officials.

Arbitration.

Appeal.

Question : Do you not think that some cheaper and more expeditious Court of Appeal might be constituted than either the District Court or Supreme Court?

Answer : I have already said that no better system occurs to me. I think that it would be rather a good thing to have the appeal process somewhat expensive so that it might act as a salutary check upon unnecessary appeals.

With a view to the prevention of disputes, I would recommend that every claim should have the name, number, and place of issue of miner's right continuously and conspicuously placed in a central position upon the claim itself;—this should be compulsory. My experience shows that, especially in new rushes, there are claims marked out in all sorts of irregular ways, and without something at once to distinguish which is a man's claim, there are almost inevitable rows and disputes and fights, and attempts at jumping; of course you might have as an additional particular to be posted—the date of taking up the claim. I am not in favour of registration. I think the miner's right is better. But of course in cases of transfer you must have registration of the transfer, unless indeed, which I should prefer, you should have the transfer notified by document on the ground, placed, as I have before said;—the particulars should be posted.

Posting of name, &c., of claim-holder on the claim itself.

I would make them on the first taking up of a claim, and on a rush as well as anywhere else—post these notices. I would recognize no right to the ground without this notice being posted. I have said I entertain objections to the system of registration and payment of fees; it is a tax on the miner, and it is quite possible that some men may be appointed Mining Registrars who would improperly use their knowledge gained as Registrar.

The notice might be defaced, might be stolen and destroyed, but it would be a matter of evidence as to whether it had been placed.

The system of forfeiture is altogether wrong. The claim, if once taken up, and the notice kept up, should not be liable to forfeiture.

Disapproval of forfeiture as penalty.

I think the holder of the claim in dry alluvial ground should be allowed to work his claim as he thinks best. In wet claims he no doubt should be compelled, but by way of fine and not forfeiture, to do his share, or contribute to the expense an equivalent. To realize the fine, the claim should certainly be liable to seizure. In cases of fines for breaches of regulations, where the informer was not interested in having the work done, the fine should go to the Revenue, and not to the informer, for a class of informers should not be encouraged. Instead of as now, making the holder of a sluicing-claim register for suspension, and pay so many separate fees for dams and claims and reservoirs and other things, he should be allowed to take out a special license for each at 2s. 6d. a year, and wherever, for reasonable cause, work was to be suspended in this claim, he should be at liberty to suspend without registration.

Water-license.

I hear the Victorian areas read out, and I certainly think they are far more beneficial than the cramped areas we provide here. The miners here are a wandering unsettled class, simply on account of these small areas; if they had larger areas they would not be so. In ordinary alluvial claims I would double the size for every 50 feet depth of sinking. I would fix the minimum at 100 feet square; I would give no more for a wet sinking claim than for a dry. In river beds or creeks I would give a hundred feet per man with the whole breadth. I would allow an unlimited amalgamation of adjoining claimholders either in alluvial or river claims. In quartz-reefs I would allow a hundred feet per man along the line of reef. I have not much experience in reefing—on this Field there is no reefing. For ground sluice-claims I would give 2 acres per man in new ground, and in all kinds of claims I would allow double the area in old ground; this would encourage race-cutting. I have had experience in sluicing. Sluicing-claims on this Field, under very favourable circumstances, of the area allowed by present regulations,—160 feet x 200 feet for four miners,—could be worked out in a week. I think the prospecting area, *i.e.*, the protection area, is enough, but each prospector should be allowed a double claim, with a privilege of taking up eight end claims, on condition of employing other seven men.

Areas.—Recommends large and liberal areas. Evils of our system of small areas.

With regard to the question of water-rights, under the present system the Government gets decidedly the best of it; the man who cuts the race and does the work does not reap as much benefit as he ought. The Government, in my opinion, improperly limit the rights of the race-cutters. I should prefer the Government charging 10s. or £1 a year or so, and giving a right to the holder of the race, under which right the amount of water should be unlimited. The present limit is far too narrow. I would allow the race-cutter to bring into his race as much water as he can.

Water-rights.

W. Cleghorn,
Esq.,
continued.
28 July, 1870.

He should be entitled to the tail-water after it had passed his works; the regulation prohibiting this (reg. 27) is a source of great annoyance. When turned into a natural watercourse the right should cease, but not till then.

I would allow no prospecting area within a mile of a claim producing gold.

I think the shafts of the prospectors should be open to inspection by any miners during working hours, so that it might be ascertained when payable gold was struck.

A system of extended areas, where machinery was engaged, or peculiar difficulties existed, would be beneficial; every horse power should be equal to one ordinary claim, or the expenditure of £100 equal to one ordinary claim.

Leases.

I would recommend the granting of leases of 5 to 20 acres, at £2 per acre per annum. I think the rent ought to be as high as that to secure the *bonâ fides* of the object of taking it up, but at the same time I would impose no compulsory labor or expenditure obligations. Fifteen years' duration. People will not invest money with all the existing restrictions. We have no leases here, as the regulations don't allow them. I would give large areas to miners.

Question: You say you would allow leases to be granted, and you would not compel labor or erection of machinery?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Do you not think that by the system you propose you would give opportunity to schemers and so called speculators to take up the ground and hold it merely for purposes of shepherding and monopolizing auriferous ground?

Answer: I have no doubt that some few such cases might arise, but I believe that they would do far less injury than the imposition of compulsory labor and machinery clauses, which prevent ground from being taken up or worked at all;—in point of fact, which make it lie idle.

Question: Would you be so good as to state shortly the cases in which you think leases would be more generally beneficial than equally large claims under ordinary miners' rights tenure?

Advantages of leasehold tenure over the tenure by miner's right.

Answer: I have always associated the idea of working under miners' rights with the idea of working by co-operation of individual miners; holders of miners' rights are necessarily resident on the Field, either personally or by representatives. A claim so held would be, in my opinion, held by a less secure tenure, inasmuch as it would be liable to forfeiture by the failure to renew miners' rights; and thus capitalists outside the Gold Field would not come in.

Question: Suppose you had 100 acres, held by six people, having miners' rights only—four of these people resident on the Gold Field, two outside the Field—where would be the advantage of holding that ground by lease in addition to the miners' rights?

Answer: The ground, if held by lease, would not be liable to be jumped through neglect, say of the provisions of the 13th clause of the regulations, as it would be if held by mere miners' rights. The words "liable to forfeiture" in 13th clause means "jumpable," i.e., any miner at once can take possession of it *ipso motu*. Whereas in leases the Minister has to declare the ground or the lease forfeit.

Question: Might not equal security of tenure under miners' rights be afforded, by altering the law so far as to say that no ground or claim shall be forfeited, unless declared so to be by the Government?

Answer: That no doubt would equalize the tenures, so far as that goes.

Question: Are there any other particulars in which you can point out the advantage of tenure by a lease over a tenure by miner's right,—equal areas being supposed?

Answer: I cannot, beyond what I have said before as to the fact of outside capitalists not coming in without a lease.

Leaseholders should be dealt with liberally.

I think that by the Government imposing a labour clause in leases there would be a positive restriction in taking up ground by lease. If a large rent were imposed, that would of itself prevent ground being occupied for the purpose of scheming, &c. I think that the best way of meeting the difficulty on the score of excessive rent would be by instituting a system of remission of rent, or a proportion, if capital were expended or machinery erected. I know of some cases where the Government has received as much as £80 rent;—there was a large expenditure of labour and capital by the shareholders, and after all, in consequence of water, the claim had to be abandoned.

I look upon the experimental opening of a claim as very much like prospecting, and therefore I think that in case of failure the Government should remit the rent. The object is to ensure the *bonâ fide* opening up of the ground.

I think that instead of a man being obliged to take out a miner's right at 10s., and thereby possessing a variety of privileges, such as a claim, a water-right, a residence right—these should be capable of separation, and a fee of 2s. 6d. be charged for each, so that a man who merely wanted to reside only on a Gold Field (and I have known some such cases, e.g., a woman whose husband had died here, and who having her garden trespassed on, her fence broken down, she not having a miner's right, could get no redress), should only have to pay 2s. 6d.; on the other hand, if a miner held two claims I would make him pay 2s. 6d. for each, or if he cut two dams and kept them going at one time he should pay 2s. 6d. for each. This, with the system of posting (or self-registration) on the claims or works, would do away with the present system of registration. There should be greater facilities for getting miners' rights (or 2s. 6d. licenses as I have proposed). Here I have many times known that miners' rights could not be obtained. I don't know how they can be issued here; the police have orders not to issue them. The Clerk of Petty Sessions in Armidale can do it, but that is 10 miles off. These Gold Fields licenses might be, and I think should be, sold like any other stamp, except that of course the name should be written on them and the date of issue thereof on them by the seller. The licenses or miners' rights should, I think, be in force from date to date.

Frequent difficulty of obtaining miners' rights.

Recommends abolition of special Gold Fields representation in Parliament

I think it would be far better for the interests of the Gold Fields that there should be no special representatives in the Assembly. At one time I thought it was a great boon to the miners, but having closely observed the practice and working, from the first, of this thing, I have decidedly changed my opinion. The whole House seems to think that now if any question specially affecting the Gold Fields arises, the three Members for the Gold Fields are the only Members who should have anything to do with the question. If a matter of this kind is placed in the hands of any Member, other than a Gold Fields Member, he thinks it incumbent upon him to hand it over at once to the Gold Field Members. Those three Members are so small a body that they cannot influence the House, and thus our so-called representation really deprives us of some of the benefits of representation. In fact we should be better represented if we had no Gold Field Members.

I feel confident that by the present defective system of issuing miners' rights there is a great loss to the Revenue. On this Gold Field I think that very little more than one-half of the Europeans have rights, and not nearly half the Chinese;—I would say, at the outside, two-thirds of the Europeans and one-third of the Chinese.

W. Cleghorn, Esq., continued. 23 July, 1870.

There are on the Field about 130 European miners—150 Chinese.

One miner's right does service for half-a-dozen Chinese. There is a great similarity between the names and faces of Chinamen, at least from a European point of view.

I think the institution of a mutual right of search would be a good thing, preventing encroachment and fraud, but it should be within working hours.

Mutual right of search.

From August, 1868, to July, 1869, amount raised on Rocky River Gold Field, and sent by escort from Uralla and Armidale,—4,634 ozs.

Production of gold on Rocky River Gold Field for last two years.

From August, 1869, to July, 1870,—4,346 ozs.

The gold here assays 950, and on the Gold Field fetches £3 15s. 6d. per oz. The population in the year ended July, 1869, was slightly larger than now. The population has gradually been decreasing. During these two years the proportion of gold taken to Armidale for escort to Sydney has been from one-third to one-half.

I have been buying gold and sending it by escort to Sydney for many years, paying these and other charges:—Escort fee, 8d.; Mint charges, 8d. or 9d.; and Escort duty, 1s. 6d. These charges being made by the Government, it certainly appears to me not right that the Government should be exempt from the liabilities of common carriers.

The Police protection is wholly defective.

W. CLEGHORN.

Examination of Mr. Walter H. Simonis:—

I have been engaged since 1849, continuously, with very short intervals, in gold-mining:—From 1849 to 1856 in California; from beginning of 1857 to 1862 in Victoria, principally in the Ovens District, also in Fingal and Inglewood; since 1863, here on Rocky River; about a year, 1862–63, near Burrandong. I have been engaged in quartz-reefing, tunnelling, sluicing, and ordinary alluvial mining.

Mr. W. H. Simonis. 28 July, 1870.

In my opinion, the existing regulations affecting water-rights and cutting-races are entirely unsuitable. Where a man is desirous of obtaining a water-right, he shall in first place apply to the Commissioner for a permit, stating that he intended to carry water from a certain place, naming the source of supply to any point on any Gold Field. I would not limit the quantity of water, but would let him take as much as he could obtain. The "permit" should be a sufficient tenure. A running stream should not be necessary to these arrangements, but I would allow the constructors of dams the same privileges as race-cutters. The first dam should be entitled to the first right to the water. If dams alone are constructed without races above him, I don't see any difficulty;—let them keep their sluice-gates open until dam No. 1 is filled, and so on in order.

Experience of witness. Unsuitability of present water-right regulations.

Question: Supposing a man had dammed a creek or gully, would you allow any one to go above him and cut off the first man's race supply?

Answer: No; the race-cutter should have an unlimited right to the natural sources of supply, but the dam constructor only has a right to have his dam filled. 8 feet on each side of race is enough.

Adjourned at 1:10 to 2 p.m.

Commission resumed at 2 p.m.

Examination of Mr. Alexander Smith:—

Spokesman for and Chairman of Committee of Miners, hands in a paper which expresses the unanimous views of a public meeting (held at the Post Office Hotel, Rocky River) upon extent of alluvial claims.

Mr. A. Smith. 28 July, 1870.

About thirty or forty miners were present at the meeting. All the gentlemen here were appointed a deputation—twelve more were appointed;—they all agree in the resolutions.

Resolutions arrived at, at Meeting of Miners, on the Rocky River Gold Field:—

At Public Meeting of the Gold-miners, held at Mr. Richard Laws, "Post Office Hotel," Rocky River, on Saturday 23rd, and Wednesday 27th, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

- 1st. That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the extent of a claim in new alluvial ground, as in clause 4th in the new regulations, is a good and liberal measure, and one that gives general satisfaction; but in old and abandoned ground the size of a claim should be 100 feet per man for any number of men.
- 2nd. That in the opinion of this Meeting the present system of leasing on old and abandoned ground works well, and that 2 acres are quite sufficient for one party.
- 3rd. That in the opinion of this Meeting, that 100 feet per man, in any river or creek that has been partially worked, and 80 feet in any river or creek, is sufficient for one man.
- 4th. That this Meeting considers that local management is desirable to any Gold Field composed of any number of miners the Government may deem sufficient, such local management to be entrusted to Boards, subject to the new Gold Fields Bill.
- 5th. That it is the opinion of this Meeting that all parties holding claims, or any number of shares in claims, ought to have the name and number of the person's miner's right, representing such share, posted on the claim.
- 6th. That in the opinion of this Meeting that the Registrar of Mines ought to be paid by the Government for doing that duty and collecting miners' rights, as registration is a heavy tax upon the individual miner, and by the Registrar being authorized to collect miners' rights the Government would benefit thereby.

ALEX. P. SMITH, Chairman.

Examination of Mr. Mulholland (one of the deputation, chosen by the deputation to be more particularly examined as a witness to express the views of the deputation):—

Mr. Mulholland. 28 July, 1870.

I am sorry to say, and sorry to have it to say, that it is a fact, and I speak of nothing but facts, that there are considerable cliques who want for their own individual purposes to fasten upon us their own illiberal and one-sided views.

We

Mr. Mulholland,
continued.
28 July, 1870.
Strong expression of disapproval of leasing.

We are opposed to leasing on new ground *in toto*. The Regulations of 1870 are liberal. I and my brother miners wish to uphold the block system against the leasing system. 2 acres of ground will give employment to thirteen men. The Revenue loses so much by the leasing system. 80 feet x 80 feet under block system will give employment to thirteen men; under lease only to four. 10s. an acre is too little rent for a lease. Idle speculators, that never laid a finger to the development of the Gold Fields, will thus derive a benefit at the expense of the Revenue. Our next objection is that under the leasing system you don't employ a sufficient number of men; all those who ought to be employed are thrown out into the bush, perhaps to become bushrangers, highwaymen, or what not.

I see by the papers that there have been in the Southern or Western Districts,—I disremember which,—strikes. Now if I were a hired man under a leaser, and if I was picking out nuggets for him, and I only got £2 10s. a week wages, I would naturally strike; then we have the military up, and where there is military and strikes there are vitriol throwing, and knobsticks, and breaches of the peace.

This will be the case if the leasing system is carried out—riot and bloodshed. And now I have in my humble sphere shown enough of the advantages likely to arise from the leasing system.

Question: Have you up here found that persons have taken up new alluvial ground for scheming and shepherding?

Answer: I will tell you about that by-and-by. To show the evil of the leasing system,—there is a party that come up alongside of them and took up double the quantity on Diggers' Ridge of the prospector. A few narrow-minded speculators, who think they are above the individual miner, having risen into a little opulence through storekeeping, get the advantage of the individual miner and the Government. We're all for leasing on old and abandoned ground—2 acres—quite enough to keep down monopoly; one man 2 acres. We're against a nine-shilling system; we want to keep up the old system—to keep down capitalists and speculators.

Question: Have you ever been in any district where leasing was carried on to any extent?

Answer: No.

Question: Do you know whether all these evils that you have predicted have occurred in the districts where leasing has been carried on?

Answer: No; but I think that here it would't do, because our Gold Fields are so different.

I don't know the Victorian Regulations, but they would not do here. I am certain that I am expressing the views of the majority of the miners on the Rocky River, all but a few loafers and monopolizers that dare not call a public meeting. We are in favour of giving 100 feet square per man in all claims—alluvial, river.

For ground-slucing, because it wouldn't pay any one, we allow any quantity. In new ground, 80 feet a man, block claim. Whatever is good for nothing I would give in unlimited quantities.

We have not considered the system of framing regulations;—let the Government do that.

The Minister of the Lands Department cannot dictate to the whole country. The regulations must go before Parliament as a mere matter of form. Where's the use then of having representatives?

I haven't considered the question of Minister for Mines.

Local management would answer better.

The power of framing our own regulations, subject to the control of Government, should be left to a local Board. The local Boards should be allowed to administer the laws and regulations.

Question: How would you propose to carry on that plan?

Answer: Thus: There has been a bad collection of miners' rights since Wilson's Bill. I don't attribute it to Mr. Buchanan, or any one else in power. There's plenty of these migratory diggers that betwixt January and December never takes out a miner's right at all. I would recommend a local Board of Management, elected by the miners, to see that the Revenue was properly collected; to settle all disputes by arbitration, or such like,—to keep down litigation and expense.

Question: Then you would do away with the necessity for Commissioners?

Answer: I'll come to that by-and-by if you will just allow me for the present. I think a Mining Registrar should be paid by a yearly annuity, and let him issue miners' rights at his own authority. The Registrar should be a working-man, and he should be able to look after those deceders that go without miners' rights from year to year. The system of espionage is bad altogether. It's setting class against class, man against man, and neighbour against neighbour.

I would have the Registrar to look after all that;—let him detect fraud. There should be no fees. We are for registration, but the Government should pay for it, not the miners. These are our collective ideas.

There's nobody here to issue miners' rights. We are to go into Armidale, and that is not feasible or convenient at all. The Registrar should be allowed to issue miners' rights. It's very objectionable to have storekeepers Magistrates on the mines. He has his minions about him, and he thinks that it draws grist to his mill to adjudicate, or rather to delay the justice. I don't object to a squatter Magistrate, because he is not interested. There's two storekeepers Magistrates here;—one does not like to demean himself by adjudicating,—the other glories in it. Where there is no Registrar I think the post office might do.

Question: Are you of opinion that the miners' right fee is too high?

Answer: I think it is high enough and low enough; but I think that the suggestion as to its being in force from date to date is a very uniform one.

As to Courts of Appeal, we are decidedly against District Courts;—it's too expensive altogether for the poor miner. It's well known to every man that's been in Court that it would cost you £10 in a high Court for every £1 in a poor Court. For instance, quartz-reefing is coming into vogue; a rich man will drag me into a District Court, and it's a round-about-way of bamboozling a poor man. I would allow no appeal from a local body when by mutual agreement both parties had agreed that the decision should be final. But these details I would allow the Legislature to deal with.

I see it propagated that there's to be a perambulating body of three men to go abroad and getting evidence. I'm against this, for they would stop in Sydney and do nothing.

I am altogether against Mining Boards.

I think there ought to be some uniform way of pegging claims. The party should be compelled to post on one of the pegs his name and his party's names, and the number of his miner's right. There's been a good deal of sham pegging out, which frightened people off, who thought these claims were owned by somebody, but the pegs did not mark out a claim. I've seen acres pegged out, and nobody own it.

When

When there were wet claims there should be no shepherding. I don't approve of jumping; it's a mean way of taking advantage of men, and I think that it is unequal.

ALEXANDER MULHOLLAND.

Mr. A. Mulholland, continued.
23 July, 1870.

We, the undersigned, have heard Mr. Mulholland give his evidence, and his evidence read out, and we desire to express our concurrence in the views expressed by him.

ALEX. P. SMITH.
R. C. COOPER.
GEO. MARSH.
HENRY JAMES.
JOHN ANDERSON.
ALEXANDER M'LEOD.
RICHARD LAW.
THOMAS RYAN.
WILLIAM ROONEY.

We, Alexander Smith and George Marsh, would desire to add, by way of illustration to the objections against leasing, that we have known people, mere speculators, to take out leases, hold the ground, keep it idle, and sell it, and the purchasers never worked it.

ALEX. P. SMITH.
GEORGE MARSH.

I, Richard Law, would desire to add with regard to settling disputes:—

I think they would be settled best by a local Board elected by miners. They should be settled as quickly as possible;—the delays are really the greatest objection. I know a case where we summoned parties to Court, had a Magistrate on the ground; he gave orders which were treated with contempt, and the dispute was never settled.

Mr. R. Law.
23 July, 1870.

To get the claim into something like working order, both disputing parties had to amalgamate, and the dispute was never settled. From the different requirements of the different Gold Fields I think you don't want paid officers; but let each Gold Field have its own local Board, who should be empowered to decide disputes at once, and let the loser put up with the consequences.

I would let the Government frame the main body of the regulations, and let the local bodies make by-laws for carrying out those regulations and the details.

I would have compulsory arbitration, with two arbitrators and an umpire; the Registrar should be the umpire.

RICHARD LAW.

URALLA, SATURDAY, 30 JULY, 1870, 10 A.M.

The examination of Mr. Benjamin Robert Sullivan:—

I have been engaged in mining for the last twenty-two years, continuously. At California, from early part of 1848 to latter end of 1851. From end of 1851, on the Gold Fields of New South Wales—on the Western and Northern Gold Fields. For the last twelve years in the north. I have been engaged in all branches of mining—quartz-reefing in California.

Mr. B. Sullivan.
30 July, 1870.

I was not at the meeting, a deputation from which the Committee saw yesterday; I did not know it was being held, nor do I know what was done at the meeting, nor the resolutions adopted.

I am acquainted with the Gold Fields Act and Regulations of New South Wales and their practical working; they are susceptible of a great deal of improvement. One great objection to them is that they furnish no check against indiscriminate and unauthorized pegging off of new ground. There are no means provided either by registration or any other way for showing the ground to which parties are really entitled. One man entitled to only one claim pegs off a dozen perhaps, and thus a great number of persons who ought to have claims are unjustly shut out; this leads necessarily to rows and disturbances.

So far as this quarter is concerned, the leasing system shows to be a perfect failure. It is decidedly very injurious to the community at large—by which I mean the miners—to allow leasing on new alluvial ground. I wish strictly to confine that expression of opinion to new ground freshly opened on a new Field. I would not object to unworked ground on an old Field being leased.

I have considered the question as to whether the head management of the mining interest should be as now entrusted merely to a branch of the Department of Lands, and I am strongly of opinion that there should be a separate department at the head of the mining interest, separate from and independent of the Lands Department. I have noticed that the Lands Department does not seem to know enough about the subject; they don't seem to understand the requirements of the mining interest generally. There can be no doubt that there is yet immensely wealthy mineral districts yet undiscovered and undeveloped, and the importance of the mining interest quite in my opinion authorizes the constitution of such a department.

Separate Department of Mines urgently required.

I think that in order to the proper framing of efficient regulations, the Victorian mode of allotting the Colony into various districts, and having local Mining Boards to frame regulations for each locality, is decidedly preferable to the present system of allowing a department that does not understand the matter to frame them; but if there were a separate and an efficient Mining Department made acquainted with and kept informed of the requirements of the various localities, I think that regulations emanating from such a source would be preferable to the regulations passed by local or elected bodies, for this reason amongst others, that such a Government would know how to properly frame the regulations better than elected members of Mining Boards. The Government would be a more responsible body, and its members more likely to be educated properly.

Regulations should be framed by the Department, if established.

The present official staff is decidedly inadequate to the requirements of the Gold Fields. I entirely disapprove of unpaid Magistrates having any power to settle disputes, or to interfere judicially in such matters. They are mostly persons concerned in trade, or perhaps mining, and therefore, if they be human

Mr. B. Sullivan,
continued.

30 July, 1870.

Objections to
unpaid Magis-
trates adjudicat-
ing in mining
disputes.

Necessity for
appointment of
Wardens or
Commissioners.

Appeal.

Size of claims.

Disadvantages
of our present
system of small
claims.

Water supply.

at all, they are not unlikely to be influenced by community of interest, direct or indirect; and at all events, whether justly or not, they are exposed to such imputations. That would be calculated to shake confidence in them, and at the same time make it very unpleasant for them. I know that such remarks have been made and imputations thrown out on this very Field; but I desire to say that I believe such imputations have been made entirely without reason. Again, if you have a squatter, or any other unpaid Magistrate, quite disinterested, yet he cannot possibly understand the questions submitted to him, and he is therefore quite unfit to entertain them. I have known Mr. Charles Marsh, of Salisbury Court, called upon here to hear a mining dispute, and it seemed quite a painful job to him trying to understand what he couldn't make head or tail of;—the matters seemed quite foreign to him. There should be paid officials,—Commissioners, or call them by any title at all as you please,—in sufficient number to visit all the Gold Fields within short periods, and resident on some principal Field, so as to be easy of access by miners.

The Revenue loses immensely here I know, and elsewhere I believe. Miners don't take out rights at all very often. The right of franchise is the greatest stimulant to taking out miners' rights. If it were not for that there would be very few miners' rights taken out. The Commissioner comes here once a fortnight as a Police Magistrate. He is not paid as Commissioner but as Police Magistrate. He never fails to attend whenever he is called upon. In the absence of a real Commissioner we have to apply to local unpaid Magistrates,—ending, as I remarked before, in the imputation of very improper motives. Arbitration would, in my opinion, be better than the decisions of an unpaid Magistrate, but the decisions of a Commissioner far preferable to arbitration, because such an officer would be in a perfectly independent position; and by degrees, if he had to act as Commissioner, he would acquire sufficient knowledge and experience to be able to decide satisfactorily. As a rule, when we had Commissioners, their decisions gave satisfaction. There was a confidence in them, and their decisions were respected.

I would allow an appeal, but only in cases where the property at stake was of some considerable value, say over £50. This appeal should, in my opinion, be only to the head of the Mining Department. If that head were a Chief Commissioner, to him; or if there were no Chief Commissioner, to whatever the head was. The parties to state the case for appeal. If they could not agree upon the statement of the case, the Commissioner should settle the case for appeal, and the case thus stated should be submitted to the head of the department for his decision, which would of course be final.

Hitherto there have been nothing like taking evidence in writing in the hearing of disputed cases; and I think that if the parties desired it, or either of them, they might, in cases where value was more than £50, require evidence to be taken in writing. That is the only efficient and practicable system of appeal that I can think of.

The size of claims in alluvial block claims are certainly large enough, if not too large.

As to river and creek claims, I think the sizes are ample for unworked ground,—30 feet per man; but in worked ground you require larger areas, for in order to work it well, or to advantage, you want machinery and expensive working. I would give in old worked ground say 100 feet per man, with the whole breadth of the river. As to reefs, I don't know sufficiently of the subject to venture an opinion.

Question: Don't you think it would be better to give 100 feet per man in the first instance. Why do you require the same ground to be worked twice?

Answer: Certainly it would be better; but I have had in view the slovenly system that has been generally in vogue in working new ground, leaving quite enough to pay for working over again. That slovenly way of working has, in my opinion, been mainly attributable to the very limited areas given in the first instance, as men will not for such an area work the ground thoroughly—he would not have sufficient work before him—and it would not pay to erect machinery, or go to expensive and improved works. But if you gave him 100 feet in the first instance he would then settle down to the work, and the labour of working twice would be saved.

Thus he would not be such a migratory and unsettled member of society. Certainly you might have some instances in which an old shepherd, or a man who did not understand the advantage of working thoroughly and upon an improved system, would adhere to the old system; but that state of things would not last long. Giving such large areas would attract more enlightened and experienced miners, which would tend to the better development of the claims. After the explanation I have received now from the Commission, and the new views that you have suggested, I think that it would be far better to give 100 feet in the first instance. Indeed, I see no objection to giving 200, or 300, or 400 feet, so long as the ground can be thoroughly well worked. I think the limit of feet should be the capacity of the claimholder to thoroughly work the claim.

There is one thing I want to lay before the Commission and that is, that where a man cuts a tail-race from his claim he should be allowed to follow his gold. In clay and some other kinds of earth, gold is carried by the race some hundreds of yards. I, myself, have known my gold to be carried as much as 400 yards. The gold here is remarkably fine—granitic gold. This difficulty as to not being able to follow your gold is one of the evils of small claims. Large claims would almost entirely get rid of this difficulty. I am speaking of river-bed claims.

Here we are entirely dependent upon the rain sources for our sluicing supply of water. We can only sluice in wet weather. My race is 4 miles long and about 3 feet wide, about 2 feet or 18 inches deep. I have been here twelve years. In an average season we have been able to sluice for three or four months. We have been wholly idle some years at sluicing; and we had to go into deep sinkings and other works. Other years perhaps we are able to sluice from year's end to year's end.

My tail water goes to others, who thereby get the benefit of my work and expenditure. It acts as a race to them. Thus I think regulation 27 is a mistake.

Mr. Cleghorn has an equally extensive race, as has Mr. John Francis also. We three are the only persons who have on this Field gone into race-cutting to any extent. Mine cost £150 in very cheap times. Francis's is larger and cost £700; it is very broad and cut in. We do not find practically any difficulty in the mode of applying for and obtaining water-rights. Clause 50 of the regulations is perfectly shocking in its restrictive provisions, and would be utterly fatal to any enterprise in that direction of waterworks. My race was cut under old regulations ten years ago. Of course we ought to have the whole benefit of our own works.

BENJAMIN ROBT. SULLIVAN.

(Paper

(Paper forwarded by the last witness as supplement to his evidence.)

Uralla, New England,
1 September, 1870.Mr. B. Sullivan,
continued.
30 July, 1870.

Gentlemen,

Taking advantage of the advertisement promulgated by the President of the Royal Commission, that evidence or suggestions would be accepted from practical miners, tending to aid an improved code of regulations for the various Gold Fields, I do myself the honor most respectfully to accept the privilege, and beg leave to submit the following observations to your favourable notice, which I will premise with great respect by remarking, that some stringent regulations are absolutely indispensable for the cleansing of the Gold Fields of that wandering and marauding class of ex-prison felons and roaming "prog seekers" who as a rule make the Gold Fields their principal places of abode. These low dregs of humanity have hitherto unfortunately been allowed to congregate, or run a rampant course over all the Gold Fields with impunity, and most assuredly have been the means of the Gold Fields communities being practically stigmatized as mere assemblies of felons, rowdies, and other disreputable characters; but this glaring evil has further still culminated in the withdrawal from the Gold Fields of nearly all well disposed and respectable persons who could possibly obtain employment elsewhere away from such degraded circles of humanity.

New discoveries of gold, or "rushes," as they are termed, have hitherto been allowed to take their own course without any official supervision or orderly system being cared for, and such a lawless mode needs rectifying by strictly enforced regulations, as for instance it should be required that a duly appointed officer be in attendance, and no claims to be acknowledged or secured to a miner until approved of and measured off by such officer, who should require proper boundary-stakes to be securely driven into the ground, and thereupon would issue a "claim ticket" on payment of a small fee, with its number, as also the number on the miner's right, with the names and date of issue. Miners to be forbidden from taking up claims elsewhere, unless previously taking another or extra miner's right. And any person proved guilty of marking or pegging off a claim without previously being in possession of a clear miner's right for that purpose should be amenable as for misdemeanour under the Vagrant Act.

BENJN. ROBT. SULLIVAN.

Examination of Mr. James Edmond (17 years engaged in mining—3 years on Hanging Rock and last 14 here):—

I am well acquainted with the practical working of the Act and Regulations on this Gold Field. There is great room for improvement. One of the most important defects is, that we have no resident Commissioner to settle disputes. We have a Justice of the Peace, but it takes a very long time to get the dispute settled. The system of having summonses and procedure of that kind is too tardy and round-about. We want a Commissioner to go on to the ground and hear and settle the disputes, as in the old times. I have known instances where there have been great delay and expense fruitlessly. This is our great grievance. We have a number of Chinamen here, and how can we summon them? We don't know their names, and we can't swear to their faces. I think the Regulations of February, 1870, which give 80 x 80 feet instead of 40 x 40 a great improvement, but I would say 100 feet x 100 feet is little enough.

I am inclined to think that there should be no leasing on new ground, but I would allow it on old ground. A lease on new ground would tend to monopoly.

I hear one of the gentlemen say what large claims they give in Victoria; well they're far more liberal there than here; and we are certainly greatly in the back ground. I certainly think that these larger areas would tend greatly to the benefit of both the individual miner and the country, if they gave such liberal areas. The miners would become more settled.

I don't think the Government could undertake waterworks beneficially; the expense and difficulties are so great. We use now all the rain-water we get, and we are entirely dependent upon the rain.

I think the regulations of general application should be made by the Government; but there are special features on each Field which would require to be provided for by persons having local knowledge,—the physical features of various Fields vary so much. For instance, alluvial mining here is very different to alluvial mining on the Peel; here it is granite; there slate.

JAMES EDMOND.

Examination of Mr. Simonis resumed:—

Question: What do you think about the rights to tail water? By regulation 27 of September, 1869, water after it passes your works now ceases to be your water;—Do you think this is right? Do you not think he should have a right to let it out for rent to others, or make what he can of it?

Answer: I think it should be left to him to make the best use he can of it. It is not fair that another should be entitled to make use of another man's labour without paying a fair price for it. The water should be his property till turned into a natural watercourse.

Question: Do you think rule 50 a good one?

Answer: No, certainly not; that is one that should be altered. A man who first applies for a race should be required to state the size of the race, and he should be entitled to all the race could carry.

WALTER H. SIMONIS.

(Statement handed in by witness Simonis, appended to his evidence.)

OUTLINE of Suggestions, respectfully submitted to the Royal Gold Fields Commission, for consideration in the framing of Mining Regulations, by Walter H. Simonis.

Claims.—Larger than at present; say 100 feet square a man,—to be held as *bonâ fide* property by miner's right,—number, date, and place of issue, and name of holder of which to be posted on the ground. Any number of such adjoining claims to be worked together at the option of the holders. No difference in size of claims in either shallow or deep, dry or wet, sinkings. Quartz-claims 100 feet along the lode. River-claims 100 feet along the watercourse, from bank to bank. No stipulation about labour. No person allowed more than one miner's right. Posting of forgeries to be heavily fined.

Reasons

Mr. W. Simonis,
continued.
30 July, 1870.

Reasons respecting Claims:—A party finding payable gold half a mile or more from other workings, or in a quartz-reef in the midst of alluvial, entitled to double claims to the number of eight, no matter how large or small the original prospecting party,—such claims to be represented as above by miners' rights after the grant.

The grant—how procured:—

Leases.—In any ground not pre-occupied, from 5 to 20 acres at a rental of not less than £2 per acre per annum, without labour stipulation. If at a lower rental, compulsory labour.

Water Supply.—Persons bringing water in races from watercourses to a Gold Field entitled to all the water they can gather, without interfering with previous rights, or their races will carry, but races to be their *bonâ fide* property.

Reasons.—Collecting storm water by means of races into reservoirs, if carried to other localities for sluicing purposes, are entitled to all the water they can so gather, without interfering with previous rights; if for supply of a crushing or puddling machine, till the reservoir is filled, the surplus going to the next reservoir in priority of right,—such reservoirs and races to be *bonâ fide* property.

Law.—The laws for possession to be framed so decisive that no litigation can arise in that respect. All disputes about title to be decided by arbitration and to be final, as will have to be disputes arising from the contact in the working of the different claims.

Commissioner to issue grants for prospecting claims, and deeds for races and reservoirs.—Rights of miners to enter any Crown Lands, fenced in or not, for the sake of prospecting, more definitively settled. Also provision made in the future sale of Crown Lands, for permission to prospect and abstract mineral from them.

WALTER H. SIMONIS.

Mr. W. Ffrench.
30 July, 1870.

(Paper by Mr. W. J. Ffrench, of Saumarez, New England.)

To the Members of Royal Commission,—

Gentlemen,—

Understanding that you are sitting at Uralla, for the purpose of receiving evidence for an intended Report to the Legislative Assembly, I beg to tender you my own opinions on the principles and details which should be embodied in the future mining regulations.

I am most decidedly in favour of continuing the system of leasing for all Gold Fields, proclaimed or unproclaimed, alluvial, or otherwise.

The power of granting or withholding leases should be vested in a Minister for Mines, who will exercise his discretion on the recommendation of the President Commissioner. A Department of Mines ought to be created at once.

The scale of rents ought to be graduated, where practicable, according to the estimated value of the ground applied for. For example, gullies or small creeks should be let at a lower rent than creeks and rivers, and with less rigorous labour conditions, &c.

Leases of creeks, rivers, and gullies should be held to include all alluvial (dry or wet) within 100 yards of the ordinary drainage channel on either side. This regulation would necessarily include portions of other waters at the points of confluence. In the case of gold-bearing alluvial, lying without such limits, no parallel workings of any kind should be authorized while the lease of the bed-claim is current.

The right of removing any stream from its bed, except for the purpose of working the local alluvia, ought to be very strictly limited; it should be revocable at twelve months' notice.

Saumarez, New England,
July 25th, 1870.

I am, &c.,
W. J. FFRENCH.

URALLA, MONDAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1870.

The examination of Mr. Allan Cain, miner, of Kentucky Creek, Rocky River:—

I have been engaged in mining pursuits about twenty years:—In California nearly four years, in Victoria about three years, and in New South Wales thirteen years;—the last four years at the Rocky River.

I have a general acquaintance with the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations. I think they are susceptible of considerable improvement, more especially as regards the areas of claims, which are far too small, and also from the great delay in getting disputes settled, on account of these disputes being left to unpaid Magistrates. I am in favour of separate Department, presided over by a Minister for Mines, from the delay that arises in the Lands Department, on account of there being such a multiplicity of affairs to attend to in that office. I believe this system works well in Victoria, but perhaps it might be found somewhat too elaborate for this Colony.

I have considered the question of framing regulations, and am of opinion that after the labours of the present Gold Commission are ended the Royal Commissioners should frame a code of regulations for the whole Colony, afterwards to be submitted to Parliament. My reason for this mode of proceeding is, that the better class of miners are in a minority on most of the Gold Fields, therefore I would wish the regulations framed as above stated. If revision of these regulations were required at a future time I would allow the miners to amend them, because they would then have had an opportunity of judging of the benefits, or otherwise, arising from the working of a liberal system; and I am convinced that unless such regulations are framed by the Commission it will not be done by the miners.

I am opposed to unpaid Magistrates settling disputes, because they are entirely without knowledge of the subject. For instance, after an unpaid Magistrate had settled a dispute at Maitland Point, on the Rocky River, he asked a miner, in my presence, "What the dispute was all about?" I believe they do the best they can, according to their ability; but from want of mining knowledge and experience, they constantly make serious mistakes. I would be in favour of a paid officer, to reside on the Gold Field.

The Government should make its own arrangements as to the Gold Fields on which Wardens should be appointed. I would settle all disputes by arbitration. Each disputant to choose an arbitrator, the

Mr. A. Cain.
1 Aug., 1870.

Smallness of claims great defect in New South Wales Regulations.

Instance of enlightened adjudication by unpaid Justice.

the arbitrators to choose an umpire; and in case these arbitrators cannot agree in their choice, then the Officer or Warden to act as umpire. Where the property in dispute is valued at over £50 I would allow an appeal to a Court constituted similarly to the Court of Mines in Victoria.

Question: Do you not think that an Appeal Court, such as the Mining Court of Victoria, would be too expensive, considering the state of mining operations in New South Wales?

Answer: No, I do not think it would be too expensive. My reason for saying this is, that if a more liberal code of registration were in force, miners would carry on operations on such a scale as to warrant the expense of such a Court.

I am in favour of leasing new alluvial ground. I would rather the prospectors were allowed to take up an acre under their miners' rights, and after the prospectors, miners to take up block claims. I qualify this by saying, that in new alluvial ground that would require a large outlay of capital for machinery or other works, and which could not be worked by the individual miner, that in those places I would allow leases to be given. I would allow leasing also in all cases, on old or partly abandoned ground. With respect to quartz-reefing I have no special knowledge. On rivers and creeks I would allow leases. The area of leased ground should be from 1 acre to 30 acres, and the rent 10s. per acre.

As to labour conditions, I would advise that they should be at the rate of one man to every 2 acres, and that one man should be dispensed with for every £100 expended on permanent works erected on the leased ground, for the purpose of saving labour.

Question: If a miner, or party of miners, occupying an area in new alluvial ground of any description, desire to have a lease of their claim, would there, in your opinion, be any objection?

Answer: No; I think it should be left to their own discretion.

In prospecting new alluvial ground over a mile from any claim, I would give the prospectors 1 acre per man up to four men; but in no case would I recommend a larger area than 4 acres for any number of men. I think that protection areas should be allowed, as under the present regulations. I would extend the size of claims in new alluvial ground to 150 feet per man, for any number of men whatever; and on old and abandoned ground I would recommend an acre per man; and in difficult ground to work, or where an expensive tail-race has to be constructed, or machinery erected, I would give double the quantity. The Warden to decide as to the character of the ground.

In rivers and creeks the ordinary claim should be 150 feet per man, by the whole width of the river. For all sluicing-claims I would recommend 1 acre per man.

I have had no experience in quartz-mining.

Question: In many of the mining districts of Victoria extended areas for claims are given;—Do you think the system beneficial, and that it would work well in New South Wales? (*The regulations of the different mining districts of Victoria were here read to witness.*)

Answer: I certainly do think it would be very beneficial.

Question: Do you not know that under clause 14 of the present Regulations the holders of any adjacent claims may register such claims as one amalgamated claim?

Answer: I was not aware that amalgamation was permitted to such extent, but I see no reason why these claims should not be taken up together in the first instance.

Question: Do you consider the labour condition imposed by the extended area system in Victoria would have a greater tendency to develop our Gold Fields than the conditions imposed in amalgamated claims in New South Wales?

Answer: I think it would have a greater tendency in that beneficial direction.

A water-right in my opinion should be held in my opinion by a license from the Government, which would give a better tenure, and prevent jumping. The quantity of water should be unlimited, subject, of course, to prior rights. The water should be the property of the owner of the race until it returns or pours into any natural watercourse. I don't think any artificial means further than have been tried for the conservation or supply of water to this Gold Field could be made available.

Question: Do you think it would be advantageous for the mining interest that the tendency of any new laws for the management of the Gold Fields should be for the introduction of capital?

Answer: I do.

Question: Are you of opinion that when a man marks out his claim he should be compelled to post a notice on the ground, stating generally the time of marking out the ground, No. of miner's right, name of applicant, &c.?

Answer: I do think so; and I think also that it would tend to compel miners, especially Chinese, to take out miners' rights.

Question: With regard to registration, do you consider registration should be compulsory, or left to the option of the miner?

Answer: It should be compulsory, excepting on dry alluvial, or any ordinary claims.

I think the Victorian system of consolidated miners' rights would be very beneficial if applied to this Colony.

I would like to bring before the Commission the importance of having distinct grazing rights conferred on the miner, as at present the squatter brings his sheep close round the diggings, and upon the commonage granted to the miners. The law at present, or its administration, is very unsatisfactory, for if the miners' cows or horses stray off the commonage they are immediately impounded by the squatter, while the latter consumes the grass given to the miner.

— ALLAN CAIN.

The examination of Mr. Charles Hanson, miner on the Rocky River:—

I have been engaged in mining seventeen years; sometime in Victoria and Queensland, but mostly in this Colony. I would wish to bring before the Commission the fact that the gold duty is an oppressive tax to the miner. I think the miner contributes quite sufficient to the State by paying for his miner's right. The miner pays the Escort fee, the Mint charges on the gold, and I certainly think the 10s. for the license enough for the rent of the land occupied and worked by him.

Mr. C. Hanson,
1 Aug., 1870.

Excessive
charges upon
the miner.

As

Mr. C. Hanson,
continued.
1 Aug., 1870.

As to the state of improved lands on Gold Fields I do not think the matter should be referred to the Commissioner, or any other special officer, but that a notice should be posted on the ground, stating the intention of the applicant, for a period of fourteen days; then, if no objection be made, the applicant should have power to purchase. No discretionary power should be left in the hands of the Commissioner, as in my opinion the law should be clearly and particularly defined.

I would specify as instances where in my opinion too large a discretionary power is vested in the Commissioner, clause 14 of the Regulations of September, 1869, in which it is enacted that the consent of the Commissioner is required for the amalgamation of claims, whether adjacent or not. In clause 15, where claims may be held in reserve by order of the Commissioner, I consider that where a miner is possessed of a claim it should be *bonâ fide* his property, and he should be at liberty to work it how and when he thought fit, or to leave it unworked for a time, as the case may be. With reference to clauses 20, 21, and 22, the powers therein left to the Commissioners should definitely be provided for in the Regulations. I would generally state that I think the law in New South Wales should be more precise, laying down exactly what the Commissioner is to do.

I would not recommend that disputes should be decided by unpaid Magistrates, but would have all disputes settled by arbitration,—each disputant to choose an arbitrator, and the arbitrators to choose an umpire, whose decision should be final. I would not allow an appeal after a case had been arbitrated.

Water-sheds should be granted to persons cutting races, and it should not be permitted that any person should cut another race to prevent the water accumulating from the water-shed so granted from passing into the original race.

I would allow leases on all classes of ground at a rent of £2 per acre, the lessee to pay the surveyor's fee. Labor conditions to be one man per acre, to be employed upon the application being made, and another after the lease has been granted.

I consider the area of block-claims should be 100 by 100 feet for any number of men. In old and abandoned ground 120 by 120 feet should be allowed. River-claims should be 50 feet in length by the breadth of the river. Quartz-claims should be 50 feet on the length of the reef.

The name of miner, No. of miner's right, to be posted on every claim from the time of its occupation. Registration would then be unnecessary.

CHARLES HANSON.

ARMIDALE, 4 AUGUST, 1870, 10 A.M.

The examination of James Buchanan, Esq. :—

J. Buchanan,
Esq.
4 Aug., 1870.

I am Police Magistrate at Armidale, and Commissioner in charge of the Northern Gold Fields. I am now the senior Gold Commissioner, and I have been in office on the Gold Fields the principal portion of the last sixteen years, having resided on the Northern and Western Gold Fields that period.

I am of opinion that the present mode of carrying out the law on the Gold Fields of the Colony is extremely defective.

Inadequacy of
present staff of
officials.

There are at the present time in reality but three Gold Commissioners; the "Commissioners in charge," as the Police Magistrates, but seldom act in their capacity of Gold Commissioners, the duties of deciding mining disputes being left to the unpaid Magistrates, who in their turn avoid acting as much as possible. The consequence is, that disputes remain unsettled for a very long period, to the serious injury of the mining community. Although I see most clearly that there is great necessity for a proper supervision of these Gold Fields in the north, yet I am unable, having the duties of Police Magistrate at this place to attend to, to travel and inspect the various diggings, and hear the various complaints of the miners.

Evils consequent
thereupon.

I am strongly impressed with the opinion, that apart from the serious inconvenience to the mining interest by the defective arrangements, as regards the supervision of the Gold Fields by special officers, a great loss arises to the Revenue by the miners, particularly the aliens or Chinese, not taking out miners' rights as they should. I think that the increase of revenue which could be derived from the additional miners' rights that would be taken out, if there were special officers, would be quite sufficient to pay the outlay for salary, &c. In this part we find that the police are not permitted to render us any assistance in collecting the revenue on the Gold Fields, and it appears to be a matter entirely at the discretion of the miner, whether he should take out a miner's right or not. The Chinese are the great defaulters in this respect. I estimate the number of Chinese on the whole of the Northern Gold Fields to be 600, and during the present year, to the present time, there have only been 85 miners' rights taken out by Chinese.

Separate Depart-
ment of Mines.

I am of opinion that the time has come when the Colony might very fairly consider whether a special department in the Government should not be created to superintend the Gold Fields, such, for instance, as the Mining Department of Victoria, which is presided over by a responsible Minister for Mines. If it should be deemed by Parliament that such a department as that in Victoria would be too costly for this Colony, perhaps a separate department in the Lands Office, the head of which should be an Under Secretary for Mines, would be advantageous. I should, however, prefer to see the management of the Gold Fields taken out of the Lands Department, if that be possible. It appears to me that the want of special knowledge in gold-mining matters in the Lands Department, and the great amount of other business which is therein dealt with, preclude the Minister for Lands, and the officers under him, from giving that attention to the requirements of the mining community which is absolutely required.

Framing regula-
tions.

As regards the framing of regulations, I am of opinion that if a Department of Mines, such as exists in Victoria, consisting of thoroughly competent persons, were established in this country, it would be well to let that department frame the regulations. I am of opinion, that if there be not created a Mining Department, as I have indicated, there should be elected by the miners a Central Board, sitting in the metropolis, to frame regulations. It appears to me that the members of the present Gold Fields Inquiry Commission, from the experience which they will derive from their inquiries, would be perhaps the best body to frame regulations. Of all systems, that of having local Boards on the various Gold Fields would be most objectionable. I am clearly of opinion that Parliament could not, with any advantage, take upon itself to frame regulations for the Gold Fields. The Act should simply authorize the framing of regulations.

Strongly opposed
to local bodies.

I am of opinion that the settlement of mining disputes, and the collection of revenue, should be left to special and salaried officers, who should reside on the principal Gold Fields of the Colony; and that unpaid Justices should no longer be permitted to adjudicate on mining matters. I think the system adopted in this respect under the Act of 1866 is most objectionable. I am of opinion that the system pursued in Victoria, of the Wardens holding Courts periodically at the various Gold Fields, for adjudicating on mining matters, is an admirable one, and could be most beneficially adopted in New South Wales.

J. Buchanan,
Esq.,
continued.
4 Aug., 1870.
Settlement of
disputes.

I think that much advantage would arise, to let the Warden or special officer having discretionary power to decide disputes on the ground or not, as he might think best.

Question: Could not the police assist the Gold Fields officers in collecting revenue, and in other matters pertaining to Gold Fields management, without interfering with their own special duties?

Answer: Yes, I think they could give such assistance, and it would be a positive advantage also to the police, because they would be acquiring thereby valuable information in the district with reference to individuals and localities.

I am of opinion that appeals should be from the Warden to the District Court; I would not restrict the right to appeal to the value of the property in dispute. I think the number of District Courts held in the Northern District would be sufficient to adjudicate in mining appeals. I think the Court of Appeal, as constituted under the Act of 1861, was objectionable.

Appeals.
Recommends
District Court.

Question: Would not the District Court be too expensive as a Court of Appeal, especially to litigants, in cases when the property in dispute was of small value?

Answer: I think not; the Court is not an expensive one.

I am of opinion that leases of auriferous ground should be granted on all descriptions of ground, excepting on new or large rushes.

In the case of new rushes I think leases should not be granted; but I would leave this matter to be decided not by special enactment but by the Mining Department, if there be one constituted. I am of opinion that the present system of granting leases, more particularly where objections are made to the granting of the lease, is extremely cumbrous and prolific of great delay and hardship. I think the system as to granting leases, which prevails in Victoria, would suit this Colony, particularly the conditions as regards labor. The applicant should be allowed to state his own conditions as regards labor to be employed, and machinery to be erected on the leased ground. I see fully the difficulty in this labor question, as regards leases, in either allowing the applicant to propose his own terms, or in tying him down by enactment as to the quantity of labor to be employed; but I think if the public were allowed to object to the terms proposed, and that objection were heard in open Court by the Warden, reported on by him to the Minister, the difficulty would be in a great measure done away with. I of course assume that in carrying out this matter there would exist in the Colony a competent Department of Mines, as in Victoria, and competent officials, as Wardens, appointed.

I think the rent of auriferous land held by lease is too high at the present time, and it would be worthy of the consideration of Parliament whether it should not be lowered.

Rent.

I think that the present area, as given by the regulations, 80 x 80 feet for ordinary block-claims, is sufficient, and is liberal.

Area.

I am of opinion that any number of men should be able to join together and occupy claims without any restriction. My reason for this is, that the opportunity for combination amongst the miners, and the opportunity also for occupying large areas of ground by claims, would obviate the objection held by some of the miners to leasing. I think that the system of extended areas of ground for claims which are difficult to work, or require machinery, or the outlay of much capital, should be adopted in this Colony as in Victoria. I am strongly of opinion that this system would work well here.

I think that all claims, except the ordinary alluvial claims, such as would exist on rushes, should be registered. I think the fees might be reduced.

I desire to state that it is highly impolitic, in my opinion, to allow free selection to take place on a proclaimed Gold Field.

Free selection on
proclaimed Gold
Fields should not
be allowed.

J. BUCHANAN,
Commissioner-in-charge, Northern District.

FRIDAY, 5 AUGUST, 1870.

The examination of William Albert Breylesford Greaves, Esquire:—

I am the surveyor in charge of the Northern District of New South Wales, and have been employed in this district during the last fifteen years, and for the last six years have had charge of the district. I am intimately acquainted with New England and its Gold Fields, and also with those of the Clarence. My experience in mining matters relates chiefly to surveying leases, and features of auriferous country. In these Gold Fields at Bengora, Rocky River, and Timbarra, leases have been applied for, but never in any great number. In some instances surveys have been made, but in the majority of cases the leases have been abandoned or worked out before the surveyor could get upon the ground. The complaint of non-survey has generally been made by persons who have abandoned their claims, and desired to recover from the Government their deposit and survey fee. So that after the surveyor has travelled from perhaps the remotest portion of his district, at considerable expense to the Government, of which the fee paid by the applicant for his lease is not even a moiety, he finds the ground abandoned or worked out, and the survey no longer required. In many cases the surveyor leaves his regular work, such as laying off farms, &c., for this mining surveying, inducing a large amount of travelling and considerable expense to the Government.

W. Greaves,
Esq.
5 Aug., 1870.

Necessity for
survey.

I would suggest that a mining surveyor be appointed for each of the three mining districts, to be empowered to employ assistance if necessary. He would be in a position to make feature surveys, to report to his department localities to be reserved for water supply, and perform all duties in connection with supplying the Gold Field with water for the development of the gold-mining interest,—this being a matter which I consider of the utmost importance.

Mining surveyors

His

W. Greaves,
Esq.,
continued.
5 Aug., 1870.

His other duties to be in the survey of leases for sale upon the Gold Field and on the measurement of leased tracts. I think he should also be empowered to decide such disputes as may require technical knowledge. In exploring country he should also report on the geological features, so that if the Government decided at any future time to send out prospecting parties, his information might be of value. In my experience there are portions of the Clarence District, bordering upon New England, where the country is known to be auriferous, and where scattered Gold Fields at present exist. This country is very tortuous, scrubby, and very little known. I think valuable discoveries might be made by sending out prospecting parties. The boundaries of this country may be briefly described as bordering the table-land on the west; the Gold Fields of Tooloom on the north; the valleys of the Clarence and Mitchell Rivers on the east; and on the south by the Cunglebury Gold Field. This portion of the Clarence District is 80 miles long by 20 miles wide, and gold has been invariably found in all places that have been prospected. I hand in a tracing, indicating the locality above stated, and I would desire to express an opinion that as this country is of so broken and impenetrable a character the attention of the Government should be directed to its thorough exploration, being satisfied that some valuable discoveries will be thereby made.

I think the survey fees paid by the holders of leased tracts should be the same as that paid by the Government to licensed surveyors, as the survey of such tracts involves so much loss of time and expense to the Survey Department.

A surveyor has often been obliged to travel for several days to measure a portion for which he receives only £2, having at the same time to maintain his equipment and a staff of labourers.

In my opinion a separate department should be created, presided over by a Cabinet Minister, to be called, say, the Department of Mines, and that the department should take charge of all classes of mining. I think the gold-mining interest of New South Wales has for many years languished for the want of such a department. I am satisfied that no interest in the Colony has suffered from departmental neglect so much as that of gold-mining. And I further think, that had there been such a department years ago the mining interest would have been in a much more flourishing state, and the additional expense, if any, would have been amply repaid.

In the settlement of mining disputes I think the Government has not acted wisely in asking the unpaid Magistrates to perform these duties, these gentlemen being in most cases either unable or unwilling to act. As a consequence, I think paid officers should be appointed by the Government.

As regards the settlement of disputes relating to leases, great delay and inconvenience arise to the public in consequence of such disputes being referred to unpaid Justices.

I think it important such special officer should in every case decree all matters affecting the rights to leased ground.

I think the Government should take upon itself the construction of works for the storage of water for carrying on mining operations.

I would recommend that the surveyor on Gold Fields should superintend the construction of such works. The works might be made remunerative by the department making a charge for the quantity of water used, to be determined by gauge, and these charges should be as light as possible.

W. A. B. GREAVES,
District Surveyor.

The examination of Mr. Thomas Clark:—

Mr. T. Clark.
5 Aug., 1870.

I am a miner, storekeeper, and publican, residing on the Oban Diggings, about 40 miles north of Armidale. My experience in gold-mining in California and New South Wales extends over 18 years, and I am at the present time largely interested in gold-mining.

I think the management of the Gold Fields susceptible of considerable improvement.

I think there should be a separate and distinct Mining Department, presided over by a Minister for Mines, as the delays that now take place under existing regulations are often fatal to mining enterprise. The mining interest has become of such importance as to warrant the extra expenditure in the creation of such a department. Gold-mining in this district is only in its infancy, and were such a department created a great impetus would be given to this industry.

In my opinion local bodies should be created, each body to frame regulations for its own particular field. The regulations that suit one Gold Field might not suit another. The details of such a system I would leave to Parliament.

A special paid officer should be appointed to decide disputes; the present system, of that duty being performed by unpaid Justices, is very unsatisfactory, and does not work well, in consequence of delays arising from the disinclination of Magistrates to act in cases of which they have no knowledge. To settle mining disputes a knowledge of mining matters is indispensably requisite. Appeals from the officer in charge of the Gold Field should be to a competent Court, and not from one to two unpaid Magistrates, as at present.

I am not in favour of leasing new alluvial, but in all other descriptions of ground I would permit leasing. I mean particularly to mention that I would not recommend leasing ground on new rushes, but if new ground be found on an old Gold Field, and where there is no rush, I see no objection to leases.

I think that in shallow alluvial ground, such as about 15 feet in depth of sinking, the claim allowed by the present regulations, of 80 by 80 feet, is sufficient, but not too much. I am of opinion that in ground which is deeper than 15 feet, or where special obstacles are to be overcome, larger claims should be given. I think the present creek claims are much too small. I would not restrict the number of men who should occupy a claim. As many men should take up ground in one block as they may please.

Question: You have expressed an opinion that regulations which would, in fact, deal with the size of claims, should be left to Mining Boards in the various districts;—Would you not then leave the arrangement of this matter of areas to the Mining Board?

Answer: Yes, it should be left to Mining Boards.

Question: Have you any knowledge, from personal experience, or otherwise, of the working of Mining Boards in Victoria, or any of the other Colonies?

Answer: I have no personal experience, but have heard them spoken of as a good thing.

THOMAS CLARK.

The

Large extent of auriferous country in the Northern Districts.

Department of Mines.

Unpaid Justices unfit to settle mining disputes.

Water supply.

Separate Mining Department.

Framing of regulations.

Objects to settlement by unpaid Magistrates of mining disputes.

Leasing.

Areas.

The examination of Mr. James Swales, at present innkeeper :—

Mr. J. Swales.
5 Aug., 1870.

I was engaged mining about seven years on the Rocky River, and for eighteen months in Victoria,— about 1856.

I am of opinion that greater inducements should be given to capitalists to encourage the investment of capital in mining, by giving leases or larger areas, and a reduction in the rent of leases.

Greater inducements should be held out for investment of capital.

I consider the present mode of managing the Gold Fields, and the regulations now in force, as perfectly absurd.

I think there should be a Mining Department, with a man at its head as a permanent officer, who should be practically acquainted with mining.

I would leave the framing of the mining regulations in the hands of the present Gold Fields Commission of Inquiry.

Where the works are shown to be remunerative, the Government should afford pecuniary assistance to the miners engaged on works of this kind, but the Government should retain the power of revoking the water grants on making compensation. Security should be given for the repayment of the advances made.

Water-supply.

I recommend that paid officers should administer the mining laws.

I think that the regulations should be so liberalised that the miner can improve on his present system of working,—on principles similar to those now adopted in coal or other mining.

I think the Mining Act should only give power to frame regulations, to allow of the latter being readily altered.

JAMES SWALES.

Sydney, Friday, 12th August, 1870.

The examination of Mr. Robert James Rawsthorne, quartz-miner :—

Mr. R. J. Rawsthorne.
5 Aug., 1870.

For seventeen years I have been engaged in mining operations—both alluvial and quartz; for the last ten years quartz only,—Hillend, Tambaroora; before that at various diggings in the Western District,— Sofala, Meroo, and other places.

Mining Department.

I am well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations. I think they are susceptible of very great improvement in many respects. I have given considerable thought to the question as to the establishment of a distinct and separate Department of Mines, and I certainly think that such a department is necessary, and I think that a Responsible Minister should be at its head. The disadvantages at present existing are that there is no person in a responsible position whose duty it is to supervise the mining interest.

There is a want of information upon the matter at head quarters. The mining interest is of quite sufficient importance to warrant any additional expense that such a department might incur. I think the increased revenue, not merely directly from the Gold Fields in miners' rights and matters of that kind, but from an increased development of the mineral resources and the consequent influx of population and capital, would more than meet any such increase of expenditure. No means at present exist of diffusing reliable information upon the conditions and prospects of the Gold Fields. These and other reasons induce one to think that it would be desirable, indeed necessary, to have such a distinct department.

As to whom the duty of framing regulations should be entrusted I have been puzzling my head a good deal about this, and I cannot come to any very definite conclusion upon the matter. I am very well satisfied that this Commission, at the conclusion of its labours, would be better qualified than any other body of people in the Colony to frame a satisfactory Act and code of Regulations, but I apprehend that such a duty is not within the functions of the Commission. I am rather more in favour of one central elective Board than either separate local Boards, or the Executive, as at present constituted. I think one Board better than many, as you would have more uniformity in the regulations and more easily understood rules. If you had local Boards they would just study the wants of a few and not legislate for the general interest. Their views would be more likely to be narrow-minded and illiberal, and their legislation with a view to personal advantage and the wishes of cliques.

Framing of regulations.

I have not been speaking of the proposed separate Department of Mines, advised and informed by a sufficient staff of Government officials. I think that if you had such a Department of Mines, presided over by some responsible person, and if you had an adequate staff of Government officials, Commissioners or Wardens, whose duty it should be, amongst other things, to advise and inform that department, better and more satisfactory regulations would emanate from such a department than from any elective body; but then I think the officials should be men with a practical knowledge of the subject. There would I think be more independence, and therefore a greater regard for the general interest, unbiassed by personal considerations amongst Government officials not personally interested in mining, and not dependent for their positions upon the popular voice, than amongst the members of an elective body. In order to have a good Gold Fields official, it is in my opinion absolutely indispensable that he should have a practical acquaintance with the subject of mining, just as much as in order to be a good Judge the man must be a thorough good lawyer.

Recommends that the Mining Department should frame the regulations.

The system of entrusting unpaid Magistrates with any power of hearing or deciding mining disputes I entirely condemn; the reasons are too numerous and obvious to enumerate.

Condemns the system of unpaid Magistrates settling mining disputes. Necessity for adequate staff of Wardens.

There should be a good staff of thorough competent paid officials; they are the only men in whom the miners would have confidence. I don't doubt that if you gave a fairly adequate remuneration to the men, and if you looked about for them, and made the appointments upon the merits of the men, and not as is too often done, for reasons of personal or political favour, you could get the men in New South Wales.

The Revenue loses greatly now I am sure through not having an effective staff to collect it, and in many cases there is a denial of justice to many persons who have good cause of complaint.

I think there should, from the decision of Commissioners, be an appeal allowed, but I have not considered the question as to the constitution of a Court of Appeal.

I would certainly recommend putting down jumping. I would have no mercy on a jumper; in fact there is no jumping in the mind of any honest man. I think there should be a complete and uniform system of registration in every claim and all kinds of claims. I would recognize no title to any claim unless it were registered. Of course I would allow a reasonable time to register, but the time should be only such as was absolutely necessary. The advantage of registering would far more than compensate for the

Necessity for putting down with a strong hand "jumping." Registration.

Mr. R. J.
Rawsthorne,
continued.
5 Aug., 1870.

the little trouble, delay, and expense, that registering would involve; it would prevent jumping, would give tenure to the holder, and would give to the holder a negotiable title. If a bit of ground is worth having it is worth registering. The fees should be smaller than now,—say 1s. where it is now 2s. 6d. Registration would also prevent the unfair attempt to take possession of more claims than he was entitled to. Often, especially in new places, men peg out many more claims than they are entitled to; registration would expose this. I don't think this suggested posting would work well; it would not be easy to do very often, and then the names might be torn down or destroyed in various ways, and I think that thus it would lead to a great deal of discord and disputes. There should also I think be no forfeiting a claim until it is declared by the Government official to be so; and for neglect of regulations and such like, fines should be the kind of penalty, and not forfeiture,—at all events for the first and second offences.

Fines preferable
to forfeiture.

Leases.

I am in favour of leasing all alluvial ground, except in new rushes; new quartz-mines also I think ought not to be leased; in all other kinds of mining I would allow leases. Leases under the present system unquestionably give you a better tenure. Leased ground at present is not jumpable, and it being for a term of years instead of for merely a year at a time, it is more marketable commodity. The tenure of the miner's right ought to be as secure for the time it lasts as any tenure of lease should be.

I would place no limit upon the areas to be granted by lease, but always provided that there should be such conditions imposed as would secure the reasonably expeditious *bond fide* working of the mine. Who should be the judge as to what conditions would secure that is a matter I have not considered.

I hear the Victorian system of applying for, granting, and working under leases, explained, and I think such a system might advantageously be adopted in New South Wales.

Areas.

As to areas of quartz-claims, I think 30 feet per man enough, but I would have no restriction as to the number of claimholders who might amalgamate. I am rather in favour of small areas on new ground, but afterwards I would allow extended areas.

Advantages of
large and liberal
areas.

I hear the Sandhurst areas read to me, and I hardly know what to think about it. Certainly it must save considerable expenditure of money and labour if you could have one shaft to do the work of six; but I think that unlimited facilities for amalgamation would answer the purpose; and I would allow any number of men to take up any one claim jointly. At present only four men are allowed to join in taking up a claim which for the four men is in alluvial 160 feet x 200 feet. In my opinion forty or 400 men should be allowed to join in taking up the area of forty or 400 claims together as one claim.

I am not competent to give any opinion on that branch of the subject which has reference to water rights or supply.

I think 10s. a year not too much, but I think the miners' rights should be available for twelve months, running from date to date. I would not permit any half-yearly rights at 5s. I hear the Victorian system of consolidated miners' rights explained to me, and I think it would work well here.

Responsibility of
Government as
carriers.

I certainly think the Government that receive an Escort fee for the carriage of our gold ought to be responsible for its safe delivery. I know of my own personal knowledge that it is a matter of very general complaint that the Government are not so responsible. Such a responsibility should exist as a check upon the Government, and through the Government upon their officers.

ROBT. J. RAWSTHORNE.

SATURDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1870.

Commission met; discussed various details. Waited upon Mr. Cowper according to appointment, at Lands Office.

Adjourned to Monday, the 15th instant.

BRAIDWOOD, THURSDAY, 18 AUGUST, 1870.

Commission met at Court House.

The examination of Mr. Edward McEvoy:—

Mr. E. McEvoy.
18 Aug., 1870.

For nearly twenty years I have been engaged in mining operations, generally on the Braidwood Gold Fields;—about three years ago at Emu Creek. My mining operations have been confined to alluvial working. I am well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working of present Gold Fields Act and Regulations.

In many respects the present Act and Regulations are very defective and not suited to the requirements of the Gold Fields.

Department of
Mines.

With reference to your question as to the necessity for establishing a distinct and separate Department of Mines, I have considered this branch of the question, and I do not deem it necessary to have such a department. I think that the appointment of a sufficient number of really efficient Commissioners on the Gold Fields would answer all the purposes. People run away with the idea that because Victoria has made certain provisions, those provisions must be right, and should be adopted in New South Wales, but I don't agree with that. I believe there should be a permanent head of the mining interest; and now that I understand the question, as explained, that it has no reference merely to the local management of the Gold Fields, I would desire my former answer to be withdrawn. I feel sure that the miners at present have not sufficient means of obtaining redress afforded them, and for this reason I think there should be some distinct head of the department. No other particular reason suggests itself to me for the establishment of such a department. I have not myself had any occasion to apply to Sydney. I never did apply, because I knew I could get no redress there. No provision is made by the present Act or Regulations for enabling any person in Sydney,—not even the Minister for Lands himself,—to afford redress to any aggrieved party.

The framing of
regulations.

As to the framing of the regulations under the Act, I have no second opinion upon this matter. I think the duty should be entrusted to the present Commission at the conclusion of their labours, for the fact that they will have had abundant opportunity of obtaining information as to the requirements of the miners of all classes and shades of opinion,—they would best be competent for the task.

But in the event of the Commission not being required to do so, I certainly think that the present system is bad; there is no one who can have a hand in the thing who understands it. I believe in a central elective Mining Board, comprised of members of the different Mining districts.

I

I think there would be no difficulty in obtaining good men to become members, and that as a general rule the best men would be elected. I feel sure that the Braidwood Gold Districts could furnish their complement of fit men. I think that the members of the Board should be paid by the State; if they were not paid you could not get the most competent men. I have not considered the details, but I think that two from the Braidwood Fields;—in fact, I don't feel competent to give an opinion on these points.

Mr. E. McEvoy,
continued.
18 Aug., 1870.

I totally disapprove of the system of unpaid Magistrates entertaining and deciding mining disputes. If you entrusted it to Police Magistrates they should be competent Gold Commissioners. In order to a Commissioner being a good one he should have a practical acquaintance with mining;—a man who would understand how best to work a claim if he himself had one.

Administration
of justice in
mining disputes.

The present staff is certainly not sufficient; there is only one for Southern Gold Fields. The Commissioner for the Southern Gold Fields has not to my knowledge been within the Braidwood District for four or five years.

Inadequacy of
present staff of
Commissioners.

I am mining upon Crown Lands, and I think the mining population upon Crown Lands in Braidwood District is about 1,000 actual Crown Lands diggers. There are, I think, more, (say 2,000), on private lands. We get the miners' rights from the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Braidwood, and from the Police Magistrate, who is also Clerk of Petty Sessions at Araluen. There is no difficulty in obtaining miners' rights. There are a great number of Chinese and Europeans who don't take out miners' rights. I don't think 1 in 20 of the Chinese take them, and one-third of the Europeans neglect to do so. There are no means whatever for enforcing the taking out of the rights, consequently the Revenue loses. I have known very many instances where men never think of taking out a miner's right until there is a dispute, or the likelihood of a dispute, and then they go and take them. I think one Commissioner would be enough for the Braidwood Gold Fields; but he would have quite enough to do, and he must be an active competent man to do it; but he would not be able to do the work of Police Magistrate of the district also. The Petty Sessions work would have to be done by other Magistrates. I do not think that the Victorian system of administration of justice on the Gold Fields, as explained by Mr. Thompson, would, in its entirety, work well here. There are many cases where the disputes should not be left over for decision until any stated Court day, or the preliminary process of summonses, and procedure of that kind. I think that in all cases of dispute the dispute should be settled on the ground. Of course I am speaking with reference to the system of mining at present existing here. I think Assessors should, at the option of either party, be called in to assist; but I think that if you had a really competent Commissioner you would have very little occasion for Assessors. I think there should be Assessors summoned for the occasion—not permanent Assessors. The Commissioners should have the appointment of the Assessors.

Loss to Revenue
through incom-
plete collection
of fees.

Settlement of
disputes.

Question: You have said that all cases should be settled on the ground;—Are you aware that there are many cases where the property at stake is very large, and where there are minute questions of evidence, and perhaps a great body of evidence, to be taken;—would you in such a case as that make it necessary to adjudicate upon the ground?

Answer: No, by no means; but in all cases I would leave it optional with the Commissioner, or the Commissioner and Assessors, as the case might be, to say whether he or they would decide on the ground or in Court. But there are many trivial cases constantly occurring, where in a few minutes the dispute could be heard and settled, and best settled, on the ground.

I think there should be no appeal from the decision of the Commissioner and Assessors, and therefore there would be no danger of the Commissioner, or Commissioner and Assessors, desiring to shut out an appeal from their decision by deciding on the ground. I mean no appeal in cases of an amount less than £100. In cases of more than £100 I think there should be an appeal. Assessors should decide whether the property at stake was worth £100. I have not considered the question as to the constitution of the Court of Appeal.

Appeal—
to be allowed if
property
involved worth
£100.

I certainly think "jumping" a very bad thing. I think the Victorian system of not allowing any claim to be considered as forfeited, unless the Government official declares it so to be, is a good one. A man who wants to take an abandoned or a forfeited claim should not be allowed to be judge in his own cause. Forfeiture works unequally, and therefore punishment should be by some other mode.

Registration,
"Jumping."

On these Gold Fields registration is generally understood to be compulsory;—at all events it is the general practice.

I do not think registration necessary in all ordinary claims, but only in extensive areas. I certainly think that some mode, which would prevent excessive pegging out of claims, should be adopted, and that perhaps the posting of notices might do some good.

I think no leases should be granted on new ground, whether alluvial or quartz, but only on abandoned ground.

Leases.

I object to leases on new alluvial ground, because I think that miners, as a body, should have the first chance as claimholders; let capitalists or speculators take their equal chance in that way.

By new alluvial ground I don't mean unworked patches of ground amongst a lot of worked and abandoned ground. It must be perfectly abandoned before I would grant leases of it. 20 acres should be the maximum area. £2 per annum rent per acre would be ample. I would impose some conditions upon the lessee, to employ men or to erect machinery, so much as would secure the *bonâ fide* working of the mine.

The witness withdrew. (Continuation of Mr. McEvoy's evidence adjourned until after the receiving of a Deputation, awaiting the Commission.)

[Received a Deputation from the Bombay Crossing, Shoalhaven River, appointed by a meeting of between thirty and forty miners.—(Paper handed in.)]

The Paper handed in by John Huggett:—

Resolution No. 1.

Proposed by Mr. John Huggett;
Seconded by Mr. James M'Gregor;—

Resolved,—That all head and tail races, together with dams, &c., shall be the *bonâ fide* property of the holder of them; and any person or persons cutting or otherwise interfering with them, shall be liable to such penalty as may be directed; and in case of abandonment, all such parties holding the same under their miners' rights shall notify such abandonment at the office within the space of 1 calendar month; and in no case shall it be considered abandoned until after 1 calendar month has expired.—Carried.

Resolution

Resolution 2.

Proposed by Mr. John Jarman ;
Seconded by Mr. Noah Davies ;—

That any party of three men on the Shoalhaven River, in alluvial ground, shall be entitled to hold, under his miner's right, 50 yards square ; and any such party expending £100, and less than £200, shall be entitled to hold 50 yards square extra ; and for every £100 so expended shall be entitled to hold 50 yards extra, up to £1,000 so expended ; and in all cases of abandonment—(see Resolution No. 1)—all such parties so occupying ground shall make a statement on oath, or affirmation.

Resolution 3.

Proposed by Mr. John Huggett ;
Seconded by Mr. William Jennings ;—

That all water-rights shall go by priority of right within the bed of the river, or otherwise ; and all water-rights to be measured at the head of the race.

Resolution 4.

Proposed by Mr. James M'Gregor ;
Seconded by Mr. Stephen Huggett ;—

That all disputes be settled on the ground by two Assessors and a paid official ; and that this Meeting is unanimously in favour of Mr. Griffin as a fit and proper person to settle our disputes.

Proposed by Mr. F. Bennett ;
Seconded by Mr. M. Cohen ;—

That this Meeting is not in favour of the leasing system.

The examination of Mr. John Huggett :—

Mr. J. Huggett.
18 Aug., 1870.

I have been for nearly 18 years engaged in mining—Forest Creek, and Tarrangower, and Omeo ; 13 years at Araluen, and about 4 years on Back Creek and Shoalhaven ; Major's Creek, 6 months ;—principally alluvial and wet diggings. At Little River for about a month ; some years ago at quartz-mining. I am one of the delegates deputed at a public meeting of the miners of the Shoalhaven River, held on Tuesday last, to wait upon the Commission.

We have drawn up a few resolutions which were unanimously agreed to, and which we desire to hand in.

The framing of regulations.

With regard to the framing of regulations I would propose that a list should be made out of all miners who had had seven years' experience, and that then they should elect certain of their number to frame regulations for each district. A local Board for each district, presided over by the Commissioner.

Settlement of disputes.

The present system of unpaid Magistrates entertaining disputes is altogether wrong. We ought to have a special officer ; a paid Commissioner for each district would be enough. There is plenty to do for any Commissioner here, and we have proposed and unanimously resolved that such a Commissioner should be appointed, and that Mr. Griffin, our old Commissioner, should be the one for this district. I don't think that disputes should wait for periodical Courts ; they ought to be settled then and there on the ground as they were at the first outset of the Gold Fields, when Mr. King and Mr. Massie were here ;—only that I think Assessors should be the ones to decide the dispute in the first instance.

Appeal.

I would allow an appeal in all cases.

The Court of Appeal should be a like number of Assessors, with the Commissioner presiding. The Assessors of the Appeal Court should be elected for a year by the miners who had seven years' experience, but I am not particular upon that head ; I would waive that and allow any holder of a miner's right to have a vote in the election.

Registration. Forfeiture.

I think no claim should be open to forfeiture until it had been abandoned for one clear month. I think that it would be a very good thing to have a regular and general system of registration, so that every man on taking a claim should be obliged to register within a reasonable time,—title to date from time of marking out ; but no title to be recognized unless registered within reasonable time. This would be a very good preventive against jumping. I certainly don't think the advantages of registration are generally understood by the miner, or I think they would desire to see it introduced.

Leases.

I think that all worked and abandoned ground, or any ground (new or old) that won't pay for cradle and box should be leased to give parties encouragement to erect machinery, or to expend capital.

I think that every encouragement should be offered to the capitalist to come on the Gold Fields and expend his capital. This would benefit the miners individually, and would tend to develop the Gold Fields.

Present areas too small.

The areas at present allowed are not nearly large enough. For instance, we have a race which has cost us £700 or £800, and the present areas of claims would only give us a month's work after it was cut ; but when we commenced to cut that race the regulations allowed us to take out a lease, and it was with the view of taking out the lease that we cut it. But just as the race was finished, the regulations were issued, abolishing leases on rich ground, and as we had only applied for the lease shortly before, and the lease had not been granted, our money which we had sent in as rent was returned, and we got no lease, and have only one claim of 80 x 80 feet per man. If leases were confined to rich ground, as I have mentioned, I think 10s. an acre per annum is quite enough. Good sluicing-claims should be increased to 50 yards square per man, and for every £100 expended on that claim he should be entitled to another claim of equal area.

There should be no limit to the number of men who should be allowed to join their claims together, or to take up their claims together in the first instance.

We are decidedly in favor of liberal regulations in giving largely extended areas to the miners, so as to give them work for years, except that on a new rush four or five men might go and monopolize ground that would employ perhaps 400 or 500. On a new rush I would only give ordinary block-claims. Small areas almost compel men to "point."

Water-rights and supply.

As to water-rights I think the first applicant should have his supply—that all should go by priority of right. Each race-holder should be allowed to have as much as his race will carry, and to cut it as wide and as deep as he likes ; in fact, that any river or natural course should be diverted entirely from its course if the purposes of mining require it.

The

The race-cutter should retain the right to tail-water until it is turned into its natural channel. Every facility should be offered for the formation of water companies. A dam might be made at Back Creek, 3 miles from Major's Creek, where water might be stored to supply Major's Creek in dry weather. There is 100 feet of fall from Back Creek to Major's Creek. The reservoir would be higher than the highest workings on Major's Creek. The best kind of encouragement is to secure persons who do these works in the full enjoyment of the advantages flowing from their work. Government also might help by money assistance.

Mr. J. Huggett,
continued.
18 Aug., 1870.

JOHN HUGGETT.

The examination of Mr. James M'Gregor, also one of the deputation:—

Since 1852 I have been at gold-mining all over Victoria, the West coast of New Zealand, and principally on the Braidwood Gold Fields. I have heard Mr. Huggett's evidence given and read over, and I desire to express my agreement in what he has said.

Mr. J. M'Gregor.
18 Aug., 1870.

JAMES M'GREGOR.

Mr. McEvoy's examination resumed:—

I don't think there should be any limit to the number of men who should be allowed to join in taking up their claims together. Miners should, if they think they can best work together, be allowed to combine.

Mr. E. McEvoy.
18 Aug., 1870.

In river and creek claims the areas allowed by our regulations are 30 feet per man, with a limit of six men to a party; in Victoria I see they are much larger. 30 feet I certainly think too little, and 180 too little for a party of six. I think 70 feet a man little enough.

Areas.

I think that larger areas, such as they have in Victoria, would be beneficial here as conducing to the welfare of the mining population and the development of the Gold Fields. This refers to all kinds of mining.

With regard to the cutting of a race through private land I have long been of opinion that the owner of the land should not be entitled to any compensation, because I think in no case does the owner sustain an injury. I think it is so clear that he does not sustain an injury that I would not allow him to try and make out that he had sustained one. I think that a race-cutter should be limited in the amount of water that he should be allowed to take. Some people are so covetous that they would take all. I have not considered what the limit should be. I think the race-holder should lose his right to the tail-water as soon as it has passed his own works. I agree with the provisions of regulation No. 27 of September, 1869.

Race-cutting.

I think that if a private landholder has once thrown open his ground to the public for mining he should be compelled to leave it open, and that upon terms which are not exorbitant. I have not thought upon any satisfactory plan upon this matter. £1 per month is the present charge for all alluvial mining.

Mining on private property.

EDWARD McEVOY.

FRIDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1870.

Examination of James Harrop Griffin, Esq.:—

I am a Magistrate of the Territory, and for fifteen years (from 1852 to 1865) I was a Gold Commissioner throughout the Southern Gold Fields. I have now the management of a crushing plant. I have been well acquainted with the different systems of mining legislature and administration; and now, with the exception of the frontage system, I am familiar with the provisions and the practical working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations.

J. H. Griffin, Esq.
19 Aug., 1870.

I don't think the present Act is at all suitable, or works well, nor do many of the regulations. I am alluding more particularly now to the settlement of disputes. My experience of the practical working of the Act and Regulations in that regard has been that it is most unsatisfactory. Complaints are general upon this matter, and I have no hesitation in saying those complaints are well-founded. I think still that there are many of the present regulations that in themselves are useful, and that should in my opinion be retained in any fresh code that may be drawn up.

The provisions made for settling mining disputes most unsatisfactory.

I think that a Department of Mines should be established as a separate and distinct department. I am not prepared to say whether with or without a Responsible Minister at its head. I believe that, at all events as far as the Braidwood District is concerned, the auriferous resources of the Colony are unsurpassed.

Department of Mines.

There are indications of other mineral riches; both lead and copper have been discovered; precious stones have also been found. I have no difficulty in saying that, looking to the probable and indeed the immediate future, the establishment of such a department would be well warranted. Such a department would tend to develop more rapidly these great mineral resources. It would secure a better system of management—would give more encouragement to capitalists—would diffuse information not only in the Colony but beyond it,—and in many ways tend to the material progress and benefit of the Colony generally, and the mining interest in particular.

Great mineral wealth of the Colony.

I think the Government are very foolish to interfere with the framing of regulations, for this reason: That I think the regulations should be framed by the miners themselves. For this district—I mean the Braidwood Police District—I would suggest that the diggers should elect three members. (I would attach Nerrigundah and Bungonia to this district.) I say three members only, because, having been for a long time Chairman of the local Courts, I think that the number of members constituting those bodies was too large. You would be more likely to get three good men than the number the Courts then consisted of—nine. Moreover, I think these men should be paid, and three would be enough to pay. I approve rather of local Mining Boards than of one central Board, because I think that the requirements of different districts are very often entirely different.

Framing of regulations.

I consider the last alternative under the third head of the circular lying before me, and I think that however efficient the separate Department of Mines might be, and however large and efficient a staff of Government

Government

J. H. Griffin,
Esq.,
continued.
19 Aug., 1870.

Government officials you may have on the Gold Fields, I think the local Mining Boards would be still better; but mind you, at the same time I have no experience as to what kind of a department this would be; possibly regulations might be better framed by such a department.

Question: Do you not think that there might be conflicting codes of regulations emanating from these various local Boards?

Answer: I do. I think, however, that very fact would be the virtue of the system, as different Fields require different codes.

Question: Do you know anything of the practical working of these different Boards in Victoria as to framing regulations?

Answer: No, except what I have read and heard, and that has impressed me favourably.

Question: Have you read, among other light and amusing literature, the Report of the Victorian Gold Fields Commission of 1862-3?

Answer: No, I have not read it, nor have I any acquaintance with the Report, or with the evidence taken by that Commission.

Question: Do you think that the men elected to these local Boards would be men capable of framing wise laws for the interest of the Colony at large?

Answer: I think they could frame wise and beneficial laws for their own particular district. I don't think any general code could be framed applicable to all the Fields.

Question: You have no acquaintance with the provisions of the various codes existing in Victoria?

Answer: No.

Question: Do you think that the legislation of these various local Boards would be influenced by personal and interested motives?

Answer: Not if the members of the Boards were paid.

Question: You don't think there is much difference of opinion upon the same Gold Field as to regulations desirable?

Answer: No.

Question: For how long a period should, in your opinion, the Board be elected?

Answer: From year to year; but that might be discussed afterwards by the framers of the Act—might be three years.

Question: Do you think there would be any probability of successive Boards on the same Field, legislating at variance with one another?

Answer: Not materially.

Question: What pay would you recommend?

Answer: Enough to put the members above temptation.

Question: Have you any idea how many such Boards would be required for the whole Colony at present?

Answer: No. I would desire to add, generally, that it is only within the last few days that I have considered this question in the various aspects suggested by the third head in the circular; but for the last fifteen years I have considered that local Mining Boards should be entrusted with the power of framing regulations.

I think that disputes should be settled summarily by paid officials, and upon the ground, either with or without Assessors, at the option of the disputants. Officials, if you want to get competent ones, must be well paid.

As a general rule, it would perhaps be well that there should be a system of periodical Commissioners, or Wardens' Courts, with a procedure of summons; but I think there are many cases where the dispute should be settled at once, and on the spot.

The officials might have a discretion as to whether they should hear and decide the case on the spot, or in Court.

I hear from the Commission that in Victoria all disputes are decided in the first instance in Court, with the procedure by summons.

Question: Suppose that a system of mining be introduced, with largely extended areas and property at stake in dispute, worth a very large sum of money, do you not think it would be better to have proceedings in Courts such as are held in Victoria?

Answer: Certainly I do; but I gave my former answers with a view to the present system of mining in New South Wales; but at the same time, even if you introduced a more extensive system of mining, I would still give the Commissioner a discretion whether to hear and decide the case in Court, or on the ground. Such officers should be appointed as would not abuse their discretion. Many disputes cannot wait for decision without great injustice.

I would allow an appeal in every case without exception. The Court of Appeal should be, in my opinion, the local Mining Board, to whom I have said the duty of framing regulations should be entrusted.

Question: You approve then of uniting the Legislative and the appellate judicial functions in the same body?

Answer: I do. I would allow a still further appeal, upon questions of law only, to the Supreme Court.

Question: Would you allow this first Court of Appeal, which should also be the local Mining Board for framing regulations, to be themselves engaged in mining pursuits?

Answer: I see no objection to it, provided that you insert in the Act a provision that in any case in which they were interested they should not be able to sit; but I think that they ought to be paid so large a salary that they could afford to give up mining pursuits themselves.

Question: What Court of Appeal would you have for cases in which the members of this Mining Board and Court of Appeal were themselves interested?

Answer: In that case the Government should, if all three were interested, nominate members of a Court of Appeal for the occasions; or if only one or two were interested, then the disinterested two or one, as the case might be, should have the power of nominating the others.

Priority of possession should be the one thing to decide title to a claim. I don't approve of posting names and notices of that kind, for they are so easily torn down or destroyed. I certainly disapprove of jumping, and in order to prevent it I think there should be a rule that no ground that had once been occupied should be considered forfeited or vacant unless it was officially declared to be so. I always tried to put down jumping with the strong hand. The man who wants to dispossess the prior occupant should have the onus of proof upon him.

Mode recom-
mended for
the settlement
of disputes.

Appeal.

Security of
tenure.

I think that a uniform registration, with a small fee, would be a very good thing. I don't think 2s. 6d. too much for the fee. I think that every man who takes up a claim, in whatever kind of ground, should be obliged to register it within a reasonable time after taking it up, and I would recognize no title not supported by registration. Here it is the usual practice for claimholders to register, and it works well; it saves many disputes, and the miners generally approve of it, thinking that it gives them a securer tenure and an easier mode of proving their rights.

J. H. Griffin,
Esq.,
continued.
19 Aug., 1870.
Registration.

For new rushes you might allow a little longer time, say fourteen days. An officer would, in all probability, go at once to a new rush, and thus you would give the miners these facilities for registration.

Question: In allowing fourteen days before a man should be compelled to register, what advantages would arise to prevent jumping during the fourteen days, even if you had compulsory registration?

Answer: That applies merely to a new rush, and a man who had a claim worth registering would register at once for his own protection.

Question: Don't you think there would be great hardship in making miners go the great distance to the Registrar's office?

Answer: He might register by post. It would be a very extreme case where a miner would be so isolated as not to hold speedy communication with a Registrar's office. I speak more particularly of this district.

The diggers themselves desires it, and desire that facilities should be provided for it; even in a new rush the first thing you think of is a mail-bag.

I have myself known many cases where at a new rush miners had tried on the game of marking off a great many more claims than they were entitled to; and there being no means by registration of letting other miners know that the pegs were improperly placed there, this kind of fraud was often perpetrated with success and impunity.

Abuses consequent upon an absence of system of registration.

Question: Would you approve of the adoption of such a registration as existed at Burrangong about 1864,—that men should put in an appearance at their claims for a certain time during each day?

Answer: No, it was a mere recognition of shepherding; and I should disapprove of it as being a mere deception.

The exemption allowed by registration is better; it is *bona fide*, and the other is not.

I think you will never have capital on any Gold Field unless you grant leases. They should be cautiously and wisely regulated. I would lease any ground, except new rushes, whether alluvial or quartz. I am not prepared to say what areas, nor as to what rent, nor as to the labor conditions. You cannot give too much encouragement to the investment of capital on the Gold Fields in mining enterprise. The regulations as to leasing should I think not be made by local Mining Boards but by the Government.

Leases.

Areas should be large; and the regulations affecting them should be framed in a liberal spirit. If the areas fixed by regulations were illiberal, parties would fall back upon leases, as I know they have in many instances done.

Areas should be large.

The areas allowed by the Regulations of February, 1870, might in my opinion well be increased; but I would leave that to the local Mining Boards.

I hear the areas allowed by the various Mining Boards in Victoria read out. I see that they are largely in excess of any allowed by our regulations. It strikes me that the great areas given there has arisen to some extent from a spirit of rivalry between the Boards, each trying to make their particular district more attractive than the others. I think that you cannot be too liberal. By whatever spirit that legislation has been induced I think that the result is good, and a similar state of things might well be adopted here.

As to the questions upon water-rights and supply, I have not given this branch of the subject much thought. I do not know that I can suggest any improvement upon the present mode of obtaining water-rights; but I should be inclined to give the race-cutter as much water as he can get. I think that this regulation, that no person shall have further right to his tail-water after it has passed his works (see regulation 27 of September, 1869), is wrong and illiberal; in fact, I do not think that too severe a stricture could be passed upon such a regulation. I think that the right should be retained by the race-cutter until it goes into a natural channel; but I don't think the race-cutter should be allowed to charge extortionately for such water. If another party wanted to avail himself of the tail-water he should be allowed to take it at a valuation, fixed by arbitrators, special regard being had, amongst other things, to the expenditure incurred by the original race-cutter. I think the Government, by security and duration of tenure, or by money loans, or by any other legitimate means, should offer inducements to private enterprise in this water-supply question. But I think that the works should be left to private enterprise.

Water-rights and supply.
Exceeding illiberality of present water-right regulations.

I would grant encouragement to prospecting,—liberal areas, not money rewards.

J. H. GRIFFIN.

FRIDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1870.

The examination of William Cotton Fell, Esq.:—

I am an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. I have resided and practised my profession in this district for near twelve years. I have during the whole of that time had the conduct of many mining cases, and am well acquainted with the present and the two preceding Gold Fields Acts and Regulations. The result of my experience is, that the present Act of 1866 and Regulations of September, 1869, and February, 1870, are the worst we have ever had; particularly with regard to the provisions for the trial of disputed cases. Decidedly the large majority of cases cannot be decided except upon view; and I have generally found it next to an impossibility to get any Magistrate to attend on the ground to decide any dispute. The old system of paid Gold Fields Commissioners was far the most satisfactory; and I speak the opinion in this matter of every miner with whom I have conversed upon the subject. Under the existing Act I have known miners travel 20 miles to Braidwood to get summonses; attend on return day of summonses; and no Justice of the Peace be present to hear the case. Postponements then till fully a week,—eight, nine, or ten witnesses subpoenaed, and obliged to go away and attend again,—thus causing increased expenditure to litigant parties. I consider a Court of Petty Sessions the worst possible Court of Appeal,—first, because the Magistrates as a rule are very reluctant to sit; secondly, there is a still greater difficulty in getting three to sit, so as to secure a majority in the event of a division of opinion.

W. C. Fell, Esq.
19 Aug., 1870.

Grave objections to present Act and Regulations.

Settlement by unpaid Magistrates of mining disputes.

The

W. C. Fell, Esq.,
continued.
19 Aug., 1870.

The Magistrates allege that they don't understand mining laws, because of the technical and peculiar nature of the subject. The regulations at present in existence are framed so very loosely that there is great difficulty in ascertaining their meaning. For example, the 13th clause of the regulations of September, 1869, presents great difficulties in practical carrying out, as there is no provision in any part of the Act or Regulations to enable a person to take advantage of the forfeiture of the share of a claim.

I would also refer to the 16th regulation of September, 1869, under which it appears very difficult to say whether the person employed can sue the absent shareholder, or whether the other shareholders can sue the absent shareholder for money paid for his use to the person employed.

The old local Court answered very well so long as the miners took an interest in them, and elected fit persons to be members.

Appeal.

As to Courts of Appeal, I think that some Court should be constituted upon same footing as ordinary Courts of Law. I would make the presiding person some official specially appointed, and all questions of fact to be determined entirely by a jury of five practical miners, seven having been summoned and one struck by each side. Questions of law to be explained and determined by the presiding officer. I should also limit the right to appeal to cases of a certain amount, say £50; the Commissioner, when giving his decision in the first instance, to say whether the property at stake was of that value or not.

I would give the Commissioner the power, at his own option, to call in two Assessors, merely to assist him on the question of damage or value of claim in dispute,—not to say whether one party or the other should succeed.

Mining partnership.

The law of mining partnership ought to be put on some footing more simple than partnerships in ordinary business, *e.g.*, there should be a greater facility provided for a partner retiring and selling-out to some person other than one of the remaining partners. I suggest that he be allowed to sell to anyone, but if the partners objected to the proposed purchaser, that the incoming partner should be only a dormant partner, and have nothing to do with the active management of the claim. There should also be greater facilities afforded for getting rid of a lazy or drunken partner, if, as well as being drunken, he was incompetent or inefficient. As to mining on private land, I would certainly not suggest that there should be any interference with existing rights; and if a proprietor is entitled to the gold and silver on his land, he should, I think, be allowed to charge what he liked or do what he liked with it and with his land. But I would certainly propose that in all future grants there should be some such a provision as that if he threw open the land to the public for mining, that he should be obliged to do so under the same regulations as those applying to Crown Lands, but of course allowing the proprietors an interest by way of rent, or in some other way.

Mining on private land.

W. C. FELL.

The witness withdrew.

The examination of Henry Downer, Esquire:—

H. Downer, Esq.
19 Aug., 1870.

I am proprietor of the *Braidwood Monitor*, and have resided in this district for more than five years. I am not now engaged in mining pursuits, but I have been so in Victoria for seven or eight years, and in this Colony, at Araluen, for two years. I am pretty well acquainted with the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations; it is not easy to make head or tail of them,—they are very difficult to understand. I think, therefore, that they are not at all suited to the proper management of the Gold Fields.

Department of Mines.

The establishment of a distinct and separate Department of Mines is of vital importance. Mining is an interest increasing daily; and the experience of past years, and the unsatisfactory state of existing things, shows that it is necessary to have some efficient head of this interest. I would rather not have a political head of department—I think there should be a permanent non-political head. My objection to having a political head is, that with so many and frequent political changes you would have a succession of Mining Ministers who would hardly have time to make themselves acquainted with the subject before they would be turned out.

I think that the position of the head of the department should be analogous to that of the Surveyor General.

The framing of regulations.

I have no hesitation in saying that the duty of framing regulations should no longer be entrusted to the Executive under the existing departmental arrangements.

Nor am I in favour of one central Mining Board for the whole Colony. If you had a permanent head of a Department of Mines, which department was well organized, and an efficient body of local paid officials, I think that you should have three local Mining Boards, each composed of five elected members, presided over by the local paid official. I think that such a body acting together would be the best calculated to secure the fair representation of all classes of miners and of all mining interests.

Evils of various bodies for framing different codes of regulations.

I know that in Victoria, owing to the co-existence of so many different legislative Mining Boards, there are very conflicting regulations with regard to the same kind of mining. I think this a defect. But still there are some small matters in which in different localities you must have different regulations with regard to the same kind of mining, and therefore I prefer separate local Mining Boards to one Central Board. I think that the legislation of the Mining Boards in Victoria has been very beneficial.

Question: Have you compared the regulations of the different Mining Boards in Victoria, to see if from them a general mining code could not be drawn up applicable to the requirements of the whole Colony?

Answer: No.

Question: Have you read the evidence taken by, or the Report of, the Victorian Gold Fields Commission of 1862-3?

Answer: No.

Question: When did you leave Victoria?

Answer: In 1861.

Insufficiency of present staff of officials.

There are at present only three Gold Fields Commissioners. I don't of course refer to Police Magistrates, who are *ex officio* Commissioners.

It is imperatively necessary that we should have Commissioners or Wardens (whichever you call them), whose duty should be exclusively devoted to the Gold Fields administration. In this district one would be enough. But Petty Sessions duties should be quite subservient to their duties as Gold Fields Commissioner.

I think that for each of these large districts of the Colony there should be one Chief Commissioner.

I think that disputes should be heard and settled on the ground, to prevent delay and lawyers. The great majority of cases could satisfactorily be thus settled, and ought to be. The Commissioner and three Assessors—one appointed by each of the disputants, and the third by the Commissioner—should decide. I would give the Commissioner a casting vote. In case of importance I would give the Commissioner a discretion to hear and decide on the spot, or in Court. The Assessors should be summoned on the spot. I am of course now talking of disputes in ordinary claims, such as they are. I would allow no appeal in any case. Appeals would lead to endless litigation. Of course I would not take away the general controlling power in the Supreme Court upon matters of law.

H. Downer, Esq.,
continued.
19 Aug., 1870.
Settlement of
disputes.
Appeals should
not be allowed.

Question: You are of course aware that the Victorian system of deciding all cases in Court, with the power of having views and ordering surveys, has been in existence for many years. Are you aware whether that system has given general satisfaction or not?

Answer: No, I am not aware, but I know that formerly many of the disputes in Victoria were settled on the ground.

I would put no restriction upon the number of miners who should be entitled to take up their claims together and work them jointly. I have heard this restriction commented upon adversely by miners on many occasions, and never heard any expression of approval of it. I think that a liberal system of areas, similar to that obtaining in Victoria, is much wanted here; to give the miners encouragement, give the miner as much as he can work efficiently, so as to make a mine and not a mere digging claim.

Areas—more
liberal system
should be estab-
lished.

HY. DOWNER.

Commission adjourned at 5 p.m. to 11 a.m. to-morrow;—to meet at Araluen.

ARALUEN, SATURDAY, 20 AUGUST, 1870.

Commission met at Court House, Araluen.

Adjourned to meet deputations from Araluen and Bell's Creek at 2 p.m.

2 p.m.—Commission met. Received deputations from Araluen and Bell's Creek.

Thomas Atkinson, Esq., J.P., at request of deputation, hands in some resolutions which had been come to at a public meeting of about sixty miners, called by requisition and held at Araluen on Wednesday night, the 19th instant. (Resolutions received and read, and directed to be appended to the proceedings of the Commission):—

MINUTES of Public Meeting, held at the "Race-course Hotel," Newtown, 17th August, 1870, held for the purpose of collecting evidence and suggestions to lay before the Gold Commission:—

Proposed by Mr. M'Cubben; seconded by Mr. E. Jennings. Carried unanimously:—
(In answer to first question):—

"That in the opinion of this Meeting the present Gold Fields Act is dissatisfactory to the miners."

Moved by Mr. M'Cubben; seconded by Mr. P. Derane. Carried unanimously:—
(In answer to second question):—

"That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the mining industry of the Colony should be represented in the Colonial Ministry by a Minister for Mines with a separate Department."

Moved by Mr. Jarman; seconded by Mr. E. Dolph. Carried:—
(Answer to third query):—

"That the Minister for Mines and his staff be a separate Department, and that the present Gold Commission frame the new Act and Regulations that may be found necessary on all Gold Fields not having local Courts and otherwise local Boards."

Moved by Mr. M. Langdon; seconded by Mr. D. M'Donald. Carried unanimously:—

"That a local Board, consisting of nine members, be elected by the gold-miners holding miners' rights, and be paid at the rate of £1 per day, while sitting, for their services. Elections every three years."

Moved by Mr. R. A. Thomas; seconded by Mr. Jarman. Carried unanimously:—
(Answer to fourth query):—

"That a resident Commissioner be appointed for the Braidwood Gold Fields by the Government, and that such Commissioner be Chairman of the local Boards, and to be entrusted with the collection of the revenue."

Moved by Mr. Watt; seconded by Mr. D. M'Donald. Carried unanimously:—

"That the resident Commissioner, with two or four miners summoned, be empowered to settle disputes; and in case of disagreement with such decision, an appeal be allowed to the local Court, which shall be final; and such appeal be made to the Commissioner within seven days."

Moved by Mr. D. M'Donald; seconded by Mr. Watt. Carried unanimously:—
(Answer to fifth question):—

"That the present system of registration is sufficient for the protection of the miners; but that the registration should be for a given time, renewable at the discretion of the local Court, without charge."

It was unanimously carried (in answer to sixth question):—

"Yes; leases should be granted. That the rent for leases be chargeable according to the capital employed, and the area of ground to be so leased; also to be fixed according to the amount of capital employed, and in certain cases special grants should be given. That £1 per 100 yards, and £1 per acre, be the maximum rate of rent. Rates to be fixed by local Boards."

It was unanimously resolved (in answer to question 7):—

"That the size of all claims be left for the consideration of the local Court."

Unanimously resolved (in answer to question 8):—

"That the matter of water-rights be left to the local Courts, and that inducements should be held out to those who cut large and expensive races, such as protection of tail-water brought from foreign watercourses."

Moved by Mr. M'Cubben; seconded by Mr. P. Derome. Carried unanimously:—

"That in the opinion of this Meeting, that should a lead of gold run into private lands, that such lands should be thrown open for the purpose of mining, by virtue of each miner holding a miner's right; the landholder to receive compensation from the Crown for the land so used for mining purposes."

Moved by Mr. Watt; seconded by Mr. Munro. Carried unanimously:—

"That a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Commission,—such Committee to consist of Mr. E. H. Taylor, R. Baker, D. McDonald, Thomas Atkinson, J. H. May, John Jarman, Dr. Alley, Mr. T. W. Lewis, secretary, and the mover and seconder."

Moved by Mr. J. H. May; seconded by Mr. D. McDonald. Carried:—

"That no person be admitted as a shareholder in any ground without the consent of the majority of the party in such ground, providing such majority shall have just and sufficient cause for such rejection."

A vote of thanks was then moved for the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

THOMAS ATKINSON,
Chairman of Meeting.

(Additional Paper, handed in to the Commission by the deputation.)

Fixity of tenure of private Land.

That so long as agreements between landholder and miner be fulfilled by the payment of the stipulated license, the holding of the miner shall remain good, and it shall not be in the power of the proprietor to annul that license. That all Gold Fields now open, or that will be opened, or that have been opened, either on private or Government land, shall remain as a Gold Field so long as they shall be required for such purpose.

That in the opinion of this Committee that all gold found upon lands alienated or not is the property of the Crown, in trust for the people.

And that the Parliament have the right to legislate upon the subject; and that it is further the opinion of this Committee that the time has now arrived when legislation on this subject is urgently necessary.

That, in the opinion of this Committee, the boundary-lines between private and Government land is at present very unsatisfactory, and that at once these boundary-lines should be properly defined by survey by Government surveyors; and that the north, south, east, and west lines be permanently marked, so that a map of reference of same be drawn and placed at the nearest Court House.

[Here follow the signatures of the Gentlemen of the deputation.]

Examination of Thomas Atkinson, Esquire:—

I am a Magistrate of the territory. I am and have been for ten years engaged in mining operations in this district. I am well acquainted with the provisions and practical working of present Gold Fields Act and Regulations. In addition to the statements which are contained in the paper I have just handed in, I would like further to say, with regard to the Gold Fields Act itself, and speaking on behalf and at the request of the public meeting,—clause 12 of Gold Fields Act, we should desire it to be imperative that the Commissioner should be resident Commissioner; and also, that after the words "other officers" there should be inserted some such words as "including a local Court, to be elected by the miners," *i.e.*, that provision should be made for the constitution of a local Court, to be elected by the miners; and that in clause 13 the power of framing regulations should be given to local Courts where there were such Courts, and that on Fields where there were no local Courts the regulations should be framed by the Department of Mines.

That clause 14 be struck out altogether, and the power of Justices transferred either to Commission and Assessors, or to local Courts (of which the resident Commissioner to be Chairman). That in clause 15 the word "Commissioner" be substituted.

The number of Assessors to be summoned to be two or four, at the option of the party complaining, and that all the Assessors who are summoned shall be paid whether they act or not. And we would desire that no appeal be entertained until the amount of damages awarded by the Court of the first instance be lodged in Court.

That clause 16 be struck out altogether, and that the appeal be made to the local Court, whose decision should be final.

We particularly desire to impress upon the Commission that we wish no appeal to be allowed from the local Court.

That clause 17 be struck out.

That in clause 18 the fee be 20s. or 40s., as the case might be—2 or 4; 19 and 20 to remain as they are; 21 to be struck out. In clause 22 we would suggest Commissioner, or Commissioner and Assessors, for Justice of the Peace; we would desire to give unlimited jurisdiction under this section; for Court of Petty Sessions we would substitute nearest local Court; that clause 23 be struck out; 24 and 25 to remain as they are.

As to the 26th clause we hardly know what it means; but we would desire that the Legislature, if it can do so, should interpose to regulate the mining upon private lands.

In clause 27 we would desire to substitute Commissioners for Justices.

We would desire a provision to be inserted, that the local Courts should be empowered to enforce their decisions in the same way as ordinary Courts of Law. We would desire to have a week between the nomination and the election of members of local Courts.

That local Courts should meet once a month, and have special meetings when called by the Chairman; that any member absenting himself for three successive general meetings should forfeit his seat, and that the Chairman should call for a new election at once; that each Gold Field be represented at local Courts in proportion to the number of miners on each Gold Field.

That the duty, miscalled export duty, is a class tax and should be abolished.

That

T. Atkinson,
Esq., J.P.,
continued.
20 Aug., 1870.
Suggested improvements in
future Gold
Fields Act.

Adjudicating
power of Justices
should be
abolished as to
mining disputes.

Appeal.

Mining on private
lands.

Abolition of
export duty.

That in prospecting, when gold is struck in a quartz-reef it should be made known either by a flag, or in some other way, so that the claim may be expected to determine the course of the lead, and prevent fraud and deception; fraud in the taking by the prospectors of width instead of length; and deception in the marking off of the base-line at right angles to instead of along the true line.

T. Atkinson,
Esq., J.P.,
continued.

20 Aug., 1870.

We would desire that the Gold Fields Commission should issue a general code of regulations for such Gold Fields only as have no local Courts, as there would be of course no local Courts until after petition and proclamation, &c.

Prospecting.

We mean that the same local Court that frame the regulations should also be the Court of Appeal. The principle we go upon is, that the miners know best what they want, and that they are best competent to frame and to administer regulations. We think that it should be provided, that upon the petition of say 100 miners the Government should direct the election of local Courts, as in clause 23 of the Gold Fields Act of 1861.

And as it would be necessary that there should be a code of regulations at once framed under any Act, we would desire that the present Gold Fields Commission should, upon the passing of the Act, frame one general code of regulations for the whole of the Gold Fields of the Colony; and that then, after local Courts were appointed, such local Courts should be empowered to repeal or alter all or any of the regulations.

One general code of regulations to be framed by the Commission.

In the election for members of local Courts it should be by ballot, and not by the old loose system of one set of voters going to the right and the other to the left.

Question: Are any of the gentlemen present aware that the union of the legislative and judicial functions in the same Courts was found to work so badly that it was abolished?

Answer: No, we are not aware of that; but we desire to provide some cheap and expeditious means of finally deciding disputes, and we thought that those who framed the regulations would be the best enabled to administer them.

Question: Do you think the best men would be elected?

Answer: Under the old system it was found that the attention to the work was too heavy a tax upon the members; the only cause was want of pay; if you pay them well, you will have no difficulty in getting competent men.

As to leases—we would leave the matter as to the description of ground to be leased entirely to the local Courts, they best knowing what would be best for their respective localities.

Leases.

We would like some clause to be inserted in the Act, providing for special leases of larger areas; and we also think that the only conditions as to labor should be such as would secure the reasonably expeditious *bonâ fide* working of the mine; and we think also that some stringent provision should be put in force to compel the surveyor to do the surveying work.

We think there should be no limit to the number of men who might be allowed to take up and work claims jointly, and the claim of each man to be of the same area.

Areas should be large.

We have heard the Victorian areas read to us by a member of the Commission, and we think that a liberal system of that kind would really tend to the development of the Gold Fields and the advancement of the interest of the mining community.

We hear the areas allowed in Queensland and New Zealand read to us by another member of the Commission, and we think that Victoria has not gone too far, for this reason, viz.,—that Victoria has drawn so much capital to that Colony, and that by her liberal mining legislation she has conducted to her material prosperity. We do not think that the Queensland and New Zealand areas are large enough.

We believe the local Courts should have the fixing of the areas, and we do so because we believe they would give large and liberal areas; and we believe also that they would frame fit regulations for the working of them.

As to the water-right question, we most decidedly would keep on the limit to the quantity of water which a race-cutter should be allowed to take. I think the gauging should be in the middle of the box, not at the head or the tail. The tail gauging is unfairly favourable to the holder of the first water-right, and the head gauging not sufficiently liberal to him. In flat races the width should be increased, and the depth diminished.

Water-rights.

We think that where parties require a greater supply of water, that should be made a provision in the special grant or lease.

We think that section 11, Act of October, and clause 69 of regulations, are illusory, as the freehold proprietor may evade it by neglecting or refusing to appoint an arbitrator.

Question: Do I understand you to say that you have sufficient confidence in the miners that they would elect such an efficient local Court as would be able to deal satisfactorily with the question of water-right and supply?

Answer: Yes.

We think there should be greater protection for the tail races, in allowing say 20 feet on each side.

There has been a great deal of land sold and taken up by free selection on this Gold Field, and we think this should not be permitted; and townships are not unfrequently fixed on the very lead of the gold.

Free selection on Gold Fields an abuse.

Again, the necessity for proclamation of a Gold Field should not be permitted; when gold is found, and before the proclamation issues, land is free selected, and thus the Gold Field shut up nearly. In Bun-gonia there are two 40-acre selections right on the Field; this should be stopped by declaring the whole Colony to be a Gold Field.

- (1.) THOMAS ATKINSON, J.P.
(1 & 2.) EDWD. H. TAYLOR.
(1.) JOHN JARMAN.
(1 & 2.) J. W. MAY.
(1 & 2.) FRANK W. LEWIS.
(1 & 2.) GEORGE UNDERWOOD ALLEY.
(1 & 2.) SAML. COWAN.
(1 & 2.) W. Q. WATTS.
(1 & 2.) ROBERT BAKER.
(1 & 2.) DONALD M'DONALD.
(1 & 2.) FREDK. H. WISE.
(1 & 2.) JAMES MUNRO.

Witness and deputation withdrew,—5:20 p.m.

ARALUEN,

ARALUEN, MONDAY, 22 AUGUST, 1870.

The examination of George Underwood Alley, Esquire, one of the deputation:—

G. U. Alley, Esq.
22 Aug., 1870.Chinese on Gold
Fields.

I have been resident on the Gold Fields in this district, practising my profession as a doctor of medicine, for the last five or six years. I am well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations. I would desire particularly to place before the Commission a few remarks with reference to the Chinese upon the Gold Fields. I object entirely to having them upon our Gold Fields at all. I would freely grant to all foreigners the same rights and privileges that are extended by them to us in their respective countries, but in China all Europeans are excluded from the mines in that country, and for that reason I would allow no Chinese on our Gold Fields. Besides, I understand that the great majority of the Chinese who have emigrated here have been prisoners in their own country, and sent as prisoners in handcuffs down to the vessels in which they came hither. Again, a certain number are under the charge of a Government superintendent amongst themselves, and that they have to pay him a certain charge.

Demoralising
influence.

The greater portion of the gold they raise is thus sent to China, and affords no benefit to this country at all. I think that some of the relatives in China of the Chinese out here are kept as hostages by the Government for a ransom, which is to be supplied by the gold obtained by the Chinamen. In a moral point of view, owing to the apparent absence of females among them, I believe that their presence amongst us is most prejudicial. I have reason to believe that a great number of the younger Chinese, who appear to be boys, are in reality girls; their habits so far as I have been able to see them, are filthy. The unrestrained immigration that is allowed acts as a direct premium to come; thus they come in great numbers; if they are allowed to be upon the Gold Fields at all they should be compelled to remain upon separate ground, exclusively allotted to them. I deny entirely that they are of any service to us in a commercial point of view, for they have their own stores, and they send to China all our gold that they get.

Agricultural
land should not
be open to
mining.

There is yet one point upon a different part of the subject that I would desire to bring under the notice of the Commission. I think that whatever agricultural land there is in the Colony should be kept for purposes of agriculture, and not devoted to purposes of mining. If an acre of auriferous land will grow a good crop of wheat it should be kept for that purpose. The way in which gold-mining has been carried on here is utterly destructive to land for purposes of agriculture. Certainly mining might be carried on in such a way as to preserve the agricultural properties of land; and if you regulate your mining in such a way I have no objection to it. Here, for instance, is one of the most beautiful agricultural valleys in the World, utterly destroyed for purposes of agriculture. Agriculture is of far greater importance than gold-mining, for the land tilled for agriculture is productive for ever,—year after year,—but not so with land that has been mined for gold;—the gold once got, the land in the process of extracting the gold has been for ever destroyed; in fact, that the goose is killed for the golden egg.

Agriculture of
far greater
importance than
gold-mining.

I don't go along with those who think that everything should be sacrificed to gold-mining; and we have a worse class of inhabitants, of wandering and unsettled habits, unfit for and disinclined to regular trades and settled occupations; and throughout the country there is no progress made in reproductive industries.

Retrospective
character of
legislation in
N.S. Wales.

I don't think there is any progress made in New South Wales—rather retrogressive. We are more in debt, we are more heavily taxed, and our money goes out of the country, no one knows where. The indiscriminate licensing of any number of public-houses is, in my opinion, a great evil. I don't approve entirely of the Permissive Liquor Bill; it does not go far enough. I have not sufficient faith in the moral courage of the ratepayers to say aye or no to houses applying for license. I would have it positively laid down that only so many houses should be licensed in a locality, just in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and they should only be allowed at a certain distance from one another.

Licensing of
public-houses
on Gold Fields.

Hitherto it has been with successive Governments of both parties, any man who paid £30 should have a license, for the Governments acted on the principle that they wanted money, and £30 was £30. A few years ago the wholesale and unblushing profligacy and immorality of this place, owing to the dancing and music rooms, which were mere pretences for worse things, was a frightful evil; and now the Magistrates seem to have no discretion in granting or refusing a license. I would suggest that any new Gold Fields Act that may be passed should apply to all auriferous lands, whether on Crown Land or private lands, not that the provisions should be identical, but that the Act should make provision for mining on private lands, so as to prevent the miner being entirely at the mercy of the landowner.

GEORGE UNDERWOOD ALLEY.

Further examination of Thomas Atkinson, Esquire:—

T. Atkinson,
Esq., J.P.
22 Aug., 1870.Greater pros-
perity of Victo-
rian Gold Fields
attributable to
her more liberal
Gold Fields
legislation.
Legislation in
N. S. Wales has
excluded the
investment of
capital.

In addition to the evidence which I gave on Saturday, I would desire to state, that during the months of March and April last I went through the Mining Districts of Victoria for the express purpose of seeing the manner in which mining is there carried on, and the machinery employed by them, so as to enable me to crush here more advantageously. I find that in almost all instances large areas were given, in consequence of which expensive machinery was erected and a very great number of men employed. I was at Ballarat, Clunes, Castlemaine, and Sandhurst. I was told by two or three managers of mining companies there, in answer to the question, "Why don't you come to New South Wales?" that they had been to New South Wales, and from the mining regulations they had come to the conclusion that New South Wales was desirous of excluding capitalists; that the regulations were such as in many instances only to give them ground barely sufficient to erect machinery on, without giving them any ground to work; that they considered that if they put up expensive machinery (and in speaking particularly of quartz-crushing they said there would be no use, as a general rule, in proceeding without machinery of the value of £4,000 at least—some of the plants are worth £50,000) they ought to have a sufficient amount of ground to compensate for that outlay, so as to give them workings for many years. And the erection and working of such machinery gives employment to hundreds of men at remunerative wages.

The expression of opinion as to the illiberality of the New South Wales mining regulations was by no means limited to the question of areas, but was intended to be condemnatory of the general character of the mining laws and regulations of the Colony; but the question of areas was the only particular in which

which I entered specifically with the Mining Managers. Since I have seen Victoria I have formed the opinion, which I did not entertain before, that the expenditure of capital in extensive mining operations means the employment of a very large number of men. I never saw mining before I went to Victoria, though I have lived on these Gold Fields, and have seen all the workings here for the last seventeen years. Clunes, a township with a population of from 1,400 to 1,500, is supported entirely by two or three mines. One of these mines,—the Port Phillip Company, Clunes,—the main shaft was, when I was in Victoria, 890 feet deep. The population of Clunes may be, and perhaps is, more, but I only give a rough estimate.

T. Atkinson, Esq., J.P., continued. 22 Aug., 1870.

THOMAS ATKINSON.

The examination of Mr. Cornelius Joseph Ryan :—

I am engaged in mining operations, and interested in a claim (on the west bank of the Araluen Creek, and adjoining the Government reserve for Police Camp) known as the Independent Company. It is about five months since I became a shareholder in that claim. That claim, which was taken up about six months ago, would include part of a block of something less than 2 acres, which was in the occupation of Andrew Crain, on which stood his dwelling, a slab hut, and which had been fenced. About the early part of June we were informed by Crain that we could not lease that part of our claim which went into the ground so occupied and fenced by him, and that he had applied to purchase it under the improvement clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. In consequence of that we wrote the following letter to the Minister for Lands :—

Mr. C. J. Ryan. 22 Aug., 1870.

Sale of auriferous land.

“Araluen, 25 June, 1870.

“Sir,

“To the Honorable the Minister for Lands,—

“In calling your attention to the application of Mr. Andrew Crain to purchase, under the improvement clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, certain land situated on the west bank of the creek, and adjoining the Police Camp, I beg leave to state that the said land is auriferous ; that the greater portion of it comes within the boundary of the ground allotted to myself and party for mining purposes ; and on this account we pray that Mr. Crain may not be permitted to purchase the said land, and that the same be withdrawn from sale. I may also remark that, in the case of the lands applied for by Messrs. J. Ashbey, Brid, and Baker, communication has been made to the Lands Department by Messrs. James Granville and party, and by Messrs. John B. Black and party, for the purpose of preventing the further alienation of auriferous lands on the west side of the creek. Hoping that you will give due consideration to my report,

“I have, &c.,

“PATRICK M'MAHON.”

That letter was posted on the 28th June, 1870, by Mr. M'Mahon, but no answer has been yet received to it. We have not worked at all on this ground so applied to be purchased. I believe the ground is highly auriferous. What I desire to object to is, the sale of any known auriferous ground. There has been no land that I know of sold on the west side within the last three years.

CORNELIUS J. RYAN.

The examination of Mr. Robert Vincent :—

I have been mining for the last ten years in Araluen. I am one of a party of eight, and I have been requested by my co-claimholders to represent to the Commission that we object to the sale in fee of known auriferous Crown Lands. That on Crown Flat as much as from at the least 40 or 50 acres of such land has been sold to Mr. Eaton and others, after it was known to be auriferous. He has allowed us to work about 2 acres for some time at 10s. per month per man, provided that we had at least ten men at work. £5 a month in any event, however few were working. Now, without alleging any reason, he refuses to allow us to continue, although we know it to contain payable gold. We consider this a great hardship. We think also there is too much water allowed under a water-right.

Mr. R. Vincent. 22 Aug., 1870.

Sale of auriferous land.

Here, where water is at times so scarce, one person may be enabled to monopolize all the water in the creek, and more than he could profitably use.

ROBT. VINCENT.

Examination of Henry Burne, Esq. :—

I am and for the last three years have been Police Magistrate at Araluen. As Police Magistrate I am by virtue of regulation 3 of the Regulations of September, 1869, *ex officio* a Commissioner under the Regulations. During these three years I have had a good deal of experience in the hearing and deciding of mining disputes, sometime so many as three or four a week. The appeals from my decisions have been few ; I don't think more than half-a-dozen, if as many, and some have been at my own suggestion upon technicalities. I think the results of the decisions on appeal has been about half to sustain and half to reverse the decision, and in some cases part of my decision has been upheld and part reversed. These appeals have generally been heard before the Braidwood Bench, where there is no stipendiary Magistrate. Mr. Atkinson and myself are the only two Magistrates here. I have not myself heard any complaint from the diggers as to the regulations, or their working.

H. Burne, Esq. 22 Aug., 1870.

Everything has always seemed to go on very quietly. Of course my functions have merely been called into action with regard to disputes upon Crown Lands.

Question : Have you heard any complaints in this district as to the difficulty of getting Magistrates to adjudicate ?

Answer : Yes, in places in the district other than Araluen—Major's Creek and Little River. Little River is 60 miles, there and back from here,—about 10 miles from Braidwood. Mr. Dickson who was once a Commissioner, is the only Magistrate nearer to Little River than Braidwood. I have twice been to Little River since the Regulations of September, 1869. I can manage the places about here well enough, all but Little River. Araluen, Major's Creek, Bell's Creek, and Jembaicumbene, and Merrycumbene, 15 miles from here, I manage. I have been riding my own horse here without any forage allowance. I am Police Magistrate, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mining Registrar, and Gold Fields Commissioner—nor have I any travelling allowance. Little River is the only place that suffers very much from the absence of any official to decide disputes. If I were stationed at Braidwood I could, I think, if there were a Clerk of Petty Sessions and Mining Registrar here, do all the duties of Police Magistrate and Commissioner for the district, including the Police Magistrate's work of Braidwood.

H. Burne, Esq.,
continued.
22 Aug., 1870.

Condemns the
system of unpaid
Magistrates
having to adjudge
in mining
disputes.

Recommends
that cases be
decided on the
ground.

Appeal.

Objection to
District Court
as Court of
Appeal.

Recommends
local Court
of Appeal.

I could hold Court here once a week, and entertain and decide all mining disputes weekly. I have heard many complaints about the difficulty of getting appeals heard under the present system, because they have all to be taken to Braidwood, and there it is not easy to get Magistrates to sit in such cases. I don't think the Magistrates like such cases. I think that the constitution of the Court of Appeal is defective.

I think the present system of having unpaid Magistrates to decide is bad, for both the Magistrates object to entertain the cases, and they don't possess the requisite special knowledge.

I think special paid officials, such as Commissioners, should be appointed to hear and decide disputes. I think that one such officer, relieved of clerical duties and placed in a central position, such as Braidwood, would be enough.

I don't think there can be any more satisfactory course than having a case heard and decided on the ground. I have found it almost impossible in all cases to come at the real truth of the matter without being on the spot, and seeing it for oneself the real physical position of the matter. Appeals no doubt are now heard and decided away from the spot, but I have already said I think the present Court of Appeal is defective. I think the Court of first instance would be more effective if it were the Commissioner in the first instance, rather than with the assistance of Assessors; but I think that the Court of Appeal should be a local Court of practical miners, presided over by a Chairman elected by themselves. I don't think the District Court would be a good Court of Appeal, for I don't suppose the Judge of the District Court would be more acquainted with the particular nature of the subject than the unpaid Justices. Of course in some cases where very large interests were at stake perhaps such a local Court as I have indicated would not be a satisfactory or sufficient Court, but I speak of the ordinary cases of mining, where mining is carried on as it has been and is. I am not prepared to suggest a better Court of Appeal than the local Court I have spoken of. I think there are many matters in which, no matter how skilled the Court of Law, it is necessary to have a personal view;—pegs have to be such and such a height—drives and encroachments—the pulling up of stuff, and many other things require one to see for oneself. In Courts of Appeal it would very often be physically impossible to give that Court a view. For these reasons I think that a local Court of Appeal would be better than even the House of Lords or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Of course one cannot take evidence quite so well on the ground as in Court. I don't mean to say that all decisions must be given on the ground, but that before the decision is given it is in the great majority of cases absolutely necessary to have a view of the ground, and to judge of the oral evidence with the assistance of that view.

I have not considered very carefully as to whom the duty of framing regulations should be entrusted. I think that leasing is desirable, but that it should be under certain restrictions. I am not in favour of leasing new ground. I would allow the leasing of new quartz-reefs, but not new alluvial ground. I object to it because it shuts out the *bonâ fide* digger; it places him at a disadvantage with the capitalist or speculator.

My Gold Fields experience is limited to the three years I have passed here.

HENRY BURNE.

ARALUEN, TUESDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1870, 10 A.M.

Examination of Mr. John Harford Mullins:—

Mr. J. H. Mullins.
23 Aug., 1870.

Conditions,
published 13
October, 1869.

I am the manager for Messieurs Hassall & Roberts, and for Mr. Burnell, private landowners of auriferous grounds in Araluen District. I have been so for fifteen years, and during that time have had the exclusive management of these private Gold Fields. The land of Messieurs Hassall & Roberts was only thrown open to gold-mining about 1859.

There are fixed regulations with regard to the mining upon the private lands; £1 per month per man; no royalty. I am not the Commissioner for Major's Creek. I have instructions to deal liberally, and I act in accordance with those instructions. For instance, very often I do not enforce the payment of license money until gold is found, and in times of flood I do not press them. The areas fixed in the printed regulations are 30 feet x 60 feet per man; but while I adhere to that limit for tunnelling claims, I always write in 30 feet x 132 feet per man for other claims. The custom is they select a block whatever size they please. I charge so much (£1 per month per man), and if there is an excess of 30 x 132 feet over the number of men, each claim is charged for at the rate of 5/- per claim per month. The licenses only extend for a month. This is a form of license—

Hassall & Roberts' license for reserved
claim No.

£ : :

License for Reserved Claim.

No. 1870.
RECEIVED of the sum of pounds for permission
to dig for gold on such private land as I shall assign to them for that
purpose, on the ground of Messrs. Hassall & Roberts, during the
remainder of the above month, and subject to the published con-
ditions.—Dated 13 October, 1859.

A.B.,
Private Gold Commissioner.

£ : : sterling.

Jumping not
allowed.

No jumping is allowed on our claims. There is a discretion allowed me in giving time or not. If the miners are pushed for money, and preliminary works are required, we make no charge for matters of that kind; so that I believe, and I have heard a great number of miners say that, provided that they had not to pay the license fee, they prefer mining on private lands to Crown Lands.

Question: Have you any objection to furnish the Commission with a tabulated statement of the receipts, during the last five years, from that portion of the private estate for which you are the private Commissioner, stating in separate tables the amounts received during those years for the different privileges accorded—mining, residence, business, timber, and any other licenses granted?

Answer: It would be a work of some time to table the statement in that way; but, subject to the approval of my employers (Messrs. Hassall & Roberts), I have no hesitation in laying before the Commission a statement which I have drawn up of the gross receipts for all these privileges upon their land since the year 1864, inclusive.

[Paper

[Paper handed in—"Hassall & Roberts, Araluen, 23/8/70." Held in reserve pending the approval of Messrs. Hassall & Roberts. Mr. Roberts offered no objection. Statement directed to be appended.]

Mr. J. H. Mullins, continued. 23 Aug., 1870.

STATEMENT of Total Receipts for each Year.

Year.	Total amount received.	Year.	Total amount received.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1864	3,211 7 3	1868	1,767 19 0
1865	2,219 13 0	1869	1,083 7 11
1866	2,129 8 6	1870,	380 8 6
1867	1,855 8 9	up to July	

I don't think the business and other licenses, excluding gold-mining licenses, taking one month with another, exceed £40. The balance would be for mining alone.

I settle all disputes between those who mine on my land; my decision is final. I cannot give anything like an accurate estimate of the number of the population mining and residing upon my part of the private lands. There are on my part of the private lands sixteen claims in all working now,—ten engine, three travelling, and three surfacing;—from fifteen to twenty-five men to an engine-claim, without counting boys or tippers or nightmen. I have never known any cases where I had refused to renew the monthly licenses if the miners were willing to pay the rent. No case has arisen since I have been here, where, by reason of any offence being given to either of the proprietors for political or any other causes, men willing to renew payment of rent have been refused renewal of licenses. My instructions from both Messrs. Hassall and Roberts have been directly to the contrary, and I have also endeavoured, in accordance with my instructions, to assure the miners that their tenures were secure. No legal proceedings have ever to my knowledge been initiated against me or either of my employers by reason of any breach of law or equity in regard to the management of the private Gold Fields. The charge for residence license has been merely nominal; for public-houses, £4 per month; £1 per month for stores; 10s. a month for blacksmiths' shops and such like; and 5s. a month for any smaller places of business; such as fruit-stalls, or for the residence of any party one of whose family was not engaged in mining. I am not aware whether the question has ever been raised as to whether the private proprietors had the right to charge these licenses, or any of them. The conditions in both Mr. Burnell's land and the land of Messrs. Hassall & Roberts are identical. This is a copy of them:—

"CONDITIONS on which licenses will be issued on the private lands of H. C. Burnell, Esq., of Araluen, and of Messrs. Hassall & Roberts, of Araluen:—

- "1. Any person taking out a license will have to pay in advance the sum of 20s. per month for each license, and the said license will entitle the holder to work from the 1st to the end of the month in which it is so issued.
- "2. Each claim will be 30 feet frontage at the centre of the creek, by 60 feet deep.
- "3. Parties having more persons at work than the number of their claims will have to take out a license for each so employed.
- "4. Any person found working these claims without having first procured a license for each and every one employed, shall forfeit his or their right and interest in such claim.
- "5. All persons taking out claims over the number of the party will have to pay 5s. per month for each claim so taken.
- "6. Where the right of head-water, 12 inches by 1 inch, is granted, the party to whom it is granted must procure a gauge-box, and have the same approved of by the Commissioner.
- "7. In all cases where a gauge-box is used, a weir at a convenient distance must be secured to allow all waters rising 1 inch above the discharge of the gauge-box to overflow.
- "8. No person or persons will be allowed to remove or alter any gauge-box or weir without the consent of the Commissioner.
- "9. Any person holding a license can, with the consent of the Commissioner, cut a race through the claim or ground held by any other person, provided it be shown that such race or cutting does no injury to the said ground, or to the interest of the holders thereof.
- "10. Any party requiring a license for a public-house will have to pay £4 per month in advance, from the time of opening; the building to be the property of the proprietors on the occupant retiring. In no case can the license be transferred without the consent of the Commissioner.
- "11. Parties applying for business licenses, as storekeepers, will have to pay £1 per month in advance; tradesmen, bakers, and boarding-house-keepers, 10s. per month.
- "12. Any disputes that may occur in connection with the above conditions shall be referred to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.
- "13. The proprietors and Commissioner hold the right of making such amendments that they may deem advisable on the above conditions, to parties who have not taken out licenses previous to such amendment.
- "14. All persons taking the above licenses shall consider and acknowledge themselves bound by the foregoing conditions, and the authority of the undersigned to issue the same.

"Dated this 13th day of October, 1859.

"J. H. MULLINS,
"Private Gold Commissioner."

The figures I have handed in relate to the land of Messrs. Hassall & Roberts only, but the claims I have given in include Mr. Burnell's as well. There are five engine-claims on each,—three travelling are on Hassall & Roberts's ground; the three surfacing on Burnell's. The average receipts for licenses of all kinds on Araluen of Mr. Burnell's are about the same,—quite as much as Messrs. Hassall & Roberts's.

JOHN H. MULLINS.

Araluen, Tuesday morning, 25th August, 1870.

Examination of Mr. John Hudson Blatchford:—

I am, and for the last seventeen years have been, engaged in mining operations in this district. I have employed for the last six or seven years on an average as many as from 100 to 200 men in mining operations. My workings have been principally on private lands, but off and on on Crown Lands also. I was not one of the meeting or the deputation that waited upon the Commission. I am well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations. I think that in many respects they are defective. Particularly with regard to the giving out of claims,—men are allowed to take up ground in any way they like, and often in contravention of the regulations.

Mr. J. H. Blatchford. 23 Aug., 1870. Experience of witness.

Mr. J. H. Blatchford, *continued.*

29 Aug., 1870.

Advocates large claims, with survey and registration.

I think this is wrong and leads to much dispute and litigation. I think this should be altered by giving large claims, but requiring that in all cases upon the first taking up of them they should be surveyed and registered by the proper officer. As an illustration, I would mention that there were some 34 yards unoccupied; the men who wanted to take it up represented that there were 200 yards, and applied for a lease, which was granted. Upon the lease being granted (now some 18 months ago) these men entered into occupation of the ground. In April, 1869, an encroachment was discovered by the occupants of the adjoining claim; that dispute, notwithstanding the Government having been repeatedly importuned to settle it, was only heard and decided yesterday. On the ground yesterday for the first time being surveyed (although the survey fee, £2, had been paid at the time of the applying for lease 18 months ago), the lessees admitted that they knew there were only 34 yards when they first applied, yet they excused their conduct by saying they thought there might be some ground to get, and they might as well get it from their neighbours.

I was the owner of the adjoining claim encroached upon, and I was the complaining party. I held my claim also under lease, and had held it so since 1st November, 1868. I had sent my money for the survey fee of my claim in September, 1868, when I applied for the lease. In October, 1869, a surveyor from Goulburn, on behalf of the Government, came here and surveyed certain leased tracts in Araluen, refusing to survey any creek leased claims, stating that there he had no instructions to do so. In a letter, which I had previously received from the Minister for Lands, I had been told that it was useless to survey creek claims, the boundaries being sufficiently well defined by the bank. In point of fact there are no banks whatever to define any boundaries; in the principal part of Araluen—the part where I was, the breadth of the creek is constantly changing, and changed with every flood; in fact the creek flows over a plain there about 2 miles wide. I brought this letter and the facts of the case, which on the ground were patent to him, under the notice of the Government Surveyor, Mr. Arnheim. He said he had no instructions, and therefore could not survey; that if I would telegraph to the Department for such instructions he would gladly obey any such instructions. I immediately, in conjunction with the rest of the creek lessees, sent such a telegram to the Minister, offering to pay all survey expenses. We got no answer. The surveys of both my claim and the encroaching party were made yesterday for the first time. Mr. O'Malley Clarke made the surveys. The party complained of by me were found to have encroached. The letter I had received from the Government stated that they had referred the matter to the Chief Commissioner, and he had reported that there was no necessity for the reason before given. I have not got the letter; I think I sent the letter to Mr. Parkes, then not in office. Mr. Clarke had been frequently over the ground, and knew it previously to the application for lease—some two years or more before.

Question: By what regulations do you contend that the survey of a river-bed is required?

Answer: The regulations under which this matter came were previous to those of September, 1869, but I think it was identical with clauses 77 and 79 of the Regulations of September, 1869. I contend that in river and creek leases surveys are required and survey fees sent.

Question: What was done with the £2 which you sent down as survey fee?

Answer: It was not applied as a fee for survey but was allowed to me as rent.

Question: Have you known any case in which where with any application for a lease of a river-bed tract a survey fee was sent that fee was applied as a survey fee?

Answer: No; in such cases it has been merely applied as rent.

Question: Have you known cases where, with an application for a lease of alluvial tracts other than river-beds, the survey fee has been sent down; that the survey fee has not been received and applied as such but applied as rent?

Answer: No; I have known applications for such alluvial tracts, and there the survey fee is taken and applied as a survey fee.

Question: Do you still think there was a survey yesterday?

Answer: There was no survey with instruments yesterday; the ground was measured with a tape.

Question: Schedule B refers to quartz-reefs only; Schedule C refers to leases where the measurement is by acreage;—river-bed is not measured by acreage—is it?

Answer: I have never seen a river-bed surveyed.

Question: Could not the Government officer have decided the dispute about the leased ground in question fully a year ago as well as he did yesterday?

Answer: Better, for most of the complication arose within the last twelve months.

Question: But I presume you are not aware what other calls there are upon the time and attention of the Government officer?

Answer: No; I do not wish to connect the Government officer with the matter. I have merely given what I have as an illustration of the defective working of the system as applying particularly to this Gold Field.

Defective regulations as to water-rights.

I desire further to say, that in regard to water-rights the regulations are defective—they don't provide for tail-races. Suppose a man gets permission to bring up a box tail-race, he can under the regulations divert the whole stream and thus monopolize the whole. I would not allow any tail-race or head-race if the water was required by other claimholders to work the surface. A man should, if required, be obliged to deliver the water after it has passed his works at the ordinary water-level of the natural stream.

Adjourned at 1:10 to 2 p.m.

Examination resumed:—

I think from my experience that there is a necessity for the establishment of a separate and distinct Department of Mining. I should prefer following the footsteps of Victoria in this matter.

As to framing regulations, I have considered this part of the subject, and I think that the regulations might best be framed by a central Board, composed of delegates elected by the miners, and sitting in Sydney. I don't see the necessity for having such a Board permanent, but let the Board be elected for the occasion, and when they had framed a code, let them be dissolved. If any fresh regulations were required let them be elected again. I don't think local Boards would work well from the experience I have had of local Courts; that experience has taught me that the thing was a failure—the best men were

not

Department of Mines.

Framing regulations.

Disapproves of local Boards.

not elected; that arose in a great measure from the way in which they were elected. On large Gold Fields it might do, but in smaller ones there would be a great difficulty in getting competent men; their personal interests would too often be concerned.

Mr. J. W. Blatchford, continued.

There certainly should be a special officer paid to act on the Gold Fields. Under the old system we were infinitely better off in that respect than now. If they had appointed Mr. Griffin as Commissioner for this Field there would have been no difficulty; he thoroughly understood the Gold Fields laws and their practical administration. This paid official, with or without Assessors, at the option of the disputants, should decide disputes, and on the ground. I am sure it would in the great majority—indeed in almost all cases—be almost impossible to decide without seeing the ground. The witnesses cannot describe the ground with sufficient clearness, so that the Commissioner must see the ground.

23 Aug., 1870. Inadequacy of staff of Commissioners.

Question: Are you aware that in Victoria all disputes are, and for some years have been, heard and settled in Court, the Warden having a right to a view or to call for a survey, and that this system has given universal satisfaction?

Question as to settlement of disputes on or off the ground.

Answer: No, I am not aware of that. It is possible that with large areas and a more extensive system of mining it might be better to hear cases in Court; my experience is limited to the system of mining as it has been carried on here. No doubt if you had a good system of surveying, mapping, and well defined and intelligible plans of the claims, it might well be that cases could be satisfactorily decided in Court without even a view. I think that it is of equal importance that claims should be carefully surveyed and mapped as that town allotments should be. I have no hesitation in saying that such a system of surveying and mapping claims would prevent nearly all litigation in such cases. I found how necessary it was at Major's Creek to have something like survey by fixed landmarks. I was acting as private Commissioner for seven years there; Mr. Mullins does the same thing now. I think that the advantage to the miner would infinitely more than repay the expense of the survey and registration.

I would allow an appeal in all cases over £10; allowing the Commissioner, or Commissioner and Assessors, to say whether the property at stake was worth £10. The Court of Appeal should be presided over by a Judge with the same qualifications as a District Court Judge. I would prefer that Judge to be assisted by a jury of miners—all holders of miners' rights to be eligible for that jury panel.

Appeal.

Jumping should be put down altogether. I would allow no claim once occupied and registered to be considered as abandoned or forfeited unless the Government official had declared it so to be. Forfeiture works unequally, and therefore punishment for neglect and other offences should be made by fine, or something other than forfeiture. I would make provision that excusable non-compliance, informalities of registration, should not vitiate the registration.

Jumping not to be tolerated.

I would give a man at least two or three years' work on his claim, and this being so I would make registration compulsory in all cases, even on new rushes. I think the best legislation as would give the miner inducement to remain permanently in one locality,—give him a good settled occupation, and he won't, as now, rush off at a moment's notice, here, there, and everywhere, to every new found Field. For the reason that the private landholders have allowed no jumping and have practically secured miners in their tenure, the miners in many cases, notwithstanding the great license fee they pay to private landholders, prefer mining on private lands to mining on Crown Lands.

I think that leases, from 10 to 15 years, ought to be granted in all ground, except new alluvial ground. I would grant leases of new quartz-reefs. By new alluvial ground I mean ground just newly rushed. I would declare alluvial ground after a certain time (say about 12 months) open to lease. Ground at any time, whether new or old, could always be worked under leases; but having regard to the great number of men who might flock to a new rush, I don't think it would be politic to let the ground at once be taken up by lease, and thus perhaps shut out a great proportion of men. My objection is to allowing the ground in such cases to be taken up in too large areas. I would therefore not give so large areas on a new rush as on old Fields. I think the present claim,—80 x 80 feet per man,—is enough for a new rush. I think from 20 to 30 acres is enough for a lease.

Leases.

I think the present rental and labour and machinery conditions are very liberal.

I know in Victoria the rents are lower; but I only speak of my experience here; here we have never found the rental oppressive. For ordinary cases I think that four to six months would be a sufficient time for the preparatory labour and erection of machinery, with a view to working a leased mine. I would allow the local Commissioner to exercise a discretion within those periods, 1 or 6 months. In special cases the Minister might give special time. I do not approve of the system of compelling the lessee to make quarterly returns of the labour employed. I don't think it desirable to compel a man to acquaint everybody with how he conducts his business.

I think miners' rights should be in force from date to date—12 and 6 months respectively, at 10s. and 5s. And I think that the Victorian system of consolidated miners' rights would work well here. I now run a constant risk of losing my claim, or a part of it, through the default of any employed man of mine in taking out or renewing his miner's right.

Miners' rights. Consolidated miners' rights.

JOHN W. BLATCHFORD.

The examination of Mr. William Jennings:—

I have been for the last 15 years engaged in mining operations in the Valley of Araluen,—principally ground-sluing. I am a race-holder. I would suggest that all races of all kinds, and water-rights, be the absolute property of the holders thereof, and that any infringement of those rights should be severely punished, dealt with as a criminal violation of the rights of property—*theft*, in fact. Under the present regulations a holder of a prior right has had his right infringed by a later holder cutting off his water, and the compensation awarded was altogether inadequate. I know many cases where there has been no effective check put upon such depredations.

Mr. W. Jennings. 23 Aug., 1870. Water-rights.

The body of water granted under present regulations is too large for this locality. It should be measured in the middle of the box. 30 yards square per man should be granted for a sluing-claim, provided that you allowed any number of men to join together in taking up their claims together. On old ground I would allow twice as much. Wherever races have been cut I would give an extra claim for every mile of race.

Mr. W. Jennings,
continued.
28 Aug., 1870.

The right of tail-water, where brought from foreign sources, should be in the race-cutter. My evidence refers not to rivers, but only to creeks, where the supply was very limited. I would suggest that after a Gold Field has been worked a considerable time I would allow the rights of water to go by priority of right, without regard to where the man was working.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.

MAJOR'S CREEK, 25 AUGUST, 1870.

Commission met at Mr. Allen's Hotel.

Mr. Heazlett, on the part of a Committee appointed at a public meeting held at Major's Creek, at which about eighty miners were present, handed in a written statement, drawn up by the Committee, but which has not been adopted.

Statement received and read, and directed to be appended to the proceedings of the Commission:—
To the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the working of the Gold Fields Act and Regulations,—
Gentlemen,

We, a Committee appointed by the miners of Major's Creek, in public meeting assembled, for the purpose of laying before you such evidence as, in our opinion, will be sufficient to show that the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations are incompatible with the requirements of the miners generally, and also to suggest or point out such alterations as would appear to us to be necessary, should a new Gold Fields Bill be introduced next Session of Parliament,—now beg leave to submit the following as our opinions:—

Firstly.—We believe that no land should become alienated either upon or within a distance of 5 miles from any proclaimed Gold Field. It may be asked, how are townships to be formed unless the land be sold; our answer is, that if a township is placed on a Gold Field the gold cannot be extracted from such ground; and if there is not gold, of what use is a township? We say none, as it is the gold which supports such township, or rather the people, including storekeepers and all other tradespeople, as well as the miners. We think that business men could be allowed sufficient ground to fence in and to be theirs, so long as they pay license for it; but if found to contain payable gold, let it be open to the miners by giving compensation for the improvements, that is, should any damage be done to such improvements by the miners; and the miners to be subjected to the like conditions as regards their residences; if the Government refuse to compensate people for their improvements then we say people are not compelled to make any of an expensive character.

It is not very likely that our opinions will be adhered to in this respect, and, if not, we would suggest that if townships will be granted, let them be a respectable distance from either side of a creek or gully, say from three-quarters to 1 mile distant. If you will condescend to have a walk over the diggings, we can point out the evils, when you will have ocular demonstration for what we state.

Secondly.—Should land be sold or alienated from the Crown within a radius of 5 miles, how are the miners to obtain surface water in time of rain so as to flood off, ground, sluice, and fill dams, &c., &c.? It cannot be done, except by cutting races for the purpose of conveying water to the several claims and dams; consequently, the miners are deprived of the means of developing the resources of such Field. Moreover, where are the miners to graze their horses and cattle?—where are they to get firewood?—an article very much needed where there are such bad houses as what the miners are obliged to put up with; and very many of the Gold Fields are situated in cold climates, therefore firewood is essentially necessary to the comfort of the miners, not to say the timber they require for building and other purposes. The selling of land is ruinous to the miners, as when private we cannot cut races to convey water; hence the ground, after first working, becomes useless. It may be said that people have a right to purchase land if they choose to do so, and we do not object to it, but we do object to it being sold on and adjacent to any Gold Field which, as a matter of right, should be kept open for the use of the miners; those who wish to purchase land may go a little way off. Why should hundreds, yea thousands of miners suffer an incalculable injury for the benefit of a few freeholders of which there are too many in this locality?

Landed proprietors are not so very simple as to allow the diggers to cut races through their private property; neither can they be blamed for not allowing it to be done. We may, however, find fault with our paternal Government for giving freeholders the chance of refusing.

The miners are heavily taxed; therefore they should be protected. Perhaps there is not another Gold Field in the Colony so much jammed or hemmed in as what Major's Creek is. It is all but surrounded by private property, and we are informed that applications have been recently sent in for forty-acre blocks right upon the diggings, which if granted will completely shut up the miners.

When men have purchased land they can do as they please with it; so said the late Minister for Lands, viz., Dr. Wilson. It may not be understood by any but those whom it may concern what an advantage the purchasers of land have over and above the miners. Well here it is: They can sell the timber, which should belong to the miners; they can charge for permission to cut races through their land; even if they should consent to give permission, they can charge for the grass, which should belong to the miners; and if such land should contain payable gold it is locked out from the diggers. Thus it is plain that the freeholder may become fat on the leanness of the diggers. Another advantage: Those landowners can cut races through their own land, and convey water to old or abandoned ground, and work it in wet weather, when they could do very little farm work.

There are a few instances where races have been closed up, notwithstanding their having been cut prior to the selling of the allotments where such races go through; thus depriving the diggers of the means of working their ground, as well as their capital expended in cutting such races; and if one man can shut up or close a race so can all others whose land the races run through.

Some ten years ago the miners, by and with the sanction of the Local Court, cut, we believe, in all sixteen races of various lengths, at a cost of between £4,000 and £5,000, that is including bridges over said races, and erecting dams, &c., for to be in readiness for work when rains fell; so that if Dr. Wilson was correct, those races are not worth as many pence as what pounds they cost. Why? The uncertainty of their being left to us; and if not, we could not afford to pay for their use, or rather, the use of them, as very often we must wait from twelve to eighteen months for rain, and the majority of the ground we want to flood off or ground-sluice, is too poor to warrant us in paying for use of those races or rights of water, which means watersheds, which supplies those races in time of rain.

It is quite plain that in whatever light we view the matter the miners are injured. Firstly,—the township prevents the ground, or rather a large portion of it, from being worked. Secondly,—the suburban allotments contain gold. Thirdly,—the freeholder or free selector take up the outskirts; and if a small portion be left for the miners, the means are not to be obtained for fetching in water, &c., &c. All this is not management, but mismanagement, of the Gold Fields, and quite time there was an alteration for the better.

Where Gold Fields have been proclaimed on pre-emptive rights it has been usual for the Government to cancel such pre-emptive right, or a portion of it, in order that the diggers should have grazing ground for their horses and cattle; yet, after all this, the Government will sell the Gold Fields itself, and prevent the diggers from getting gold,—from getting firewood, timber for building and other purposes,—from getting grass for their cattle, &c.

Those freeholders would like very well to sell their produce in a convenient market, viz.,—to the diggers; and they do so; yet they won't allow the diggers to trespass on them, which is quite right of them.

We are of opinion that the leasing system is bad, and that no leases should be granted on auriferous land,—either alluvial or on quartz-reefs.

Supposing 30 acres to be the limit, or say the average of each lease, by a statistical account we are informed that the area of the Gold Fields covers 10,000 acres, and that the number of miners are 100,000. 10,000 acres cut or marked out in blocks of 30 acres each would amount to (say) 360 blocks or leaseholds; and (say) four men to the first acre, and two men to every

every additional acre of the same leasehold, would give 62 men to each block of 30 acres; or about 22,320 men to the 360 leaseholds. Take 22,320 from the 100,000 miners in the Colony, would leave a balance of 77,680 men without any ground. Well, supposing we take 15 acres as the average of the leases, we would then have a balance of 38,840 men idle, or without ground; and ground held under lease has as good a right to register for suspension of work in dry seasons as what ordinary claimholders have; and in such case those hired men would be thrown idle. Yet such ground might pay the individual miner had he the privilege of working it; hence leasing would be a monopoly;—but what matter if a few thousand miners or poor men be left idle, and worse, perhaps, having large families to support, so long as a few capitalists are satisfied. The working man or men who have found the Gold Fields (new Gold Fields)—neither companies nor capitalists have done so—therefore the working men or individual miners should be protected. Until recently, capitalists have never turned their attention to gold-mining.

W. E. King, Esq.,
refused to lease
on this creek in
the year 1857.

The Gold Fields should, however, be open to all, yet one class of men should not have privileges which others could not have. Money is the rich man's capital, and labour is the poor man's; and we think the poor man's capital is of the greatest value of the two. All the gold in this Colony could not have built the Great Eastern ship; neither would it fetch her across the seas without manual labour; railways could not be constructed, nor the engines driven without manual labour; in fact, without it we would either starve or have to subsist on opossums or gum-leaves.

Capital is not required for the working of the Gold Fields, except where the sinking is very deep, and where there is too much water, and where there is no water; and if water cannot be obtained, even by the aid of capital, it would then be only useful in the two former cases. There has been a great deal of gold-mining done for the past eighteen years, and that without much (if any) assistance from the capitalist. There have been two companies on this creek with a large amount of cash at their command; yet they failed or were obliged to give up the speculation, and the same ground has since paid the individual miner, which means (in diggers' parlance) a party of two, three, or four; one single man seldom works alone. Should the majority of the miners be in favour of the leasing system, and it to become law, we would suggest that not more than 5 acres be given to one party; to give more would be monopoly; but should leasing be abolished we would recommend that claims in old working or abandoned ground should be much larger than the present law allows, as small blocks are not sufficient to warrant men in going to much expense, particularly where ground is poor. We believe that the Gold Fields Act and Regulations should be very plain and easily to be understood, so as to prevent so many different opinions, as is the case with reference to the present Regulations. Even lawyers differ; and, if so, what wonder that the uneducated cannot thoroughly understand. Here is an instance which will prove that the present regulations require immediate alteration, viz.,—the miners of this creek have hitherto registered their claims with the Registrar in Braidwood, but now the Police Magistrate says it must be done in Araluen, otherwise 'tis illegal.

Refer to the case
on Red Hill.

The regulations say the term "Registrar" shall mean the Clerk of nearest Court of Petty Sessions, unless where some other person shall be duly appointed in that regard. Regulations do not say that we must not go to any other than the nearest Court House, and if people choose to go to Braidwood in preference to Araluen why should it not be as legal as if done at the latter place? Besides, many people prefer going to Braidwood, it being the best road and considered the nearest. Moreover, they may have other business to transact at the same time, and to be obliged to go to Araluen on the following day would be arbitrary. The northern portion or rather north-eastern portion of Major's Creek is by far the nearest to Braidwood, and the bridle-track alone is worse on either man or horse than all the way to Braidwood. Although it might seem but trifling, it has bothered the miners here for some time past, and is high time we should understand where we must go to get our claims registered.

The Gold Fields Act says, when speaking of duration and effect of a miner's right, "that every such holder shall during the continuance of such miner's right be deemed in law to be the owner of the claim occupied by virtue of such miner's right."

The regulations say—"that if a person or party of miners absent themselves from their claim for more than three clear days such claim shall be liable to forfeiture"; this is, we are told, the conditions on which we hold claims.

We cannot, however, understand why we should forfeit what we have paid for—for six or twelve months as the case may be—because we happen to be absent for a few days. What a man pays for should be his own, at least, during the time he has paid for it. Regulations should run thus, viz., where the owners of claims absent themselves and are found working on any other ground, and when so found they should forfeit their former claims, unless it be registered for sufficient reasons; and in such case the claim or claims should not be liable to forfeiture.

Registration of claims.

We are of opinion that the fee of 1s. is quite sufficient for registering a claim, or part of claim, that is, when first taking up ground, or the transferring of a share or part of a share. When application be made to register for suspension of work on account of water, or for want of water, pending the arrival of machinery, or for any other reasonable cause, that parties so applying should be compelled to make affidavit as to their reasons, &c., such a course may appear to be very stringent, but we have seen on many places claims laying idle,—the present owners not intending to work them any more, but register them with the idea of making money out of them by sale or otherwise, and at the same time miners walking about who would try the said ground had they the chance of doing so, and probably find payable gold, but cannot interfere with the ground all through this sham of a register.

Jumping claims.

Parties when attempting to jump ground then occupied by other persons should be compelled to fetch the Commissioner, and not, as is at present the case, the owners being obliged to fetch him; and persons so jumping should be compelled to pay all expenses incurred provided they lose the case.

Quartz-reefing.

We believe the present size of claims to be large enough to warrant any one party in going to any reasonable amount of expense, i.e., by amalgamating two or more claims together.

In the present regulations there is no provision made for old or abandoned ground, except by leasing. It has hitherto been usual to give what is termed extended claims, of various sizes, viz., in proportion to the amount of labour done for the better working of said claims (or rather the labour to be done).

We think that any party having claims on old workings, (say) flooding off, ground-slucing, or carting to a puddling-machine—when having one-half of the ground worked out—should be allowed a diminution in the number of men to one-half their number, otherwise be allowed to take in more ground, if such be vacant, so as to keep up the original size of claim.

Alluvial-claims.

We believe that where a puddling-machine has been erected by one man, or a party of four men, there should be three claims extra given, that is to say, one claim in lieu of horse conveying stuff to the machine, one claim in lieu of horse working machine, and one claim in lieu of expenses in erecting machine; such ground not to exceed 10 feet in depth, and provided that the machinery has not been commenced within fourteen days after the application being granted the ground become liable to forfeiture, except that good cause can be shown that the parties could not fulfil the above conditions.

Block-claims.

Block-claims should be given as follows, viz. :—

For one miner, not exceeding 80 feet by 80 feet.
For two miners, " 100 feet by 120 feet.
For three " " 140 feet by 100 feet.
For four " " 160 feet by 100 feet.

Frontage system.

We would recommend that a scale be made for regulating size of claims, say,—for every 20 feet over 60 feet in depth, the claim to exceed in length 5 feet per each man of same party; definition of depth to be taken from the ground working in the prospecting claim.

In wet ground at a depth of 30 feet and over to be declared to be on the frontage system, and the claims to exceed in size according to dry ground,—that is to say, for every 20 feet over and above 60 feet in depth the claim to exceed in length 5 feet per each man of same party; the definition of wet claims to be understood to mean where constant baling is required. Claims to be blocked off at the expiration of fourteen clear days after payable gold has been struck, and where a horse be employed working either whip or whim he should be considered equivalent to two men, or two shares as regards holding the ground.

Old

Old workings or abandoned ground.

No ground should be considered old or abandoned until after the expiration of two years from first opening, and after that period when unoccupied claims should be granted as follows, viz. :—

For one man, 240 feet by 240 feet.
For two men, 300 feet by 340 feet.
For three „ 420 feet by 300 feet.
For four „ 480 feet by 300 feet.

We consider that old workings are not one-third as good as when the ground was new, or, in other words, we are satisfied that one claim in new ground is worth three claims in old ground; therefore we have proposed that three times the amount of ground be given; and where a puddling-machine has been erected, or about to be erected, extra claims should be given, same as we have recommended for new ground, viz., one claim extra in lieu of horse-working machine, one claim extra in lieu of horse carting the stuff to machine, and one claim extra in lieu of expenses in erecting machine; and where one man or a party of four men have to construct dams and cut races for the purpose of conveying water to their claims, he or they should be allowed one claim extra for every £20 worth labour done in bringing water, &c. &c.; the party to form an estimate of the probable cost of such work required to be done, and to make an affidavit of same to the best of their ability at the time of registration of the claim. (Manager for party might represent the whole.)

Our reasons for suggesting the above are, that in some places water might be at hand, and the parties having it without the trouble or expenses above referred to, would have a great advantage over those who might be compelled to go to expense, wherein should our suggestions be considered or entertained it would bring all parties to an equality of rights.

We are of opinion that any man having a large family should be allowed to hold as much ground as he has sons to represent, that is, by virtue of their miners' rights, and those should be given to boys from ten years upwards. By this means many men having large families could eke out an honest living; boys can drive horses and do many things, and are sometimes as useful as men. As, for instance, if a man had a puddling-machine one boy could drive the horse carting the stuff to it, one could stop at machine and attend to horse working such machine, and father and oldest could be getting stuff ready for carting.

But in order that this would not interfere with men—i.e., by boys insisting to hold shares with men and not able to do a man's work—a special clause could be inserted in the regulations to the above effect.

Commissioners.

The Southern Gold Fields should be divided into three equal portions, if possible, and one Commissioner be appointed for each portion, and to be elected by the miners, same as Members of Parliament are elected, viz., by ballot, and their term of office to be limited to two or three years, and to be eligible for re-election, and to be paid by Government, and each Commissioner to reside on the most central portion of his gold district, and to visit each periodically; and that the miners be allowed arbitrators in all cases of disputes, and to be able to appeal, if necessary; the Appeal Courts to sit at stated periods, and to be presided over by the three Commissioners and arbitrators, if required; £3 to be paid for an appeal, and the losing party to pay all expenses. We think such a Court would be equal to the requirements of the miners generally.

We, the Committee, have been obliged to wind up, consequent on the unexpected arrival of the Commission.

JOHN HEAZLETT,
Secretary for Committee.

Examination of Mr. John Heazlett :—

Mr. J. Heazlett
25 Aug., 1870.

I am a miner. For the last eighteen years have worked in Victoria and New South Wales. I am acquainted with the regulations in force in this Colony, and am of opinion they require considerable alteration, as they are very ambiguous in their working. In our experience the Executive Government has utterly failed framing suitable regulations, and I do not think local Boards would answer. A central Mining Board, sitting in the metropolis, should be elected—three from each district—to frame regulations. Paid officers should be appointed to carry out the regulations; and these officers should be elected by the miners and paid by the Government, as generally the Government appoints men without any mining experience. I would allow appeals when the property in dispute was of considerable value; where the property was of inconsiderable value the decision of the officer with two Assessors should be final. I think the Court of Appeal should be composed of three Commissioners, assisted by Assessors if required by the litigants.

A miner should be permitted to hold one claim by virtue of his miner's right, without its being liable to forfeiture, unless he is working another claim.

The regulations now in force are particularly defective with reference to water-supply. Regulations that would encourage the supply of water to the Gold Fields by private enterprise would be beneficial.

JOHN HEAZLETT.

FRIDAY, 26 AUGUST, 1870.

The examination of Mr. Henry Martin :—

Mr. H. Martin.
26 Aug., 1870.

I am and have for the last thirteen years been engaged in mining operations:—In Victoria, from 1857 to 1861; in New Zealand, Otago, from 1861 to 1865 or 1866; in New South Wales, since then in this district. I am well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations. I am now part proprietor of a claim on a quartz-reef here. I don't think the present laws are suitable in any shape or form. We have no one here to protect us in our rights, or to decide disputes; we want a Commissioner like we used to have in the old times. I am now in dispute with some others; we can't get our dispute heard, and we are working in jeopardy. Mr. Burne did come out and decide this particular dispute, but I don't like his decision; it was not against us; but we would not object to the decision of a competent Commissioner. Anyone was heard at that dispute whether he had a share or not. Although the decision was in our favour there might yet be an appeal to the Court in Braidwood, and it may be against us. We don't quite see what the point is; some tell us one thing and some another; but the authorities have told us to go to work; but some of the other disputing party have told us not to, just by word of mouth. I think that if six or eight men were to get together the areas allowed by the present regulations—that would be enough.

I don't want to occupy the whole country.

I have not been in Victoria for the last seven or eight years; but I was there and travelled through every rush for three years on the Western Gold Fields of Victoria; Navarre was the last rush I was on. I don't approve of the very large areas allowed in Victoria. The men might take up too much ground and go about humbugging, and preventing anyone else from hitting the reef. I think that a small claim, such as they give here, can be worked as effectually and as cheaply as the large claims. These big claims don't give

Disapproves of
the large areas
granted in
Victoria.

give a poor man a chance. I say would you give one man a fortune and another none? No, I would rather give each a little. That would carry the Colony along better in the long run. I would give very liberal claims to a prospector; and I think that the smaller claims would tend better to prospecting and the development of the Field, when found. On a line of reef, 3 miles from old workings, I would give the prospecting party 90 feet per man. I think six men in one party prospecting or not should be enough. I should say four men together in dry ground; in new ground 60 x 60 feet per man would be abundant. I think the present 80 x 80 feet is too much altogether; it is monopolizing the country altogether. On wet ground there must be a somewhat different allowance,—considerably. I think that if you would give 80 or even 90 x 90 per man, making allowance in proportion to the difficulty of the working; where the sinking was over 90 feet deep I would allow another 10 feet for every further depth of 10 feet.

Mr. H. Martin, continued.
26 Aug., 1870.
Prospecting claims should be liberal.

HENRY MARTIN.

The examination of Mr. Thomas Stuart:—

I have for the last 17 years been engaged in mining operations on this creek,—principally alluvial; now I am quartz-reefing on private ground here, and I hold an alluvial claim here on Crown Lands. I am well acquainted with the practical working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations. I think that we ought to have Commissioners, as in the old time when we had Commissioners here—Mr. King, Mr. Griffin, and Mr. Dickson—everything went on smoothly; disputes were settled; their decisions gave satisfaction, and all went on well. When we had local Courts there were endless disputes and dissatisfaction; no one was satisfied with that plan. I think that we ought to have a separate Department of Mining.

Mr. T. Stuart.
26 Aug., 1870.
Necessity for adequate staff of paid Commissioners.
Advocates separate Department of Mines;

The way that it is now, the Lands Acts and the Gold Fields management get so muddled up there is no proper working of the Gold Fields management at all.

I think there should be local elective Boards, because what would do for one Field would not do for another. I think that four men for each Board would be enough.

and local elective Boards.

I think they should be paid. This jumping is a very hard and unjust thing. Forfeiture of a claim, or a share of a claim, ought not to be inflicted as a punishment.

Jumping ought to be done away with altogether. Under Mr. King, jumpers used to be sent to gaol if they would not obey his orders, to give up the claim he had jumped. They sometimes got as much as a month, and I think that would be a very good thing.

Jumping should not be tolerated.

There ought to be every facility afforded for registration. There should be a resident Registrar or Assistant Registrar on every Field of any importance. Every claim should be registered; but care should be taken to secure that the man who first marked out the claim should be enabled to register first, not to let a man who had not marked out the claim first outrun the first man in a race to the Registrar.

Registration.

I would allow leases on all ground except new rushes—I am now speaking only of alluvial—rent, 10s. per acre. Amount of ground to be granted in proportion to the amount expended in working.

Leases.

In 1854 and '55 I paid 5s. per month per man to the Government, and £1 per month per man to the private landowner.

I think it ought to be left to the miners to determine how many men should join in taking up claims; that there should be no limit.

As to areas, I think that generally a system of liberal areas, allowing the miners to go in for an extensive system of mining, would be far more advantageous to the miner and the country generally than the present restricted areas.

There is not such a thing as a water-right in existence for Major's Creek. There is nothing said in the Act or Regulations about dry races, which are the only kind of races we have here. I think that here water-works should be undertaken by the Government, and then let the Government let the water out. Here there have been two surveys; one estimate was £15,000, or thereabouts—it would have to be brought 30 miles; another surveyor's estimate was £13,000. On all these hills around here, on Government ground, surfacing would pay well if we only had water. I have myself prospected these hills; a head of water would make it pay well for ground-slucing, though it won't pay for puddling; in some places it would go as much as a dwt. or 1½ dwt. to the load, but there is a little all over it, from here to the Long Flat.

Water-rights and supply.

If there was a supply of water there would be employment at large areas for from 500 to 1,000 men for as long as 5 or 6 years at ground-slucing. The present small areas would not pay at all for slucing, even if there was an unlimited supply of water.

The ground here which I know to be payable for gold working is being taken up by free selectors in 40-acre lots, and I think that if this is allowed, the Gold Fields will be sacrificed. We have not got a bit of ground here for a commonage, or any such purpose, and the working of the improvement clause is injuring the miners very much. I know that if we could show that the ground contained payable gold we could have the ground thrown open to digging (14th clause, Lands Alienation Act), but we are not allowed to go on to the land to prospect. If we attempted it he would pull us for trespass. Again, it would not be right for us to interfere with a man's crop. The Government is to blame in allowing it to be free selected.

Free selection on Gold Fields.

THOMAS STUART.

The examination of Mr. James Ellis:—

I have been for the last sixteen years concerned in mining operations,—all the time on this creek; I am now a digger, farmer, and free selector; I have been mining on alluvial claims, flood-slucing; part of the present Act and Regulations are suitable, and part not; they require amendment very much.

Mr. J. Ellis.
26 Aug., 1870.

First of all we want Commissioners; neither the present nor the last Act was suitable to the requirements of the Gold Fields. This question as to who should frame the regulations is a very difficult and serious consideration.

Principal grievance, want of Commissioners.

I think that one central elective Board meeting at Sydney, and constituted of members elected by each Gold Field, would be the best plan. Besides that, there should be local bodies also elected, who should, with the Commissioner as Chairman, be empowered to make by-laws under the general Act and Regulations for

Mr. J. Ellis,
continued.
26 Aug., 1870.

for each particular locality. I find that that is the only plan that will work, for in different localities, even where very close to one another, it is absolutely necessary to have different regulations. Now, here at Major's Creek, which is only 7 miles from Araluen, what pleases us ruins Araluen.

Settlement of
disputes.

My experience is limited to this district.

The Commissioner or special paid officer should be appointed, and he should be assisted by two miners; unpaid Magistrates and ordinary Police Magistrates are no good for this purpose.

The Commissioner must be practically acquainted with the working of the Gold Fields—such men as Mr. Griffin or Mr. Dickson.

Striking instance
of the evil of
allowing
jumping.

Jumping is a great evil. From any cause that might arise from accident, a man's claim may be jumped. I myself went one day to Jembaicumbene to buy a chaff-cutter (for I am a farmer as well as a digger); I was stopped by the floods for three days; when I got back my claim was jumped. I had been watched away. It cost me nearly £100 to get my claim restored to me. Jumping should not be allowed at all. If it was thought that a claim should be declared vacant there should be proper notices given to the claimholder to defend his right to the claim; but no claim should be considered forfeited or vacant until after the case had been officially investigated. Nor do I think that forfeiture should be the punishment for neglect. I would give the claimholder the same right to his claim as the free selector has to his selection; but I think there should be some conditions imposed to compel the claimholder to work his claim.

Registration and
survey.

I would have compulsory registration in all cases; if it is not compulsory now it ought to be, so as to secure a man in his tenure and to prevent disputes. I should like to see large areas, and a survey as well as a registration,—to have a man's claim defined by measurements and bounds. I would not, and I believe the miners would not, grudge the survey fee, but would gladly pay it as they think it would secure them in what they possessed. One surveyor would do the whole district. I do not think that there could be any improvement upon the present charge for miners' rights, or the time of its issue and its duration.

Leases.

I would grant leases of as much as 10 acres on all old ground that had been open (say) for five or six years, except ground that might be 2 miles at the least from present workings. On a new rush I would not allow leasing at all. But my objection to leasing is not because he would hold the ground by a lease tenure, but because I think that by a lease he would be entitled to get too large an extent of ground. £1 an acre per annum rent is little enough. The regulations should be only such as to ensure *bonâ fide* working of the ground, without compelling a man to expend capital unnecessarily. I think that any description of quartz-reefs, whether new or old, should be leased, as I don't think they can be properly worked without.

Areas.

The areas granted should be on a large and liberal scale. There should I think be a limit to the number of men who could join their claims together. I think four men quite enough with amalgamation allowed. But the size of four men's claim should be allowed to be far more than it is now, and I think that the miners themselves are the best judges as to how many men could advantageously work together, so I would leave it to them. I am of opinion that a similar law should exist in New South Wales as in Victoria, as regards areas—the same liberal system as in that Colony. The miners have capital among them, but they are prevented from expending it by the unsuitable laws. The size of claims that exist in Victoria as mentioned to me would I think be too large for the men of Major's Creek, but might be suitable for other parts of the Colony.

Free selection
on Gold Fields.

I am of opinion that the boundary of the Major's Creek Gold Field should be properly defined, and that no free selection should be allowed by law within such boundary. I think that the farmer and miner should be able to work together, and not one be in the position to injure the other. There should also be restriction put on the alienation of land on Gold Fields mode of taking it up under the improvement clause in the Land Act. I am desirous to encourage the settlement of farmers near the Gold Fields; the Gold Fields in fact gives the farmer a market, and the miner can very often turn his attention profitably to agriculture.

As regards water-rights, I think it advisable to have such laws as would encourage the introduction capital for the formation of water companies.

JAMES ELLIS.

FRIDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1870.

The Commission met and deliberated on the question of water-supply to Major's Creek Gold Field, and decided to examine the country with reference to this object.

The Gold Field was examined during the day, and the Commission met at 7 p.m., and proceeded to the examination of John Stephen Allan:—

Mr. J. S. Allan.
27 Aug., 1870.

I am a publican, and also engaged in gold-mining. My experience has extended over nine years. The Regulations of 1869 and 1870 are very unsuitable, and capable of improvement.

Advocates a
separate Depart-
ment of Mines.

They are in my opinion very inferior to the Act and Regulations of 1861. I believe the time has arrived when there should be created a separate Department for the mining interests. My reasons, for this are, that mining matters be far better attended to, and that a proper supervision of the Gold Fields would be carried out.

Framing
regulations.

Regulations should be framed by persons possessed of the requisite knowledge; and I should think from the experience that the present Gold Fields Commission will have at the close of its labors, they would be best fitted to perform the duty. In the event of the Government not appointing the Gold Fields Commission I would suggest that a central elective Board be constituted for that purpose, to be paid by the State. The details of this arrangement should be left to Parliament.

Settlement of
disputes.

With respect to the administration of the law on Gold Fields, I am strongly of opinion that the old system of having Commissioners, as special officers, is the only one that will be found to work well. I cannot too strongly condemn the present system. I would allow appeals from this officer's decision, if the property in dispute was over the value of £50. This Appeal Court should consist of a Chairman or Judge, to be appointed by the Government, and a jury, to be composed of miners. This Court should sit at short intervals on all the Gold Fields.

Jumping—
Fines more
equitable penalty
than forfeiture.

The present regulation with respect to the forfeiture of claims is upon the whole satisfactory, but I think that the jumper should be compelled to call upon the officer in charge to put him in possession of the claim before he could occupy it. I also think that a fine might with more justice be inflicted for any

any trifling breach of the regulations, instead of forfeiture,—this to be at the discretion of the officer in charge. Registration in certain cases should be compulsory—quartz-reefs, river-beds, and large areas; but for ordinarily alluvial claims on rushes I would not make registration necessary. A Mining Registrar or assistant should be appointed for every Gold Field. Mr. J. S. Allan,
continued.
27 Aug., 1870.

I would allow leasing on old alluvial and old quartz-reefs, but I would not permit leases on new rushes or shallow ground. The present rent is too heavy. I should think that 10s. per acre would be ample. There should be no limit to the number of men that can take up their claims together in one block, thus obviating the necessity of amalgamation. The area of claims should be increased, but I think that Victoria has gone rather too far in this direction. Leases.

It would be advisable to offer every inducement and encouragement to private enterprise for the supply of the Gold Fields with water, and especially to this district, where there are very large tracts of auriferous ground that cannot be worked until water is brought on. Unless a secure tenure is given and extended claims granted, in proportion to the capital expended, private parties will not be induced to carry out works that would cost many thousands of pounds. Water-supply.

I would not allow the alienation of land on any Gold Fields, as the miner can hold a residence area under his miner's right, and the storekeeper under his business license. All the land in the neighbourhood of any Gold Field is required as commonage for the miners to depasture their cattle and horses. The township should not be laid out too near the actual diggings, but kept at a convenient distance, so as not to interfere with mining operations.

JOHN S. ALLAN.

LITTLE RIVER, MONDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1870, 12 NOON.

Commission having left Braidwood this morning, sat and received a deputation from the gold-miners of Mongarloo and Broad Gully, Little River,—appointed by a public meeting held on Saturday, at which meeting about forty miners were present.

Document handed in by deputation; received and read and appended to the proceedings:—

To the gentlemen composing the Gold Fields Commission,—

At a public meeting of the miners of the Little River, held on Saturday, August 27th, 1870, about forty miners being present, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, viz.:—The answers to the inquiries made by the Gold Fields Commission in consecutive order.

No. 1.—That the present Gold Fields Act is not suitable to the efficient working of this Gold Field.

No. 2.—Not agreed upon.

No. 3.—That the framing of the Regulations of these diggings be entrusted to a local elective Board.

No. 4, clause 1st.—That a person be appointed to issue miners' rights and register claims. Clause 2nd.—That a Court of Arbitration be appointed on this Gold Field for settling disputes, and no appeal to any other Courts.

No. 5.—That a Mining Registrar be instructed to measure out claims and to have the names of miners and number of miners' rights posted on the claim, and at the same time entered in the Registrar's books.

No. 6, clause 1st.—That an extended claim of 1 acre for every £100 expended, be granted to each miner in the party, in abandoned ground.

No. 6, clause 2nd.—Leases may be granted where it requires machinery to work it; and no party be allowed to lease more than 5 acres. A system of leasing is not beneficial upon the Little River Gold Fields.

No. 7.—That 40 feet x 40 be allowed to each man in new alluvial, and twice as much in old workings. That in river and creek claims 30 yards to each man from bank to bank, and no party shall hold more.

For sluicing old ground 200 yards or 50 yards to each man.

For quartz-mining, 30 feet a man as according to the present regulations.

A prospector, or each man in a party, be allowed 120 feet for new alluvial diggings.

No. 9.—General suggestions.—Any party sluicing, in the event of their supply of water failing, that they can hold their claim in reserve until there is a sufficient supply of water. Finally,—If a local elective Board be granted to the miners all other difficulties will disappear, as they would know the wants or requirements of the miners.

THOMAS RAY,
Chairman.

The members of the deputation then, in answer to questions of the Commission, gave the following additional evidence, as expressing the views of the miners of Little River upon the subjects of inquiry:—

Miners' rights are issued by Mr. Clemenger, Clerk of Petty Sessions in Braidwood, and the only Mining Registrar for this district.

With regard to a separate and distinct Department of Mines, we did not quite understand at the time of holding the meeting what the practical working of the Department of Mines was in Victoria, but since then we have made ourselves more acquainted with the matter. And we certainly think that there is a necessity for some such department, as we feel assured that the development of the mines of New South Wales has been retarded through the want of some such department. Department of
Mines.

There is no resident Justice of the Peace on this part of the Field;—all our disputes have to be taken to Braidwood. Until last week none of us have seen a Gold Commissioner on this Field since 1866. We prefer a Court of Arbitration to the settlement by a Commissioner,—parties chosen amongst ourselves and appointed by ballot, and chosen only for the time.

There is a great deal of evasion of payment of miners' rights amongst the diggers here, particularly the Chinese. On the Mongarloo Diggings, which extend for 30 miles by half a mile or so in width, there are about 250 Chinese at work; and we don't think there are one-third of that number that take out miners' rights. The Europeans take out miners' rights principally to secure their right of voting. There are no means of compelling the payment. We are unanimous in disapproving of jumping. In all cases, except ordinary alluvial rushes, we would have the ground measured and registered; and we would also recommend the compulsory posting of the name and number of miner's right upon the claim.

We think that about 15s. per acre is quite sufficient for rent on a lease. Some of us thought 5s., others 10s.; we did not consider the question of the labour or expenditure conditions beyond what we have indicated in the document. We have no practical experience here of leasing. Rent of leases.

As to areas, we think that the regulations should fix no limit as to the number of men who might be allowed to take up a claim together, and work it as they chose; they are the best judges of how the claim can be worked beneficially; but it should still be compulsory upon the party to keep a certain number of men employed upon the claim. Areas.

Here

Here there is no new ground—it may all be considered old and abandoned. We think 80 x 80 feet is too much in new alluvial ground;—40 x 40 we think enough. We only speak of this field; and we think that local elective Boards would efficiently provide for these points. We would give liberal areas to prospectors. We would consider the provisions as to large claims for prospectors should apply to dry ground not opened, without regard to its distance from workings. We have heard a statement of the large areas allowed in Victoria on the various Gold Fields of that Colony, and all of us who are here, some seven or eight, agree in thinking that a system of liberal areas, such as exist in Victoria, would be of great benefit to introduce here, as tending to the development of the mineral resources of the Colony, and the great advantage of the miners individually and collectively. We think that every inducement should be held out to the formation of companies to bring a good water-supply on the Gold Fields. We could not bring the water on to this Field by races; there is not sufficient fall. In many places you will want to raise the water 200 feet above the level of the river. If it were raised that height there are many thousands of acres that would pay for working that cannot be worked now. The source of this river is only about 15 miles from here, and you would have to go 10 miles before you would get any body of water. There is very little fall in the river. Many parties have investigated the river with a view to race-cutting, but no works of any extent have been carried out. The inducement might be by special large grants to water companies, with secure tenure and freedom from charge.

Water-supply.

ALFRED F. THOMPSON, engaged in mining for	15	years.
HENRY WHITE,	12	“
JAMES SMITH,	21	“
THOMAS ROSY,	10	“
PETER M'CALL,	2	“
his		
THOMAS × DAWSON,	15	“
mark		

The examination of Mr. Edwin P. Sims:—

Mr. E. P. Sims.

29 Aug., 1870.

Absence of any competent tribunal for settlement of disputes.

Twenty-one years mining—one of the first in California—and in 1853 came to Australia; on the Turon, Louisa Creek, and for four years on the Ovens. In quartz-mining for about six months. With the exception of those six months my personal experience has been in alluvial-mining. The principal grievance under which we labour at present is the entire absence of any person to settle the disputes. We have to go to Braidwood to get any case heard. The only Mining Registrar lives in Braidwood. It is not easy to get cases heard even when we go into Braidwood. There are quite 200 European miners on this river; the work is principally ground-slucing.

Advocates large areas.

There have been some half-a-dozen payable reefs tested. I am tolerably well acquainted with the present Gold Fields Act, and all the Regulations, except those of February of this year. I think they are very defective, and retard the proper working and development of the Gold Fields.

I believe in large claims, for with small claims the diggers are always on the tramp. They give no settled occupation for any length of time.

I think the regulations under an Act should be framed by some Commission appointed for that purpose. My friend, Mr. Samuel Moss, thinks that they ought to be framed by the Gold Fields Members.

Recommends central elective Board.

I don't think that the Government under the present system can know much about it. I think that a central elective Board, as indicated in clause III of the circular, should be entrusted with the power of framing regulations. The local Boards, where they are composed of miners, are not, in my opinion, fit to legislate for the others, because I have found that the members of such Boards are generally interested. I was in Victoria myself, and I found that they or their friends took up large claims before such were generally allowed, and then made regulations legalising the holding of such large claims. Thus they threw all but a few of themselves and their friends out of the ground. I don't think these objections could apply to one central elective Board. I think there should be a resident Warden on the diggings, not appointed by the Government, but elected by the diggers, for (say) three or four years,—not longer,—to be paid well. I am sure that the majority of the diggers could pick out three or four men in the Braidwood District who would be efficient and possess the confidence of the miners. He should be assisted in the settlement of disputes by two Assessors. I would allow appeals, but I have not considered the question of the constitution of the Court of Appeal.

Recommends resident Warden elected by the miners.

Disapproves of forfeiture as punishment.

I would not be in favour of compulsory registration in all cases. I don't approve of forfeiture as a punishment, because it works unequally, and you can punish effectually by fining. The Warden should put persons into possession if the claims had once been occupied, and there was any doubt about the abandonment. I don't believe in posting, or in men shepherding, by putting in an appearance for an hour or so during the day, as once took place at Burrangong. On a deep lead such a system might do, but on none but a deep lead.

I am opposed to leases in new ground, but not on old or worked ground. I would not grant more than 10 acres on old and abandoned ground. £2 per acre per annum is not too much. Two men to the acre, for all the time, is little enough, but I would abate those conditions in proportion to the expenditure of capital and the erection of machinery, and the cutting of races, and so on.

Water-supply.

I am in favour of large claims, and would like to see a similar system to that existing in Victoria introduced here. The present claim of 80 x 80 feet in new alluvial is not enough. 30 feet in a river or creek is not enough. There should be every inducement held out to men to cut races. I would give him an extra claim for every £100 he expended. I don't think that an acre for every £100 would be too much.

I think too that the Government should bear a portion of the money expense. There is a vast amount of ground about this river that could be beneficially worked if we had water. A company with ground-slucing could well afford to pay £10 a week for a ground sluice-head. Six such sluice-heads could be secured for all the year round from this river in one stream; and those six sluice-heads would give employment for years to as many as 500 men on this Field alone.

I think that by going 3 miles further up the river you could, by raising the water 100 feet above the river-level, get a supply sufficient for six ground sluice-heads.

If

If the Government would give special grants to water companies of water-rights, and of large areas of ground combined, it would work well.

EDWIN P. SIMS.
SAMUEL MOSS.

Mr. E. P. Sims,
continued.
29 Aug., 1870.

Examination of Mr. Patrick James Galway :—

I have been for the last eighteen or nineteen years engaged in mining operations in Victoria, Araluen Major's Creek, and Little River. I was member of the local Court from Little River to Major's Creek; and was a member of the Appeal Court for Braidwood and Araluen, while it was in existence—from 1861 to 1866.

Mr. P. Galway.
29 Aug., 1870.

The present means of deciding disputes, or rather the absence of any means for getting them decided, is our great grievance; but for that we think that with a few trifling amendments in the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations they would work well. The Act of 1861 was certainly a much better Act than the present.

Principal
grievance of the
miners.

I don't approve of local elective Boards for passing regulations; they would only be actuated by personal and interested motives and local influence. The Minister of Mines in Sydney would be the best person. There are no faults to be found with the present regulations, except in a few unimportant particulars. It is the Act with which we find fault;—that part of it which provides for unpaid Magistrates hearing and deciding disputes.

I have no objection to leases in any ground that is not capable of being worked efficiently by private individuals. I have been requested particularly to urge upon the Commission the necessity for the appointment of some competent local jurisdiction to decide disputes summarily and on the spot; and also for a Court of Appeal to decide all appeals as quick as possible. The old Court of Appeal, I think, worked well, and should be re-introduced. Also, that there should be facility for obtaining miners' rights and registering; we have to go to Braidwood for both such purposes.

P. J. GALWAY.

BRAIDWOOD, TUESDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1870.

The examination of William Edward Larmer, Esq. :—

I am a licensed surveyor, stationed in the Braidwood District. I am aware that in or about the year 1859 Mr. Surveyor Rowland took levels from the township of Elrington, or of Major's Creek, to a point on the Shoalhaven River, at Oranmier, about 10 miles in nearly a direct line (the line taken for obtaining the flying levels). Elrington is not on the river, and the line of race-contour would be much more than 10 miles. He found the level at Oranmier the same as a bench mark below the Roman Catholic Chapel at Elrington. He also found that the fall in the river, for several miles below Oranmier, averaged 9 feet in the mile.

W. E. Larmer,
Esq.
30 Aug., 1870.

From my own local knowledge, I am of opinion that the country is practicable for making races, but the adequacy of the water-supply is another question. The country is not very broken, except above Oranmier. At Stony Creek, a place about 15 miles from Major's Creek, there would be a sufficient supply of water for a large race, 6 feet wide x 18 inches in depth, and this would not take it all, except just at the source. There are long reaches in the river, and a strong undercurrent, so that the supply would not be cut off from those below. At Stony Creek you could not apply the water to race purposes without a lift by machinery. At Stony Creek the water is a height of about 50 feet above Oranmier and Elrington. The contour of a race from Stony Creek to Elrington would be from 30 to 35 miles. The necessary fall in such a race would be at least 13 feet to the mile. Therefore, taking the distance at 35 miles, you would want the water at Stony Creek at an elevation of 455 feet above Major's Creek. So that you would require a lift of 405 feet at Stony Creek. In Mr. Rowland's estimate, as to the survey and the practicability of bringing a race to Major's Creek, he estimated the necessary fall in the race at only 4 feet to the mile. I don't know of any locality in the district where you could, by dams or reservoirs, obtain any supply adequate to the requirements of any race that would be beneficial for gold-working.

W. E. LARMER.

To the Members of the Gold Fields Commission,—

Jacqua, Nerrimunga Gold Fields,
28 August, 1870.

Gentlemen,

In answer to your circular, regarding the "Gold Fields Enquiry Commission," the miners of Nerrimunga Gold Fields beg to forward the enclosed suggestions which were arrived at by a Committee of eleven miners, chosen by the residents of these Fields.

I have, &c.,
C. A. MARSLAND,
Chairman of Committee.

Proposition No. 1.—That the majority of the present rules and regulations are unsuitable to the Nerrimunga Gold Fields.

Proposition No. 2.—That a Minister for Mines be appointed.

Proposition No. 3.—That the framing of by-laws be left to a local Board.

Proposition No. 4.—That all revenues be collected by Commissioner,—mining disputes be settled by him; and, if necessary, by Assessors, on application of either disputant; and that the Court of Appeal shall be constituted by a Chairman of mining experience, appointed by Government conjointly with two (2) local miners elected by ballot.

Proposition No. 5.—Uniform registration without fee, and no ground to be jumpable without having been abandoned for three clear working days.

Proposition No. 6.—That all leasing of *maiden* ground be entirely abolished, and that no lease of *abandoned* ground be granted over an area of ten (10) acres.

Proposition

Proposition No. 7.—That as regards areas of claims, viz.:—*New Alluvial*, where the claim does not exceed sixty (60) feet sinking, the prospecting area shall be (250) two hundred and fifty yards in length by (200) two hundred yards in width maximum, that is, (7) seven miles distance from any claim then producing payable gold, and in like proportion to a distance of half-a-mile. On a declared lead or run of gold be for,—

One man,	80 feet in length, by	80 feet.
Two men,	100 "	100 "
Three men,	140 "	140 "
Four men,	180 "	180 "

For all *old workings*, double that amount.

For *river-frontage*, as per regulation, section 5 of 17th February, 1870.—*Creek frontage* 60 feet by 60 feet.

Quartz-prospecting.—

80 feet on line of reef by 200 yards per man.

On declared lead, 40 feet x

One man to hold two men's ground until after the first crushing.

Sluicing.—As per alluvial.

Proposition No. 8.—That a water-right be determined by priority of application; that tenure of such water-right to be secured by lease conditionally; that *all* surplus water shall be sublet at an appraised rent. The head of water to be assessed by the local Board, and be measured at the head of the sluice-box; and that the Government be induced to offer every facility to capitalists to embark capital for the benefit of any mining locality.

Proposition No. 9.—That a copy of these suggestions be forwarded to the "Travelling Gold Fields Enquiry Commission."

C. A. MARSLAND,

Chairman.

GUNDAGAI, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Received two deputations—one from Kimo, and the other from Long Flat, some 3 miles from Kimo.

The examination of Mr. William John Moore:—

Mr. W. J. Moore,

17 Sept., 1870.

For the last seventeen years I have been engaged in mining operations—for eight years in Victoria, one year in New Zealand, and since then in New South Wales (Lambing Flat and the Adelong District). I have been requested by the miners of the Kimo and Long Flat Diggings to submit, for the consideration of the Commission, the answers contained in the document which I hand in.

The document was as follows:—

"Kimo, 17 September, 1870.

OPINIONS of the Kimo gold-miners upon questions submitted to them by the Gold Fields Inquiry Commission:—

Question 1: Unsuitable.

Question 2: Unnecessary.

Question 3: As all Gold Fields vary so much in the peculiar distribution of gold and other circumstances, the framing of regulations for their management should be left to local elective Boards.

Question 4: By the appointment of Assessors through such local elective Boards and a Justice of the Peace.

2nd part: By the present system, but we urge a reduction in price of miners' rights to the level of the Victorian Colony.

3rd part: Through Assessors and Justice as above, making their decisions final and without appeal.

Question 5: Jumping must be only understood as the act of one miner properly securing for himself that which another by neglect has forfeited his claim to. Weakening of this power would only tend to make those in possession of the ground more indifferent and less capable of developing a gold-field. A system of uniform registration to be enforced; the posting of names and number of miners' right upon all claims.

Question 6: Contains matter that can best be dealt with by local elective Boards.

Question 7: Contains matter that can best be dealt with by local elective Boards.

Question 8: The first two paragraphs can be dealt with as above; and we further consider that, as gold-mining is an exhaustive industry, and these Gold Fields requiring an efficient water-supply are the sooner exhausted, that no particular inducement should be held out to parties as therein stated. The nature, value, and extent of the Gold Field should be sufficient to satisfy the enterprise or otherwise.

Question 9: That the aim of all legislation upon mining affairs should be to bring such industry as near as possible under the administration of the same laws that regulate all other branches of labour. That this can best be effected by such local elective Boards and the Magistrates of the district. Having followed mining previous to the formation of local Courts, we have had the opportunity of observing the satisfactory working of the same, both in this and the Colony of Victoria, and we are of opinion that the Executive Government are unable to give the satisfaction that would be obtained by the establishment of local elective Boards.

And we urge the necessity of the same upon the Government."

Mr. Moore's evidence resumed:—

There is one thing that I would desire to particularly urge upon the Commission, viz., that, owing to the narrow limits within which the proclaimed Gold Fields are restricted under the present system, there is great danger of the public auriferous lands of the Colony being taken up by the private free selector. We think that the whole of the Colony should be proclaimed as a Gold Field; and I say this with no desire to restrain free selection, except that there should be some guarantee, provided that auriferous lands are not selected unless in accordance with some such provision as to selection which exists at present for land within already proclaimed Gold Fields.

Abuse of selection clauses of Land Act.

We have not known any instance where upon its being rumoured that particular localities were auriferous, the land was selected, but it might be done; and only the other day when there was a rush at Coolac, some 12 miles from here, parties threatened to free select. The anticipations of the place being payably auriferous were not realized, and then the parties did not select. This tends to show that the selections were contemplated, not for purposes of agriculture but to secure a small private Gold Field. The Kimo and Long Flat Diggings are not within the limits of any proclaimed Gold Field; and in consequence of this, although there are about 140 residents there, we are shut out from any benefit under the Gold Fields improvement clause of the Land Act. There seems to be great difficulty in getting land proclaimed as a Gold Field. Here, at intervals of some 10 to 20 miles, the whole district for 60 or 70 miles around is populated with gold-miners, and there are at least 200 horse-power of machinery employed, and yet none of these places is within a proclaimed Gold Field. Junee, Eurongilly, Morris's, Sebastopol, Long Flat, and Kimo, are none of them within proclaimed Gold Fields. I don't think that the proclaiming of any of these places as a Gold Field would injure the squatter or farmer, or any interest in the Colony. Commonages too should be readily granted on all places where gold-mining is carried on.

Evils of delay in proclaiming Gold Fields.

Present unsatisfactory mode of getting disputes settled.

Our disputes are settled by Mr. Rose in the Court House here. He never visits the locality, and of course in cases of dispute he decides without a view of the place in dispute. The

The decisions thus obtained are not generally satisfactory. Assessors should always assist in the settlement of disputes; indeed, I think, that there is in the majority of cases no necessity for Magistrates, paid or unpaid. Assessors should act as arbitrators. These should be appointed for a certain time, say a year,—appointed by the local Board, and paid by the parties who required their services. I do not approve of the appointment by the Government of paid officials, whether Commissioners or Wardens, to settle mining disputes. The Commissioners have not possessed, and don't possess, the confidence of the miners. The Commissioners know nothing at all of mining, and there is no sympathy between the miners and the Commissioners.

Mr. W. J. Moore,
continued.
17 Sept., 1870.

In Victoria the Commissioners or Wardens have given satisfaction; but they have had a superior class of officials there,—men who practically understood mining. I think that the Government here, if they would pay sufficiently large salaries, might secure the services of men equally competent with those in Victoria, but I don't think the country should go to this expense. We can do with arbitration by Assessors, and whatever money the country can spare for the Gold Fields should be given as rewards for prospecting.

I have heard the Victorian areas read out to us by one of the members of the Commission, and, notwithstanding that, I prefer the smaller areas of the New South Wales system, for the reason that I think the small claims are worked more thoroughly and efficiently than where the claims are large. The prospecting claims on reefs I would increase, giving 100 feet per man, instead of as now 60 feet. I think the present prospecting alluvial claims are too large. I would reward the prospectors by money rewards in preference to large areas. I would have no limit to the number of men who might be allowed to take up claims jointly. Let the claims be granted at so much per man, not so much per four men or six men, or any other number.

Areas.
Reason for small claims.

WILLIAM JOHN MOORE.

Robert Elliott and Michael Morgan, miners, at Kimo:—

We have been mining for the last fourteen years in Victoria and New South Wales. We have heard Mr. Moore's evidence read, and we agree with him upon every point.

R. Elliott & M. Morgan.
17 Sept., 1870.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.
MICHAEL MORGAN.

The examination of Mr. Patrick Currie:—

I have been for the last thirteen years engaged in mining,—in Victoria for seven years, and in this district and Lambing Flat for the last six years. I am one of the deputation from Long Flat and Kimo, and in the main I agree with the views expressed by Mr. Moore. I agree with Mr. Moore as to the necessity for general registration, and also with him, though he has not stated it, in the opinion that the registration fee at present is too high;—it should be, say 1s. instead of 2s. 6d. I would allow leases at a maximum area of 20 acres; in all ground other than new alluvial £1 an acre would be rent enough. The conditions as to labour or money expenditure might be left to the Mining Board, or the Executive, as the case might be; but there should only be such requirements or obligations put upon them as would secure the *bonâ fide* working of the mine with reasonable expedition. Wasteful expenditure of money or labour should never be required. The export duty on gold should be repealed. It is a class tax. Again, the Government should be responsible as common carriers for the gold they carry by escort and charge for. The escort fee is not too large at 4d. an ounce. 8d. was too high.

Mr. P. Currie.
17 Sept., 1870.

Leases.
True principle upon which conditions in leases should rest.

I think with Mr. Moore that the Victorian areas would be too large altogether for any of the New South Wales Gold Fields; with the exception perhaps of the river or creek claims, where the difficulties of working may be so very great. I believe, judging from what I have heard, that to the individual miner in Victoria their system of large areas has not given general satisfaction, because the land has been taken up by companies, and there is no room for anybody but shareholders in those companies. In all other points I agree with Mr. Moore.

PATRICK CURRIE.

Adjourned at 5 p.m.

GUNDAGAI, MONDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

The examination of Alfred Cyrus Spencer Rose, Esq.:—

I am Police Magistrate at Gundagai. I have held that office for the last eleven years. Between 1861 and 1865 I acted as Gold Commissioner for Gundagai and Eurongilly. Now, by virtue of my office, I am, under the Regulations of September, 1869, a Gold Commissioner. I have had considerable opportunity of observing the practical working of the Gold Fields Act and Regulations; and I certainly think they are susceptible of great improvement.

A. Rose, Esq.
19 Sept., 1870.

In the first place, whether you have a Minister for Mines or not, I have long thought and still think that you must have a permanent Secretary for Mines; some head departmental official, whose exclusive duty it would be to attend to the whole management of the Gold Fields. There is at present no one at head quarters who seems versed in, or to have a competent knowledge of, the system,—what is going on, and what are the requirements of the miners. To such an officer too might beneficially be entrusted the duty of revising new regulations as from time to time issued. Of course the appointment of a separate and distinct department, with a responsible Minister at its head, would tend to a more thoroughly efficient management, but there may be difficulties on the score of expense to such an arrangement. But the appointment of such a man here as Mr. Brough Smith in Victoria would be most beneficial, and is in my opinion absolutely necessary.

Separate Department of Mines.

Question: To whom or to what body should, in your opinion, the duty of framing regulations be entrusted?

Answer: I have not given sufficient attention to this branch of the subject to justify me in making any decided suggestions, but I certainly do not think the duty should be entrusted to one man alone, nor to the

The framing of regulations.

A. Rose, Esq.
continued.
19 Sept., 1870.

the three Gold Commissioners who have made repeated failures. I am disposed to think that there should be one general set of regulations applicable to the whole of the Gold Fields, leaving some minor local matters to local elective bodies. The Minister, in conjunction with the Secretary, would be the best person to have the power and duty of framing the general code of regulations.

He would be able to obtain the best and most authoritative information as to what was really required; let him choose his own instruments or agents to assist him. If you leave it to the diggers to elect men to frame regulations, you would frequently have ignorant pushing and incompetent men elected. Certainly the Minister himself might be such a man, but he would be directly responsible, which elected Members of Boards would not be. The members for the Gold Fields might be able to assist and bring pressure to bear upon the Minister. They with others could inform the Minister as to the requirements of the miners.

Question: Do you know whether the Mining Boards in Victoria have given satisfaction?

Answer: I do not know; I can only speak from hearsay, and that is against them, on the ground of their members being subject to undue local influences.

I never heard anything either in favour of or opposed to the present code or codes of regulations in Victoria.

Question: You have said that the general code of regulations should be framed, not by elective local bodies, but that such bodies should be empowered to make by-laws for smaller matters. May I ask what you mean by smaller matters?

Answer: Such as those contemplated by regulations 20 and 21 of September, 1869; and in addition to that such questions as to regulating the right of user of water; the different quantities to be allowed according to the different physical peculiarities of different localities. I do not think it at all advisable that the Commissioner should have the sole and undivided responsibility of framing even these smaller regulations, as is directed by regulations 20 and 21.

Question: Do you see any absolute necessity for different sets of regulations or by-laws,—for they really are the same thing,—for different Fields?

Answer: I think on one Gold Field you could allow much more water than on another. I think you must not have too great a subdivision of water-rights; but either by local by-laws, or by different regulations, framed by the Minister, applicable to different districts, I think you must have different regulations for different localities.

Question: Have you had the opportunity of consulting and comparing the different codes of the Mining Boards of Victoria to see whether they might not all be consolidated into one general code?

Answer: No, I have no acquaintance whatever with the code in force in Victoria.

Question: Do you know that the Commission appointed in 1862 in Victoria reported in favour of one set for the whole Colony; and that the consolidation of the different codes into one code is now advocated even by some of the Boards themselves?

Answer: No, I do not; but I have already said that I would not have elective bodies to frame the general regulations.

Question: Did I understand you to say that even these local by-laws should be subject to the approval of the Minister for Mines, *i.e.*, that the Minister for Mines should have a veto upon them?

Answer: No, not a power of veto; but merely that they should be certified to be not contrary to law.

Question: Are you aware that notwithstanding the last Gold Fields Commission of Victoria reported against the establishment of Mining Boards, the Parliament of the day enacted in the Mining Statute now in operation that Mining Boards should exist?

Answer: I am totally unacquainted with both the report and the statute; I believe that I heard so. I was talking some time ago to two gentlemen from Ballarat—men of experience and intelligence—who are managers of Mining Companies in Victoria, and they were speaking against the Mining Boards, telling me they were unpopular.

Question: Are you aware that the Government of Victoria was desirous of carrying out the Report of the Commission of 1862-3, but that they were deterred by the strong political influence acquired by the Mining Boards?

Answer: I am not aware whether that is so or not. I am not aware from my own personal knowledge as to whether in other parts of the Colony the staff of Gold Commissioners is adequate to the requirements of the gold-mining population. I cannot indeed speak of the other parts of the Southern Gold District, but only of those parts of the district over which I as Police Magistrate have supervision,—that is, the Police District of Gundagai, including Adelong (Upper, Middle, and Lower), and that part of the Police District of Albury, which is included in the country round about Tumberumba. The Gold Diggings within my district are Eurongilly, Kimo, Long Fat, Coolac, the three Adelongs, and Tumberumba.

I am the nearest Commissioner to Tumut—Broken Cart Creek. I am now doing the duty of Gold Commissioner to those places.

In September, 1869, by the regulations then issued I became *ex officio* Gold Commissioner. Since then I have visited all these Gold Fields, except Eurongilly, in my capacity as Commissioner, and entertained and decided disputes frequently at Adelong, Tumberumba, and Tumut. There arose some departmental difficulty as to the payment of my travelling expenses,—the Colonial Secretary's Office contending that I went as Gold Commissioner, and therefore that the Lands Department should be charged with the expenses; the Lands Office, on the other hand, contending that I went as Police Magistrate, and that therefore the Colonial Secretary's Department should be charged. In point of fact, I was required in both capacities—went in both and acted in both. Between the two stools I so far came to the ground that I did not get my travelling expenses until the beginning of the present month. At the end of April, or the beginning of May, I received instructions to discontinue visiting Tumut, Tumberumba, and Adelong, as Police Magistrate. I have never been to those places since. This morning (September 19th) I have received instructions to visit Adelong and Tumberumba. The decision of disputes has been left during that time to the unpaid Magistrates. I don't hesitate to say, that one competent man could with perfect ease discharge the duties of Gold Commissioner and Police Magistrate for these places; but it must be only by systematic arrangement, and having fixed times for visiting the different localities. He should reside at either Gundagai or Adelong, and visit the different places periodically. Of course, in case of emergency, he could make special visits. I should recommend the system as now explained to me as being

Question of
sufficiency of
present staff of
Commissioners.

Recommends
Victorian system
of adjudication.

being that existing in Victoria,—the settlement of all disputes in open Court, with a regular course of procedure by summons and hearing. I do not approve of the hearing of cases on the ground, and then and there deciding, as such a course of adjudicating would lead to all sorts of miscarriages of justice. With the noise and shouting and swearing that goes on around an open-air hearing, it would be to me utterly impossible to keep my head clear; nor do I think any person could satisfactorily adjudicate under such circumstances. I do not think that in a large population of course it is necessary to have a view of the *locus in quo*, anymore than in the ordinary run of cases tried in the Civil Courts is it necessary for the jury to have a view. Of course there may be cases where a view is necessary; but if you have a regular mode of proceeding—witnesses taken one by one, and so on—the cases where you require a view are only exceptional. If a Commissioner were obliged to go to the ground whenever called upon he would be never left alone; on all trumpery cases he would be called to the ground. And so long as you give reasonable facilities to disputants to have their cases heard, that is all that you need.

A. Rose, Esq.,
continued.
19 Sept., 1870.

I admit that there is some expense in dragging witnesses to the Court; but that can be kept in check effectually by making the party in the wrong pay the costs. And a power to award costs in all cases should certainly be given to the adjudicating Court—the absence of any such power acts most injuriously against people who are in the right.

I certainly think, that in order to the satisfactory settlement of disputes, you must have in the person who is to decide them a considerable practical acquaintance with mining. I do not think that the system of empowering or requiring unpaid Magistrates to entertain and decide mining disputes works satisfactorily. I speak from my own personal experience, and the opinions I have heard expressed by the miners generally. I would rather not enter more specifically into the reasons influencing me in expressing this opinion.

Disapproves of the entrusting the settlement of mining disputes to unpaid Justices.

Question: What do you think is the best tribunal of first instance for deciding mining disputes?

Answer: A Police Magistrate or Commissioner, provided that, as I said before, he had a practical acquaintance with mining matters, with or without Assessors, at the opinion of the litigants. But I think that the Police Magistrate, or Commissioner himself, might have the power of calling in the assistance of Assessors, even though neither litigant desired it. This Court should have power to award costs, to be paid by the losing party.

Question: Would you allow any appeal from the decisions of such a Court?

Appeal.

Answer: Yes.

Question: How should the Court of Appeal be constituted?

Answer: I don't think the old Court of Appeal under the Act of 1861 worked satisfactorily. At least so I have heard. I think that unless you had a special Court of Appeal appointed, the District Court would be a very good Court of Appeal. The Court sits at Gundagai, and other places easily accessible for the Gold Fields.

Question: Would you allow appeals in every case, without reference to the value of the property at stake?

Answer: No, certainly not; but I would not like to fix the amount.

Question: Would you allow the appeal on questions of fact as well as on questions of law?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Would you then have a jury in the constitution of Courts of Appeal in questions of fact?

Answer: Yes, at the option of either party, or at the wish of the Judge.

Question: Would you have the jury taken from the general body of jurors, or would you make some special mining jury, such, for instance, as one upon which only holders of miners' rights could sit?

Answer: I should prefer having a jury of miners, provided you could secure independent men; and I don't think such a jury of miners could be got in this district; on a very large Gold District you might have it.

I disapprove of the Court of Appeal being in any way, however remotely, subject to the local influences. Against this, more than anything else, you must guard, if you want to have a satisfactory Appellate Court.

The jury should be of four—twelve empanelled, and each party having a right to strike four out. Adelong would be the best place in this district to get a good sprinkling of miners on the jury.

Question: Have you considered whether in the event of mining operations being generally carried on on a much larger scale than exists here now, but which generally exists in Victoria, it would not be desirable to have one Supreme Court of Appeal only, as in Victoria, to preserve uniformity of ruling in mining questions?

Answer: I have not considered that part of the question; but I think that if you had thoroughly good Courts of first instance you would not have many appeals.

I think that universal registration is not desirable, having regard to the present ordinary block-claims. It would, if the existing system were continued, involve too much trouble and expense. The fees on registration are, in my opinion, too large; instead of 2s. 6d., I think 6d. or 1s. would be quite enough.

Registration.

Question: I will now read to you the different areas allowed in Victoria on the different kinds of Gold Fields. [Read.] Now, contrasting these extensive areas with the limited areas allowed in this Colony, do you think the system upon this point is better in Victoria than here?

Answer: Certainly I do. There can be no question that the areas here have been far too limited; it is the universal complaint of the mining population that the areas are too small. Perhaps the Victorian Boards may have gone too far in the opposite direction, but a large and liberal system, such as that in Victoria, would be decidedly an improvement upon our cramped and illiberal system.

Recommends large areas.

Question: Then, supposing such an improved system to be in operation,—do you, or do you not, think that it would be well to have uniform compulsory survey and registration?

Answer: Then mining would assume a different aspect altogether from what it wears now; and in such a case I don't think it admits of question, that you should have some such plan as uniform survey and registration, at the cost of the claimholder. It certainly must be well worth the while of a man who gets such a claim to pay the small survey and registration fees; and it would prevent disputes, and would secure tenure; but if you attempt to introduce a system of such large areas, you will meet with very strong opposition from a great number of those who have been mining under our system, and who would cry out against monopoly.

Advantages of survey and registration.

Question: With regard to "jumping," do you think the Victorian system of not allowing any claim to be jumped,

A. Rose, Esq.,
continued.
19 Sept., 1870.

jumped, or considered forfeited until after the official has declared the claim to be forfeited, would be an improvement upon the system of "jumping" which exists here?

Answer: I do not think it would be fair to a man to compel him to come to Court in a case where one man, not having a miner's right, has taken up ground, and another having a miner's right has taken it from him.

"Jumping."

Question: That is not a case of "jumping." The case of jumping is, where a claim has been properly taken up, and held by a holder of a miner's right, and then afterwards, where by some oversight there may arise a question as to whether the claim was not to be considered abandoned and liable to forfeiture;—do you in such a case think that any person other than the former holder might take possession of such a claim, without calling in the authorities to decide the question?

Answer: No, I should say not; because it would probably lead to a breach of the peace, and it would be a case of a man allowed to be judge in his own case. But again, where ground had been abandoned absolutely, say for a week by the former holder, I don't think it would be fair to call upon any man who wanted to take possession of that ground to go to Court and wait until it had been officially declared to be forfeited.

Question: Then you do not approve of the plan whereby, when ground has been in possession of a rightful holder, the decision of a Warden or official that the ground is abandoned is a necessary condition precedent to the ground being taken up by somebody else.

Answer: Yes, I do approve of that plan. I do think that the present law allows what you call jumping, but I think that such a law should not be suffered to continue. I think, that under the present law there are many cases in which, owing perhaps to some little omission on the part of the holder, the holder's tenure is imperilled. I think that such a state of things is wrong;—that absolute forfeiture in such cases is too severe a punishment; it would seem like taking away a publican's license because on a certain night he may not have lighted his lamp.

Question: Do you think that a fine would be the more appropriate penalty?

Answer: Yes, for some trifling offences; but for some cases you must have, I think, something more definite than a fine merely at the discretion of the Commissioner. The law should define what offences exposed to forfeiture.

Question: Do you think that forfeiture should in any case be imposed as the penalty, bearing in mind that forfeiture operates so unequally, sometimes involving the loss of a claim worth £5,000, and at others the loss of a claim worth only £5 or £10?

Answer: After repeated convictions within a limited time for wilful non-compliance with the regulations, I think it would be well to authorize a forfeiture. I don't mean a non-compliance with any of the regulations but with some of the more important of them, especially such as the neglect to work his claim continuously.

Question: Do I understand you to say that there are some cases which occur on Gold Fields in which a man should be able to take possession of a claim once held without its being declared forfeited by the Commissioner?

Answer: In such cases as where the ground has in the first instance been taken up by a man holding no miner's right, and not holding one at the time of the subsequent taking, and also where the ground has been clearly abandoned;—in these cases I think that another man should be able to take possession of a claim once held without its being declared forfeited by the Commissioner.

Question: But you must understand that in a case where the first holder has had no miner's right there can be no question of jumping. Ground taken up, or held without the holder ever having had a miner's right, is as though it was never taken up; but in the case where it is questionable whether the first holder has a miner's right or not, who should decide then?

Answer: The incoming party in such a case; and in all cases where it is a matter of dispute, should have to be the complainant before the Commissioner, and the party previously in possession the defendant; and the onus of proof upon the complainant.

Question: Then you admit the better plan in all cases where it is a matter of dispute or resistance, or opposition, is to consider the previous holder as *prima facie* in the right, and therefore to compel the incoming party to prove that he is in the wrong?

Answer: I do not as a general rule, but I think that there are so many exceptions that I should hesitate if I were called upon to frame a regulation upon the matter.

I wish to suggest, that in any future regulations provision should be made for securing to miners outside the protection area the ground according to priority of occupation. At present it seems vague, and the practice of Commissioners is very different. It is also a serious question I think whether there should not be some grace allowed to miners in the time of renewing the miners' rights.

A. C. S. ROSE,
Police Magistrate.

The witness withdrew at 4.5 p.m.

The examination of Mr. John Isaac:—

Mr. J. Isaac.
19 Sept., 1870.

I have been engaged in mining operations for about four years in this district; and I am now interested in mining pursuits. I have been twelve years a resident in this district, and during all that time I have been more or less closely concerned in mining operations.

Abuse of free
selection on
auriferous tracks

What I particularly wish to bring under the notice of the Commission is, the great abuse of the free selection system which is constantly taking place here. Every week there are quantities of land taken up under conditional purchase; and there is good reason to believe that the land is auriferous and probably not taken up for agricultural purposes. These lands here are not proclaimed Gold Fields, and thus are open to free selection under the Crown Lands Alienation Act. In a very short time all alluvial-mining must be at an end here unless it be on the private fields of the free selectors. This conflict between the free selection clauses of the Lands Act and the mining interest should certainly be stopped. All Eurongilly has been free selected, and that was one of the most promising Gold Fields in the district. Some of its quartz-veins have given as much as 42 ozs. to the ton. Long Flat, the arms of Nangus Creek, Jones' Creek,

Creek, and many other places which are auriferous, are now taken up. I am not aware that any efforts have been made to get these places proclaimed as Gold Fields, but they certainly ought to have been so proclaimed. Indeed, I think that the whole Crown Lands of the Colony should be proclaimed as a Gold Field. I cannot see that such proclamations could interfere with the rights of any other people, and the mining interest requires this protection. Again, owing to the absence of such proclamations, the miners working on such Crown Lands are shut out from the benefit of the Gold Fields improvement clauses of the Land Act. Thus the miners have no means of securing a homestead for themselves or families. These homestead or improvement clauses have operated most beneficially on the Gold Fields in making the miners settled inhabitants. I myself think that the present provisions for the administration of justice on the Gold Fields are quite adequate to the present requirements. The Police Magistrates, assisted by the unpaid Magistrates, are sufficiently numerous and competent for the purpose.

Mr. J. Isaac,
continued.
19 Sept., 1870.

JOHN ISAAC.

The witness withdrew.

Commission adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

ADELONG, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

The examination of Mr. Daniel Stockdale M'Kay:—

I reside at Tumberumba. I am now and for the last twenty-one years have been engaged in mining operations. In California from 13 June, 1849, to April, 1851, and in Victoria for several years, and since then in New South Wales,—principally in the Braidwood and Adelong districts. I was also for about four months, in the end of 1857 and beginning of 1858, in New Zealand at Nelson Gold Fields. I am well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations. I think that the Act and Regulations are susceptible of great improvement. They are not sufficiently comprehensive in their general principles, and the details are not sufficiently explicit. Again, insufficient as they are, there is no adequate provision made for their effective administration.

Mr. D. S. M'Kay,
21 Sept., 1870.

As to the desirability of establishing a separate and distinct Department of Mines, I have given this part of the subject considerable thought, but I have not been able to arrive at any very definite conclusion as to the desirability of appointing an entirely separate department with a Minister at its head; but I think unquestionably that there should be an Under Secretary for Mines. There should in my opinion be some centralization of the departmental management of the mining interest.

Department of
Mines.

From what I know of the general management in Sydney of mining matters, I think there is a want of proper information upon the subject in the Lands Office.

Question: Can you give any instance?

Answer: No particular instance, except that the regulations are constantly being changed, and this does a great deal of harm.

Question: Do you find that there are great delays in getting matters attended to?

Answer: I have never made any application to Sydney on any mining matter, and therefore I am not able to say whether or not there is much delay.

Question: Did your stay in Victoria cover any part of the time since the establishment of the Department of Mines in that Colony?

Answer: No, I left there in 1854.

I think the regulations should emanate from the office,—the department in Sydney. But care should be taken to appoint men as Commissioners who had a practical acquaintance with mining. If you had such a staff of Government officials capable of giving advice and information to the department, I certainly think that regulations issuing from such a source would be far better than any coming from elective bodies, whether local or one central body. I am aware of the system at present existing in Victoria, and speaking, not from my own personal experience but from having heard the matter often talked of, and from having habitually read the Melbourne papers, and particularly the "Age," I do not think the practical working of the Mining Boards of that Colony has been or is satisfactory.

The framing of
regulations.

Question: What are your objections to elective bodies?

Answer: It is too often the case that cliques on the Gold Fields elect men to suit one particular party, and that these bodies so elected are not impartial. This is the sum of my objections.

Objections to
local elective
bodies.

Question: Do you think that the best men are elected?

Answer: As a rule I do not think so. I prefer the Government officials and the department because they would be wholly impartial, removed from and unswayed by local influences, and having no personal object to serve. The elective or local system, in so far as it has ever obtained here in this Colony, has not worked satisfactorily.

Question: Are you aware that the Burrangong local Court, that was in existence for some four years, framed a code of regulations which gave general satisfaction to the mining population at Burrangong?

Answer: I am not aware of that; but I know that though there were local Courts both in this district and at Kiandra, and though they both tried their hands at legislation, they gave the reverse of satisfaction.

Question: Do you know whether the Adelong local Court ever framed regulations that came into operation?

Answer: I do not know whether they came into operation or not, but I know that they tried to frame regulations, and that such attempts were perfect failures. I know that the local Court of this district, so long as it lasted, was the perfect laughing-stock of the mining community.

I have already stated that no adequate provision is made for the effective administration of the present Act and regulations, insufficient as these laws themselves are. In the first place, the Police Magistrates in this district live too far away from the Gold Fields—they are not accessible; and indeed when they do adjudicate it is a mere haphazard whether they are right or wrong, for they are totally unacquainted with the subject.

Utter inade-
quacy of present
staff of
Commissioners.

I think the questions arising for settlement upon mining are of such a peculiar nature that it is absolutely necessary that the person called upon to adjudicate should have some practical knowledge of the subject. It takes more than a person of ordinary intelligence and care in adjudicating satisfactorily. Sometimes the unpaid Magistrates—I speak particularly of the unpaid Magistrates residing here—are better

Mr. D. S. M'Kay, better acquainted with the subject than Police Magistrates, and therefore they are more competent to adjudicate; but for many reasons the unpaid Magistrates should not be required or empowered to adjudicate in mining matters.

continued.
21 Sept., 1870.

Question: Would you state a few of those reasons?

Answer: Their want of technical knowledge, and their own manifest unwillingness to undertake such duties, because of their feeling that they are not competent to discharge them satisfactorily.

Question: You do not think that the objection to their adjudicating exists from their possibly being themselves interested in mining operations, or in storekeeping on the Gold Fields?

Answer: No, I do not think that those circumstances form any objection.

Question: What provision then do you think should be made for the administration on the Gold Fields, of the laws?

Answer: Appoint practical men as Commissioners, at a low salary;—make them responsible, by fine or loss of office, for any errors they may commit. One such Commissioner for each Police District, wherever there are a certain number of miners' rights issued. They should settle all disputes in the first instance, and I think it would be better to have no Assessors at all. You might have different classes of Commissioners, each Commissioner independent of the others, but with a salary varying in proportion to the work. As to Assessors, I would only leave it to the option of the Commissioner to call them in or not. I would not allow either party to force Assessors upon the Commissioner. If you allow the parties to have Assessors the Commissioner throws the responsibility on them; whereas, if he himself appoints them, he must be responsible for their errors.

Appeal.

In all cases I would allow an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner. Up to £50 the Court of Petty Sessions should be the Court of Appeal; above £50 I would allow the appellant the option of appealing either to the Petty Sessions or the District Court,—the value of the property at stake to be decided by the Commissioner upon evidence on oath.

Question: Would you make it incumbent upon the Commissioner to follow no other pursuit?

Answer: No, I would not even object to his being personally engaged in mining operations; indeed, I think it would be a very good thing that he should be so engaged, as it would ensure his being practically acquainted with the subject.

Question: With regard to the collection of the revenue, do you think that under the present system the revenue is efficiently collected?

Answer: No, I do not. I believe that the officers entrusted with that duty do all they can reasonably be expected of them; but there is not adequate provision made to secure the taking out of miners' rights.

Question: What improved provision do you suggest?

Answer: I would leave it as it is, because now when it is to a man's interest to take out a miner's right he always does so. Mining is a very unremunerative pursuit, and for that reason I would not be severe. I do not think that unless a miner is tolerably successful he should be called upon to pay any fee for a miner's right.

Areas.
Recommends
large claims.

I have heard the areas allowed in Victoria on the various Fields read to me by a Member of the Commission, and, as a general principle, I think that a large and liberal system of that kind would be a great improvement upon the system which has obtained and now obtains here. But I would simplify those regulations by making the size of the claims more uniform on the various Fields. I have no doubt that the great curse which has always borne down the mining interest in this Colony is the small size of the claims, and the miners being kept incessantly on the move as they have been here.

I think further, that there should be no limit to the number of the men who should be allowed to take up their claims together. Let parties be as large as they like; the miners themselves are the best judges of how many can effectually combine. Throughout the Colony, and notably in this district, the imposition of such a limit has caused the wasteful expenditure of many thousands of pounds. For instance, in the sinking of the number of shafts that have been needlessly sunk along the line of reef, whereas had there been no such limit, one shaft would have done for half-a-dozen; and when you remember that sinking these shafts involves an expense of from £4 to £7 a foot, it is easy to be seen how soon a few thousand pounds are thrown away. The sinkings go sometimes as deep as 270 feet.

Question: Do you know any supposed advantage from the system of limiting the numbers of men in a party?

Answer: I have often tried to conceive some possible reason, and I have never been able to do so, unless indeed it has been thought politic to keep the miners poor. All the miners have considered it absurd, but they have submitted to it, because it was the law.

Question: What extent of ground would you give per man on new quartz-reefs?

Answer: As a general rule, 30 feet per man along the line of reef.

If you give no limit to the number of men who join, then if ten or twenty men join you will find that 300 or 600 feet will be a good-sized claim. I would impose no labor conditions at all; only require the employment of a sufficient number of men to open the mine.

Question: Are you aware that at Kiandra the local Court gave very large claims on rivers and creeks by their regulations of 1862?

Answer: I hear those regulations read; they are liberal, but not sufficiently liberal. They propose to give 25 yards x 100 yards—equal to about half an acre—for alluvial sluicing-claims. I would give an acre. These remarks apply to old Gold Fields. On new rushes I would give smaller claims. By a new rush I mean a Field not opened up for more than from 1 to 5 years.

Registration.

I would have a uniform compulsory registration for all claims, and, as far as it can be done, posting too. I would not enforce survey, but I would enforce registration. I think that even if you confined the areas to what they are now it would be far better to compel registration, except perhaps on new rushes; that is, if you keep the areas at what they are now; but if you introduce a system of larger and more liberal areas I would enforce registration in all cases, as it would give security of tenure, and prevent litigation.

Leases.

I would give no lease on any Gold Field unless it had been opened and proclaimed for at least 5 years, of any description of ground.

Question: Why not?

Answer: It leads to over-speculation, and I think it better to allow the combination of any number of miners.

Question:

Question: In cases of miners holding a claim under miners' rights, and finding that it was well worth working at considerable cost, would you not in such a case allow a lease to be granted to them of that claim?

Answer: No, not even in such a case as that.

Question: Do you think there is any greater security of tenure in a lease for ten or fifteen years than in a holding merely by miners' rights?

Answer: I don't think there is.

Question: What areas would you grant in a lease?

Answer: Up to a maximum of 20 acres.

Question: At what rent?

Answer: £1 per acre. I am aware that Copper-mining Companies have not to pay so high a rent, but there are much greater difficulties in a copper-mine than in a gold-mine.

Question: As to labour conditions?

Answer: The only rule I would establish would be, that there should be such an amount of labour employed as would insure the *bonâ fide* opening up and working of the mine. The Victorian system seems to me to be the right thing.

I would allow a man, subject of course to prior right, to take as much water as ever he could get. The present mode of obtaining water-rights is satisfactory. I do not think an owner of water-races should be compelled to sell any of the water. Let him sell it if he likes and for whatever he can get for it.

Question: Do you not think it would tend to monopoly if the raceholder were allowed to keep the water and let it run to waste?

Answer: No; the raceholder's own interest should be the only safeguard?

Question: But suppose the raceholder, who you would allow to take all the water, had a quarrel with another claimholder, to the working of whose claim water was absolutely necessary, and then to gratify his spite the raceholder refused to sell the water at all;—do you not think that that kind of thing should be prevented?

Answer: I hardly know how to answer that; the case must be an exceptional one; and I think that more harm would be done by imposing fetters on the raceholder and compelling him to sell it, no matter at what price, than by leaving his right entirely to himself.

Question: Would you permit a raceholder to waste the water?

Answer: No. Every inducement should be offered to people to embark their capital in cutting races and making such works.

Question: Are you a raceholder yourself?

Answer: Yes, and a very extensive one. I have several races; the longest is 10 miles—3 feet wide by 18 inches deep;—it will carry six ground sluice-heads. I get the water from the Tumberumba Creek. It has cost me about £800 to construct or supply these races; but my part of the country offers unusually great facilities for race-cutting. The average estimate would be only about £20 a mile.

The gauge for a sluice-head in my opinion should be as at present, except that there ought to be a projection of 6 inches beyond the point of measurement. That sludge-gates and overflow-boxes should be protected, and the right to the tail-water, until it reaches a natural channel, should be secured to the owner of the race.

I would suggest that in the event of any dispute as to what is the bed of a river or creek—and such disputes are not infrequent and are likely to increase in number,—the Commissioner should be called upon to define the bed—its course and breadth. I do not think surveys should be compulsory; no doubt they would in many instances be highly beneficial. A tail-race—indeed all races—should be granted by a system of license from year to year, and the holder protected in his rights. Sufficient flood-races should be cut and maintained by the holder of the tail-race, and such flood-race should be considered to be the creek. The rights and obligations pertaining to flood-races and tail-races are not sufficiently understood either by the diggers or by the Commissioners.

The flood-races should be sufficient not necessarily to carry the diverted water of the creek, but also the tailings and sludge of the holders of claims above; and the whole contents of the flood-race should be considered to be public property. The Commissioners have constantly decided that the flood-races are merely the private property of the collateral claimholders.

In Tumberumba there are no cases of evils from free selection of auriferous lands, but I have heard of such cases elsewhere; and at Junee I know of a reservoir made by a mining party having been selected. I think that the whole Colony should be proclaimed a Gold Field.

DANIEL STOCKDALE M'KAY.

The examination of Mr. Henry Coughlan:—

I am residing at the Camp Road, Adelong. I have been for these last sixteen years engaged in mining operations;—the first six years in Victoria, at Black Creek, M'Ivor, and Ballarat; during the last ten years in New South Wales, in this district.

I would recommend the appointment of a distinct and separate Department of Mines, with a responsible Minister at its head.

As to the framing of regulations, I am of opinion that each district should elect a certain number of representatives to sit in Sydney as a central Mining Board, and frame regulations under whatever Act may be passed. The same kind of regulations would not do for the whole, but one general code could embrace all the provisions requisite for the different requirements of the various localities. I consider that a territorial Magistrate, with four Assessors, is the best plan for adjudicating upon disputes. All the Assessors who are summoned should be paid whether they act as Assessors or not. I prefer to have four actually assisting, because, with only two, I think the Chairman might exercise too great an influence, and talk them round to his own views. If the litigants were able to pay for it, let them appeal to the District Court. The great thing we want is that miners should be enabled to settle their disputes among themselves.

I would put a stop to "jumping" in any form. Unless the previous occupant declared that his claim was abandoned I would not allow anyone else to have it; but of course if the same man had two claims he must give up one.

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Question:

Mr. D. S. M'Kay,
continued.
21 Sept., 1870.

Water-rights
and supply.

Mr. H. Coughlan
21 Sept., 1870.

Department of
Mines.

Framing regu-
latory.

Mr. H. Coughlan,
continued.
21 Sept., 1870.

Question: How would you propose to punish a man for infraction of the regulations?

Answer: I am inclined to think he should be punished by forfeiture of his claim; but I would make the regulations more liberal than they are now.

On any new ground—if the miners would allow it—I would allow a lease of from 2 to 4 acres. I have always found that leasing on new ground was injurious to the poor man. The rich man could benefit by it,—not the poor man. I would leave other details to the Mining Board. In old ground—by which I mean abandoned ground—I would allow leases to any extent.

Areas.

With respect to areas, I would allow 40 feet for new reefs, and 60 feet for old. I don't approve of the very large claims given by the Victorian Regulations; if you give so much to one, there won't be enough for all hands. Where a man takes up six men's ground under his miner's right he should be able to keep the ground without working with all the six men until he had proved his ground,—until after the first payable crushing. The word "payable" in that connection means what will pay all expenses and leave a small margin of profit. In some Gold Fields it would be advantageous to introduce capital, but not on others. I am not against capitalists in their own place.

HENRY COUGHLAN.

The examination of Mr. James M'Cord, Adelong:—

Mr. J. M'Cord.
21 Sept., 1870.

I am now engaged in quartz-reefing, and have for the last fourteen years been engaged in mining operations,—the greater portion of that time in this district. I am well acquainted—tolerably well—with the provisions and the practical working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations. I am one of a Committee of miners who were appointed some six or seven weeks ago to draw up resolutions to be submitted to the Commission. The resolutions appeared in the local paper, but their adoption fell through, as we principally split upon the leasing system. The Committee were in favour of the leasing system, but when the resolutions were submitted to the general body of miners for their adoption the majority declined to adopt the resolutions which favoured leasing.

The two chief points which I would desire to speak upon before the Commission—(1), the settlement of disputes, and (2), the leasing system.

(1.) I don't approve of disputes being settled by unpaid Magistrates, because in the first place they don't understand it. Gentlemen in the bush,—squatters,—have not given the matter any study; they don't understand the various matters,—encroachment and other points of dispute. The adjudications of such Magistrates are unsatisfactory; and then we are introduced to expensive appeals, in which the longest purse wins, without regard to the side that has the merits of the case with it. I think there should be some ready mode of deciding once and for all the disputes.

Question: What mode would you propose?

Answer: At the present time we have three Gold Commissioners,—one for south, another for west, and another for north. Speaking particularly of Mr. O'Malley Clarke, the Commissioner for the Southern Gold Fields, he is situated at too great a distance from us; his head-quarters are at Young, about 80 or 100 miles from here. He is certainly very slow in attending to the calls upon him. I don't know of course what other calls upon his time he has.

Now, some five months ago I applied for some spare ground adjoining our leased area; one of the party posted the application, and we never received any answer. We did not follow up the application with any further letter, and I do not know that Mr. Clarke received our letter. The application was in fact for an increase of the area we then held under lease. It is usual for applicants for leases to send in a printed form; we did not do that because we could not get a printed form. The application was as near as possible in the form prescribed in the schedule. When we applied in the first instance for the lease we sent to Mr. Clarke an informal application. He then sent us a printed form, pointing out that the former application was informal, and telling us how it should be sent in. However, I do not press that, but I do not think the Commissioners are competent to satisfactorily adjudicate. I think the best Court for deciding disputes in the first instance would be one of which the presiding officers was a barrister, and let him be assisted by two Assessors, chosen from four or six, summoned for the purpose. I think three such officers would be enough for the three great Gold Districts of the Colony. As a rule we get on very well here without Commissioners. I speak of Adelong and the places about—Upper Adelong and Reedy Flat, and places at such distances.

Decisions that have been given by Assessors, and the Police Magistrate who used to come here, Mr. Vyner, have generally given satisfaction.

I say a barrister, because, in order to prevent appeals on points of law, you must have some one who understands the law of the matter. Our grievance here in the case of unsatisfactory disputes has been the taking of decided cases before an expensive Court of Appeal.

Leasing.

I certainly am in favour of leasing; but I would except Gold Fields for six months, or thereabouts, after proclamation; on such Fields during that time I would grant no leases. Leasing on a new Gold Field opens too wide the door to monopoly, and prevents, in my opinion, the thorough testing of the ground. I would give the individual miner six months, after proclamation, to take up the new ground. After that I would lease to any extent, even a mile square, if companies wanted it. I would impose labor conditions, and such as would secure the *bonâ fide* working of the leased ground with reasonable expedition. I would require two men to the acre on quartz-reefing, and three men to the acre in alluvial leases. I would enforce the constant employment of those men from the granting of the lease.

Question: In a lease of 20 acres of a quartz-reef how could the forty men be profitably employed for the first three or four months?

Answer: They could not be profitably employed unless the work was surface work. All that I would desire to enforce would be the obligation to employ as many men as would insure the *bonâ fide* working of the mine with reasonable expedition.

30 feet on the reef per man is certainly too little; I would give 60 feet per man. I would let the holder of the claim hold it without requiring him to employ any one but himself; and I see no reason why any limit should be set upon the number of men who might band together in taking up their claims. Let twenty men or fifty have 60 feet per man, and work it where and how they liked, so long as the men

all

all were there. The term of five years for a lease is utterly useless,—in quartz-mining particularly. It often takes quite five years to get the mine into working order. The lease should be at least for fifteen years, and renewable at the option of the lessee.

Mr. J. M'Cord,
continued.
21 Sept., 1870.

JAS. M'CORD.

The witness withdrew at 4.25 p.m.
Commission adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

ADELONG, THURSDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

The examination of David Wilson, Esquire:—

I am a Magistrate of the Territory, residing at Adelong. I am now engaged in mining operations,—quartz-reefing and crushing; and for the last twelve years I have been continuously engaged in mining operations in this district. For a year before that I was at Bendigo. I am well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working in this district of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations. I think that on the whole they are capable of improvement;—that, as a whole, they are unsuited to the requirements of the mining interest.

D. Wilson, Esq.
22 Sept., 1870.

I am of opinion that there should be a separate department, having general and exclusive supervision over the whole mining interest of the Colony. I am not prepared to say whether it is desirable to have a separate responsible Minister at its head or not, or whether the mines might not be united with the Lands Office; but there ought to be a Secretary for Mines,—the permanent head of the department.

Department of
Mines.

I say so because you must have a central office, where you could obtain every information upon the subject of mining.

At present you have a deal of circumlocution in any matter wherein you make application to Sydney, and great consequent delay. There is no known permanent head. I cannot at present suggest any other reason why such an office should be appointed. I have not very carefully considered all the advantages likely to accrue from the establishment of such a department.

I do not think elective Boards would work well in the framing of regulations. I think the Mining Department should frame the regulations; but I think that from each of the principal Gold Districts delegates should be sent down to advise and inform that department. I do not think that the majority of the miners are fit to be entrusted with the duty of legislating by framing regulations.

Framing regu-
lations.

The Gold Fields have now been in existence nearly twenty years. There are great means of information, and great experience to be gained, from our own and the sister Colonies.

The delegates should I think be elected by the miners. Two delegates from each of the three Gold Districts would be enough.

Question: Did I understand you to express a fear that in case the mining legislation was entrusted to elective bodies the best men would not be elected by the majority of the miners to those legislative bodies?

Answer: Yes, I did express that fear, and I am of opinion that the best men would not as a rule be elected. I have said that the department, which would of course be of Government creation, should frame the regulations; but that, in order to the assistance of that department, elected delegates should be sent down from the various districts.

Question: Do you think that, as a body, the miners are fitted to be entrusted to frame the regulations?

Answer: I am distinctly of opinion that they are not.

Question: Why not?

Answer: So far as the miners have gone they are of a roving class. I don't think they have been able to observe and note down the points—statistical and otherwise—which should beneficially be introduced into legislation.

Question: Do you mean to say that they don't take a sufficiently comprehensive view of the various questions?

Answer: I think they are too much used to live upon the principle,—“Come day—go day—God send Sunday.” I speak of course only so far as my own experience can go.

Question: But you have sufficient confidence in the miners to allow them to elect delegates to advise and assist the Government?

Answer: Our institutions are representative and elective; and in order to secure every representation of interests I would allow these delegates to be elected to advise. Of course it follows from this that I have sufficient confidence in the intelligence of the miners, as a body, to think that they would elect competent men for this purpose. I would desire to provide a check upon all sides.

I think that the present system of administration of the laws, with the exception of the Court of Appeal, is satisfactory. If you have a fixed and simple Act and code of regulations, their interpretation and administration will be a matter easily within the compass of those at present entrusted with those functions; but the present Act and Regulations are neither fixed, simple, nor easy of interpretation. The Court of Appeal ought to be thoroughly well constituted. The District Court would be very good for the purpose. In the first instance it would be well to have the Court cheap and simple, and easy of access.

Administration
of Justice.

Question: Do you know the Victorian system of adjudicating?

Answer: No.

Question: Then I will explain it to you. [Explained.] Do you think such a system would be applicable here?

Answer: I think that if you give an appeal to the District Court, that is the only improvement required upon our present system.

Question: You have had a good deal of experience as a Justice of the Peace in settling mining disputes;—do you think disputes should be settled on the ground or in Court?

Answer: I think the better plan is to settle them in Court. If you have the settlement of them on the ground you require a large staff of officials,—Commissioners, and what not;—and where is the revenue to come from? Besides, upon all sorts of trumpery complaints you would have the Commissioners liable to be called to the ground.

As to the areas to be granted,—I only speak of quartz-claims, as I do not know enough of other kinds of claims to warrant me in expressing an opinion,—I would give 60 feet per man upon the base-line, with the present width, 100 yards, i.e., 50 yards on either side of base-line, and allow any number of men to

Areas.

D. Wilson, Esq.,
continued.
22 Sept., 1870.

Recommends
large areas.

Jumping.

Registration and
survey.

Leases.

to join together in taking up any number of such claims. I speak only of this Field, for here the ground is very hard; in other places perhaps it would be well to give larger areas. I would compel the working, and make the claimholder's competence to work it, the only limit to the area. I think that all the auriferous deposits, whether quartz or alluvial, within that area, should belong to the quartz-claim.

I think that as a general policy in mining legislation a system of large areas, which would give the miners work for years instead of weeks or months, would be a very desirable one to introduce.

I am decidedly of opinion that where a man or a party has or have held a claim, and for any reason another party thinks that the claim has been forfeited, the party desiring so to take possession should be obliged to come to Court. I certainly think that in all cases of disputes the prior occupant should be considered to be *primâ facie* in the right, and that the onus of proving default by such prior occupant should be in the party trying to come into possession.

Fines instead of forfeiture is a much better system of punishment, but if you have repeated convictions for infractions of the regulations, then perhaps it would be well to forfeit.

I think that all claims of every kind should be registered. A compulsory system of registration would work well in securing tenure and preventing disputes. I think also that surveys of all leased claims should be made, and a complete record, by surveys, plans, and registration, kept in the department. With other claims a power should be given to the Court whenever a dispute arose to order a survey.

Question: Do you think it advisable on new rushes to compel registration?

Answer: Yes, on every claim. In all other businesses a man is supposed to keep ledgers or books of some sort; why should not a claimholder be obliged to register his claim?

I would grant leases on all grounds,—new rushes as well as other Fields. I would put no limit to the extent of area to be leased; £1 per acre would be a fair rental. I would impose such labour conditions as would secure the *bonâ fide* working of the mine with reasonable expedition, without compelling the needless expenditure of money or labour, and such conditions as would guard against monopoly.

I prefer the present system of making the miner's right expire with the year. If you did not do that there would be great difficulty in squaring up accounts. The Victorian system of consolidated miners' rights is an excellent one, and a great improvement upon our system. I should therefore be very glad to see it introduced here.

I would only desire to say that there should be water-rights granted for machine-power as well as for washing.

DAVID WILSON, J.P.

Received a deputation from a public meeting of the miners of Adelong, on Wednesday, the 21st instant.—

James Gifford and James W. Ashworth:—

J. Gifford &
J. W. Ashworth.
22 Sept., 1870.

We beg to hand in, for the consideration of the Commission, a series of Resolutions adopted unanimously at a public meeting of between forty and fifty persons. (Document handed in and read; ordered to be appended to the proceedings of the Commission.)

RESOLUTIONS passed at a Public Meeting, at Adelong, on 21st September, 1870:—

- 1st. That the present system of uniform regulations on all the Gold Fields of the Colony ought to be continued. That local Boards ought not to be established, but that delegates from each Gold Field should be sent to advise with the Executive Council, concerning the subject matter of any new regulations.
- 2nd. That the office of Commissioners in charge ought to be abolished, and the office of Secretary for Mines responsible to the Minister for Lands substituted therefore.
- 3rd. That the Court of Appeal from the Commissioner or the Justices Court ought to be to the District Court.
- 4th. That the registration fees ought to be reduced to one shilling.
- 5th. That the leasing system is best calculated to develop the mineral resources of the country; therefore leases of auriferous lands ought to be granted at a rent of five shillings per acre, subject to conditions which will secure the proper and continuous working of the same; leases to be fully represented by labour or machinery constantly employed doing the full horse-power for which allowance is made, providing the Gold Field be at least five years proclaimed. No leases ought to be granted on new Fields. The extent of area and time for which it may be required to be named by the applicant. That objections to leasing ought not to be entertained, except on the ground of prior occupation, or that the land applied for is required for a public purpose.
- 6th. That double the area of claims which may be held by virtue of a miner's right under the regulations now in force ought to be allowed. That dams in running creeks should not be more than three feet high, measuring from the natural bed of the creek. That dams and races which it may be necessary to remove for mining purposes shall not be disturbed before substitutes therefore be erected to the satisfaction of the occupant. That instead of a forfeiture of privileges under the regulations for destroying notices, marks, and pegs, a fine should be substituted therefore. That the words *except business licenses* be added to the interpretation of the word claim as it now stands in the Gold Fields Act. That all applications to purchase ground on the banks of the creek should be posted on the ground and at the Court House at least fourteen days prior to its being granted.

And the Committee would suggest for the consideration of the Royal Gold Commission that a Magistrate for the Gold Fields in this District ought to reside in Adelong, it being the most centrally-situated township and the oldest proclaimed Gold Field.

We are also of opinion that a fortnightly escort is much needed instead of the present monthly system.

JAMES GIFFORD,
Chairman of Public Meeting.

JAMES W. ASHWORTH,
Secretary to Public Meeting.

This Meeting is of opinion that jumping ought not to be allowed upon any consideration, it being the cause of a deal of litigation, expense, annoyance, and other evils too numerous to mention; but the registration system should be continued at a limited charge, and a series of fines inflicted for absence of occupation.

J. Gifford &
J. W. Ashworth,
continued.

22 Sept., 1870.

JAMES GIFFORD,
Chairman of Meeting.
JAMES W. ASHWORTH,
Secretary.

Adelong, 22nd September, 1870.

The examination of Mr. James W. Ashworth:—

I have been for the last seventeen years engaged in mining operations; for three years in Victoria, and since then in this Colony, and principally in this district. The only point in addition to the resolutions which are detailed in the document we have just handed in, which I would desire to bring before the notice of the Commission is, that the regulation which compels the employment of so much labour after the first crushing should be altered.

Mr. J. W.
Ashworth.

22 Sept., 1870.

It operates very harshly upon the reef-holder, for it so often happens that the employment of such labour must be unremunerative, for after the first crushing the quartz very often dies out, and there is deep sinking again before you come to the quartz.

I would suggest, that in the event of the quartz dying out in that way the Commissioner should be empowered to grant a permit to do away with half of the labour until again the payable quartz was found.

Question: That is on the supposition that you keep up the present limits, 30 feet per man, and only six men in a claim?

Answer: Yes.

Question: But suppose you introduced a system of much larger areas, as in Victoria, would it be necessary to adopt any such proposal?

Answer: We want a system by which we can suspend the labour while we are merely sinking in search of the reef,—by, in point of fact, re-prospecting the ground.

JAMES W. ASHWORTH.

The examination of Mr. Richard White:—

For the last thirteen years I have been engaged in mining operations; for three years in Victoria, and the remaining ten in this place—Adelong.

It is my opinion, and that of others, that the areas on quartz-reefs should be increased from 30 feet to 60 feet per man, and that one man should be compelled to work continuously on that ground. At present, if two men take up 120 feet they can only hold it by themselves until the first crushing, when they are obliged to have four men. I think the other plan far preferable. I was at the meeting last night, and I agree in the various resolutions come to.

Mr. R. White.

22 Sept., 1870.

RICHARD WHITE.

Commission adjourned.

ADELONG, FRIDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

The examination of Mr. Alexander Bruce:—

I reside in Adelong; and am engaged in quartz-reefing. I am manager of the Victoria Research Company. I have resided here, and been engaged in the same pursuit for the last eleven years. Prior to that I was for five years in the Ovens District, Yackandandah. I was not able to go to the public meeting the other night as I was on night work, and I do not know at present what resolutions were arrived at.

Mr. A. Bruce.

23 Sept., 1870.

I do not think that the present Act and Regulations are suitable to the proper management or development of the Gold Fields. The areas are too small. The mode of framing regulations and of adjudicating are wrong.

With reference to your question as to the establishment of a Mining Department, I am of opinion that there should be such a department. I will give you an instance of the evils consequent upon the absence of any such department: About three or four years ago I was one of a party that took up 600 yards of ground that had been vacant for several months before. Mr. Shepherd had had prior occupation. We sent in the application and the rent, and set to work and cut a long and expensive race. After some months we got a notification from the Government that Mr. Shepherd objected to our having a lease, on the ground that he had a prior lease. We remonstrated, and after several months more we had a communication from the Government that they had instructed Mr. Commissioner Clarke to enquire into the matter. Mr. Clarke came and inquired into the matter in this Court House. After some more weeks we got a letter from the Government saying that Mr. Clarke had reported in our favour, and adversely to Mr. Shepherd, and that they would take his report into their mature consideration. We went on working, but never heard any more from them. Three or four months afterwards we compromised with Mr. Shepherd, finding we could get no title to the land. This case shows, in my opinion, that there are no means at present provided for settling these disputes. If there were a Minister for Mines, or some department that was informed of and understood the matter, the thing could have been settled at once. As it was, we threw away nearly twelve months labour for nothing. The Minister for Lands has the excuse that he has too much to do with other public matters; but if we had a separate Department of Mines, that department would not have any such excuse.

Department of
Mines.

In answer to your question as to who should frame the regulations, I think that the best plan of all for this duty would be a central elective Board, composed of representatives from the various districts.

Framing regu-
lations.

Two

Mr. A. Bruce,
continued.

23 Sept., 1870.

Settlement of
mining disputes
by unpaid
Magistrates.

Two or three from each of the three districts, elected for three years, to be paid by the State, to meet once a year in Sydney, to frame the first general code of regulations at their first session, and afterwards to frame new regulations, or to alter, amend, or repeal any existing regulations, as occasion might require.

I don't believe at all in the unpaid Magistrates being empowered or required to settle disputes, because generally they all back out of the duty, and it is very hard to get one that is not interested, directly or indirectly, in one side or the other. People don't like it, although I don't mean to say that the Magistrates are unjust or unfair.

Approves of
Victorian system
of adjudicating.

I would have paid officials,—Commissioners or Wardens. I never gave it a thought how many such officers would be required for the Gold Fields of this Colony. For holding Courts once a fortnight on each of the principal Gold Fields would be sufficient, and some of the Fields would not require a Court to be held oftener than once in three months. The Wardens ought to be assisted by four practical miners as Assessors, at the option of either disputant, or at the desire of the Warden himself. I approve of the Victorian system of adjudicating disputes, and I decidedly prefer the hearing and decision of disputes in a Court House, rather than on the ground in the open air. Of course provision should be made, that when the Warden and Assessors desired a view of the spot, that view should be had. In all cases where you could get a room, I would prefer that to the open-air proceedings. The persons adjudicating would be less liable to be disturbed, the evidence could be better obtained and sifted, and altogether the decisions would be more satisfactory.

The Victorian system of an appeal to the District or County Court Judge and six Assessors I would also advocate; and also that one of the Supreme Court Judges should be the supreme Judge of Mines.

Absurdly restric-
tive regulations.

I see no advantage whatever in limiting the number of men who might take up their claims together in the first instance. There is an idea existing that the fixing of such a limit prevents monopoly, and I myself once thought so; but I see that that idea is a mistake; and the advantage of having no such limit is, that in many cases there will be a saving of much wasteful and useless labour, and expenditure of capital. Again, if you make the parties take up the claims distinct from one another, it may very well happen that all the parties sink useless shafts, or, as they are generally called, duffers; they might sink all the shafts and not hit the lead, whereas if they were allowed to work together they sink across the lead till they hit it.

Advocates large
areas.

I am aware that Victorian areas are far larger than in this Colony, and I certainly think that the same liberal system the better for the miners and the country.

The regulations should, I think, give the miner as much as he could fairly work in ten years at least; at the same time guarding against monopoly. I believe that a central elective Mining Board would frame regulations upon that principle, and thereby benefit the community.

Question: Now, with reference to Adelong, what would you advocate as such a claim in a quartz-reef here?

Answer: On a new reef, 60 feet per man; on an old reef, 100 or 120 feet per man;—with a width of 50 yards on either side of the base-line; and allow the quartz claimholder to have the right to all the auriferous deposits, whether alluvial or quartz, within that area.

Question: You speak only of Adelong?

Answer: Yes; I cannot say what areas should be allowed in other quartz-reefing districts; I would leave that to the elective Board.

Forfeiture.

I think the Victorian plan, of not allowing any claim once occupied to be considered as forfeited or abandoned until declared so to be by the official, is a great improvement on our system, and that it would largely prevent jumping.

Registration.

I do not think it desirable to enforce a uniform compulsory registration in all claims—I think the difficulties, practically, would be too great; nor would I require survey, except in cases of leases.

I do not think that for the first or second offence against the regulations forfeiture should be the punishment. I would leave it to the discretion of the Court to inflict a fine.

Leases.

I am rather against leases on new ground. I would have no leases granted for the first twelve months after proclamation of the particular Gold Field. I would not object to any claimholders converting their tenure from a tenure under a miner's right to a tenure under lease. I think that twelve months would be ample time wherein to withhold the Gold Field from leasing. The object of so withholding it from leases for twelve months would be to enable non-leaseholders to get claims.

I would fix no limit to the areas to be leased, provided only that the lessee were obliged to fairly work the ground leased,

I would recommend the Victorian system affecting leases.

I would grant a lease for ninety-nine years (five years is quite useless) if the parties required it, or for fifteen years, renewable at the option of the lessee.

The rent, I think, should be merely nominal,—say 5s. per acre.

I would prefer adhering to our present system of having the miners' rights expiring with the year; the sum to be paid for the right is not large, and the miners all know now when they expire, and there is less difficulty in keeping the public accounts.

The Victorian system of consolidated miners' rights is a good one.

Proposes altera-
tion of existing
Gold Fields
Parliamentary
representation.

Another thing I want to point out is, that the Gold Fields should be represented in Parliament either by six men, or that the special representation should entirely be done away with. Three Members are not enough; and if we had none we could take more trouble to get a good district Member. The miners now generally are careless as to who is their district Member. Of the two alternatives I would prefer the number of Members being doubled to their being done away with.

ALEXANDER BRUCE.

ADELONG, SATURDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Devoted the day to the inspection of the Field.

ADELONG,

ADELONG, MONDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

The examination of Travers Jones, Esquire:—

I am Manager of the Eurongilly Quartz-crushing Company at Clarendon. We hold a lease of 40 acres of Crown Lands for 15 years; 1 year expired. I have myself been engaged continuously in mining operations since August, 1852; with the exception of 4 or 5 years I have been all that time in Victoria, Ballarat, and Sandhurst, and Ararat and Pleasant Creek Districts, and in the Maryborough District. I have also been in the Ovens and Beechworth District; for 15 months I was on the Otago Gold Fields, New Zealand. I have had considerable experience both as a practical working miner and as a shareholder in and manager of Companies; my experience embraces both alluvial and quartz mining.

I am well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations of New South Wales. My New South Wales experience was obtained at the Lachlan Gold Fields and the Macquarie River, the Adelong and Gundagai Districts, and the Ophir and Wentworth District in the West.

I consider the present Act and Regulations quite unsuitable to the requirements of the mining interest, whether as regards individual mining, or the investments and operations of capitalists.

I should recommend the establishment of a distinct and separate Department of Mines. As to a Minister being at the head of such a department, *i.e.*, a special Minister exclusively at the head of the Mining Department, the general opinion is that such a Minister is unnecessary; that the effective control and supervision of the mining interest rests with and depends upon the Secretary, who is a permanent officer, and my opinion agrees with this. Of course it should be a distinct branch of some department, having at its head a responsible Minister, for instance, the Department of Lands. It is of imperative necessity that the Secretary must be a man having a thorough and practical and theoretical knowledge of mining. The great objection to a Minister, as hitherto in Victoria, has been, that he has not such a knowledge, and with the constant changes of Ministries if you have the Minister of Mines as a political office it would be almost impossible to get or to keep a Minister with such a knowledge. I do not think that any man whose mining experience has been confined to New South Wales could be competent to fill the office of Secretary of Mines, because the mining system of Victoria is so greatly superior to that existing in this Colony. The whole history of the legislation in this Colony upon this subject shows how ignorant of the subject the framers of that legislation have been. The great superiority of the Victorian system over ours lies principally in this: That in Victoria the legislation has tended towards encouraging gold-mining as distinguished from digging, meaning by the word "mining" the extraction of the largest amount of the mineral with the smallest possible expenditure of labour or money out of a given area of ground; "digging," on the other hand, is merely picking out the eyes of the mine, and mullocking up the rest of it so that it could not beneficially be worked at all. A great quantity of gold is thus left behind, and totally lost to the Colony.

Question: What other advantage occurs to you as being likely to arise from the institution of such an office as that of a permanent Secretary?

Answer: Legislation would not only, in my opinion, be better, but there would also be a far more effective system of administration in the collecting of the revenue; the establishment of a ready means of obtaining reliable information; the diffusion generally of knowledge upon the condition and prospects of the mining interest. These and other reasons induce me to recommend such an office.

Question: Do you think that the present amount of known auriferous country in New South Wales would justify the additional expense consequent upon the establishment of such an office, *i.e.*, supposing we are not to have any further discoveries of Gold Fields?

Answer: Yes, there is already a very large extent of known auriferous country throughout those parts of the Colony which I have specified as having been under my own personal observation, which would furnish scope for remunerative operations for generations to come.

There is no prospecting now going on, nor has there been for many years any prospecting worth speaking of (and this arises from there being no encouragement given to prospecting); and I believe that if fair encouragement was given to prospecting we should soon have fresh discoveries of richly auriferous tracts. Even in the Eurongilly District there are many quartz-reefs which are not well prospected, but even what is known of them (if they could be taken up in extended areas and under other liberal conditions such as would encourage the expenditure of capital upon them to assist the miners) would well warrant the confident belief that they would pay well to work.

The sinking in the reefs has never gone to any great depth yet, nor is it likely to do so until large areas are granted to encourage capital. At a depth of about 150 feet the stone gets poorer, the country harder, and more difficult to work, consequently it won't pay the individual miner to take out the stone and pay expense of crushing. So no further depth is gone to. I have proved in my own case that the stone can be raised at that depth and crushed at an expense of £1 a ton; the miner working in a small claim cannot afford to pay this. At a depth of 170 feet the stone gets pinched (I am now speaking of a shaft actually tried) to a breadth of about 4 inches, and contains gold to about 3 or 4 ounces a ton. This shows that the gold continues to go down, and enables me to say confidently that if capital were expended in sinking to a greater depth the reefs would be likely to open out a greater breadth, and pay more handsomely.

Question: Then you think that the apprehension that there is no great depth of payable reefs in this Colony is unfounded?

Answer: Such an apprehension is demonstrably erroneous. Some twelve months ago I spent four months in closely examining these Adelong Reefs. The result of my examination was to induce me to advise the miners here to sink through the white poor stone. They followed my advice, and in Budgeon's claim and the Research, and a third claim, they found, after sinking 15 or 20 feet through the white, that they came upon rich stone, yielding from 4 to 10 ounces a ton, at a depth of as great as 270 or 300 feet,—and they are not at the bottom of it yet. The white stone went about 15 dwts.

Question: Do you know that similar apprehensions were entertained in Victoria in the early days of quartz-mining there?

Answer: Yes, and by many people who were supposed to be authorities upon the subject, such as Professor M'Koy.

I believe moreover that the increased revenue would more than pay the increased expense.

I certainly do not think that the Executive while constituted as at present should continue to frame regulations.

T. Jones, Esq.
26 Sept., 1870.

Department of
Mines.

Distinction between "mining" and "digging."

Large extent of gold-bearing country in New South Wales.

Depth of reefs in New South Wales.

Framing regulations.
I

T. Jones, Esq.,
continued.
26 Sept., 1870.

I would not have either local elective Boards or one central elective Board. I do not believe that the miners would elect competent men. The men who would command the majority of votes, as a rule, would be shallow-minded, incompetent men, what are commonly called on the diggings good blowers; men who would pander to the popular will and popular prejudices merely to gain a political position, and, having gained it, would sell the miners.

Question: Do you not think that the miners, as a rule, have sufficient intelligence and information to see through these shallow pretenders?

Answer: There are doubtless a great many intelligent men amongst them; but they are decidedly in the minority, and it would be of no use for the intelligent minority to try and advocate their views. As an instance, the majority would elect parties who would advocate small claims and the imposition of such restrictions as would prevent the proper development of the mines, merely with a view to their own selfish and narrow-minded interests.

Question: Then to whom would you entrust the framing of regulations?

Answer: If you have a department well organized, with one efficient permanent secretary and a good staff of officials, then I would entrust the duty to that department. But if you have not such a department, then no doubt it becomes a very difficult question. Next to the framing of the regulations by the department, I think I should prefer the selection, by the Government, of a Board, to frame the regulations. In no event would I allow the election by the miners of the persons to frame the regulations.

Question: Do you give this opinion from your experience of local mining legislation in Victoria?

Answer: Yes; and I have had many opportunities of observing the thing there.

Question: Have not the Mining Boards in Victoria, as a rule, framed liberal regulations?

Answer: They have—in extending the size of claims.

Question: Those Boards are elective?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Is it your opinion that the whole of the Mining Boards of Victoria could beneficially be swept away, and for them a central elective substituted?

Answer: I would prefer of the two systems one central elective to a number of local elective Boards.

Question: Are you speaking from your experience of the working of the Victorian Boards, when you recommend that the department should frame the regulations?

Answer: Yes; but I would wish to say that if we could be sure of having men elected here of equal intelligence and information with the men who have been elected to the Boards in Victoria, I would then prefer a central elective Board to the department.

Question: Do you think the miners of Victoria understand the principles on which mining legislation should be based in consequence of the several years of training in mining (and I use the word mining as you before used it, in distinction from digging) which they have had?

Answer: I do.

Question: Do you think the miners here do?

Answer: No, I do not.

Question: Do you know whether the Boards of Victoria have or have not been forced into their present liberal system,—first by the introduction of leasing regulations, and next by the pressure of the intelligent minority as opposed to the majority of those who elected the Mining Boards?

Answer: I do know that they have been so forced into their present liberal system. I could give you an instance.

Question: Were the intelligent minority miners?

Answer: Yes. I do not refer to the mere possessors of wealth.

Question: Did the Press advocate the liberal principles of regulations?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Did the Mining Boards for any length of time resist the adoption of this liberal system?

Answer: Yes, they began to give way upon the frontage question.

Question: Do the mining regulations of Victoria give general satisfaction to the mining community at the present time?

Answer: Yes, generally speaking they do.

Question: Is it generally considered that the regulations are capable of improvement?

Answer: Yes, and I think so too, both as regards the mining and leasing regulations.

I think that there is great evasion of payment of revenue charges—miners' rights and occupation fees.

Settlement of
disputes.

I do not approve of the settlement of disputes by the unpaid Magistrates. I should desire in all cases that the disputes should be heard and settled by paid officials,—either Magistrates, Commissioners, or Wardens,—which paid officials should have a thorough knowledge of the regulations, and a general practical knowledge of mining. I should like to see the disputes settled in some simple manner without dragging them into Courts of law, where the richest man wins. I think the best plan would be a settlement of the disputes by the Warden alone, on the ground, with an appeal to the Warden and Assessors in Court,—the Warden having to select the Assessors. I should like to have all litigation to stop in that Court of Appeal, no matter how large the property at stake.

The Victorian system is altogether too expensive, and leads to ruinous litigation. I think that the laws relating to the management of the Gold Fields in Victoria are, as a whole, too cumbrous and costly even for that Colony.

The Warden should certainly reside in the most central part of the Gold Fields.

The Victorian system—by which a person wanting to take possession of a claim once occupied, cannot get such possession unless given to him by an official—the Warden—is far preferable to ours.

Fines preferable
to forfeiture.

A properly regulated system of fines is in my opinion preferable to forfeiture as a penalty.

Registration.

I would have registration and survey in all cases of extended claims; and make registration and a plan of the ground compulsory before I would recognize any title to such a claim. If you keep up your present system of small claims I do not think compulsory registration practicable.

In addition to registration I would have a copy of the application for registration posted up in the Registrar's office for a certain number of days, before the granting of the certificate.

Leases.

I would grant leases of all quartz-reefs and of alluvial wherever, in the opinion of the Government, the efficient working of it required the assistance of machinery and capital. I would give the individual miner an opportunity of testing the ground, to see whether he could work it efficiently on block-claims.

I am altogether opposed to the frontage system. The area granted in lease should be up to 50 acres; term, fifteen years at least, and 5s. an acre quite enough. The labour conditions should be materially altered; there should be no compulsion to put so many men on per acre, or to erect machinery until the ground were thoroughly proved. The conditions should be framed to encourage the deep sinking of shafts, or the cutting of races, the general opening up of the mine without being oppressive to the lessee.

T. Jones, Esq.,
continued.
26 Sept., 1870.

The Victorian system of large areas is far preferable to ours. The areas here ought to be larger than in Victoria, for here the working is more expensive than in the sister Colony.

Prospecting should be liberally encouraged by the granting of large areas.

The great advantage of giving larger areas is that you will settle the mining population down for years to the same place. In Victoria, upon the mines there, you will find settled habitations, with children well fed and well clad, and with schools around them. Here, they are a restless, wandering class, with none of these advantages.

Evil effects of
granting only
small claims.

It is certainly not advisable to encourage rushes. Here, people wait loafing about and watching prospectors, to rush to the new ground and merely take the advantage of other people's work. Nothing can more effectually tend to the unsettling of the habits of the people than such a system. Loafers, gamblers, keepers of sly-grog-shanties, and dancing saloons and such places, are those who benefit most by new rushes. Neither the miner nor the legitimate storekeeper derives a benefit from them at all commensurate with the loss they experience in unsettling their previous position. It certainly tends not only to the impoverishment but to the demoralization of the mining community. Nor do I think that large rushes do really tend to encourage prospecting, or to open out the country. The proper way in which to bring about that desirable result is to grant large areas to successful prospectors.

There is a great evil in existence here owing to the abuses of our present legislation for suspension system. There is no efficient check upon this kind of registration. Without any question—upon any pretended cause—registration for suspension is granted, and the parties registered have their claims protected while they go about on any business at all.

Abuses of
present system
of registration.

I have known many such instances.

The same applies to the notices of application for leases when really no applications have been made. Thus a large area of workable country is locked up.

There can be no question but that every encouragement should be granted to those who would bring about even efficient water-supply on the various Gold Fields;—money-bonuses, or large areas, or well protected water-rights.

Water-supply.

On account of the restrictions in the present regulations no private individuals would dream of going largely into such operations.

There are many places where, owing to the want of water-supply, the ground cannot be efficiently worked. Reedy Flat and Upper Adelong are such places. I have made a general inspection of these localities with a view to this particular question. I am of opinion that the best course the Government could pursue would be to give grants of money or large claims to any individual or Company who would undertake these works.

The Tumut River could be brought on to this Field, Reedy Flat, and Upper Adelong. The point of divergence from the Tumut would be Talbingo Mountain,—about 40 or 50 miles higher up. I cannot say at what elevation the water is there above Reedy Flat; but I have satisfied myself that if the Government were to grant unrestricted rights to those who would bring the water on, it would be well practicable for a Company to make a payable speculation of it. There is a never-failing and unlimited water-supply there for an immense tract of auriferous country 40 or 50 square miles.

To prevent monopoly I should certainly recommend that the parties bringing on the water should be compelled to sell it at a reasonable rate, to be ascertained, in case of dispute, by arbitration.

The right to tail-water should be in the owner of the race until the water were turned into a natural channel.

TRAVERS JONES.

TUMUT, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Received a deputation from the miners in and about Tumut.

Dr. R. B. Lynch, as Chairman of the meeting held, at which the resolutions were arrived at, and the deputation appointed, presented a document embodying a series of resolutions passed. (Document received, read, and ordered to be appended to the proceedings.)

The document is as follows:—

GOLD FIELDS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

IN accordance with the circular dated "Sydney, August 1, 1870," soliciting the expression to the fullest degree of the opinions of all interested in and acquainted with the subject of gold-mining, the undersigned, representing a very considerable section of those interested in mining pursuits in the auriferous district of Tumut, at a meeting held in Tumut on the 24th of September, 1870, beg to give expression to their opinions on the several interrogatories propounded in the above circular and as set forth *seriatim*:—

I. The general suitability, or otherwise, of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations to the proper management of the Gold Fields?

We do not believe in the suitability of the present Gold Fields Act or in the Regulations based thereon, which are prolix, vague, and stringently oppressive on the miner, while they are not inductive to the development of the auriferous wealth of the Colony.

II. The establishment of a distinct and separate Department of Mines, with or without a responsible Minister at its head?

We desire the establishment of a distinct Department of Mines, with a responsible Minister at its head. The details to be hereafter worked out in the replies to the subsequent questions.

III. As to the framing of regulations. To whom should this duty be entrusted?—whether, as now, to the Executive Government;—or to local elective Boards;—or to one central elective Board, representing the whole mining interest;—or (in the event of the establishment of a separate Department of Mines, and the appointment of an adequate staff of officials upon the Gold Fields) to that Department?

A Gold Fields Act should be framed to embody the substance of the following:—We suggest that this should be entrusted (under the supervision of the Chief of Department) to local Mining Boards, to be elective representative bodies taking up the duties of legislation on mining matters suited to their respective localities. Their by-laws when gazetted to be the law. We do not believe in the Executive Government being entrusted with the framing of regulations nor of the appointment of a

central elective Board to represent the mining interest as a whole. We do not believe in any officials who may be appointed on the various Gold Fields having the power delegated of forming suitable regulations. The members of such local Mining Boards to be elected for the period of one year. The Colony to be divided into four principal mining districts; these to be subdivided according to necessity.

IV. The most efficient means of administering the laws affecting the Gold Fields;—the collection of the revenue, settlement of disputes, the desirability of allowing appeals, and the constitution of the Court of Appeal?

By the appointment of District Commissioners suitably placed to administer the laws as given to them, and afford speedy justice and redress to the miners. We do not believe in appeals, as at present, to local Justices or Benches, however well and ably constituted they may be to deal with general matters. Extensive alterations in registration and fees to officials thereon. Appeals should be allowed from the decision of such officials, aided by Assessors, to a Court of Mines,—such decision to be final.

V. The best mode of securing tenure to the miner and of preventing "jumping";—whether by a system of uniform registration, or of enforced posting of name and number of miner's right upon claims, or by any other mode?

Uniform registration, posting of name, and number of miner's right, making interference penal for trespassing on the miner when properly and legally in possession. Complete revision of present tenure by various district Mining Boards.

VI. Leases. Should any lease of auriferous grounds be granted? If yes, what description of ground; in what areas; at what rent; subject to any, and (if any) what conditions as to labour or money expenditure? State generally the advantages in your opinion arising from, or objections existing to, a system of leasing?

The Governor, under recommendation of Minister of Mines, to issue leases. No new ground to be leased. Every facility, both as to area and rent, to be given to individuals, as well as to Companies, for the taking up of tracts, under certain restrictions, on lease as abandoned ground.

VII. Areas of claims. Specify what areas should be granted in the various kinds of claims; prospecting,—new alluvial,—old and worked alluvial,—river and creek,—quartz; and sluicing?

To be hereafter fixed according to district, poverty, or richness of land.

VIII. Water-rights and supply. Mode of obtaining water-right, conditions of granting such rights. Should any, and (if any) what inducements be offered by the Government to parties to embark capital, with a view to an efficient water-supply on the Gold Fields?

No specific regulation can be made which would be generally suitable; this must be fixed by Mining Boards in accordance with local physical character and future surveys. Every facility and encouragement should be afforded to capitalists to divert and convey water to Gold Fields.

IX. Generally, such suggestions as may occur to you upon points not hereinbefore specified?

Many suggestions could be offered which can scarcely be embodied in a document of this description, as it would imply the drafting of a whole scheme of management for Gold Fields generally.

R. LYNCH, Chairman.
S. M. SWIFT.
EDWARD O'MARA.
RICHARD B. DEAS THOMSON.
MICHAEL QUILTY.
MARTIN TUOHY.
MICHAEL O'MARA.
T. H. CASSIDY.
DANIEL O'CONNELL.
PAT. M'GOVERN.
HUGH FARLY.
THOMAS DENT.
PIERRE FELIX.
FRANCIS COLLETT.
DAVID CRAMPTON.

The examination of Robert Blossie Lynch, Esq. :—

Dr. R. B. Lynch.
27 Sept., 1870.

I was for thirteen years altogether holding the office of Gold Commissioner in the Southern Gold Fields of the Colony—for nine years in exclusive official supervision of this district. I am well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations. I was Chairman of the meeting at which the resolutions handed in were unanimously adopted. That meeting consisted of men who represented the general policy of the mining community in this neighbourhood. It would have been more fully attended had the visit of the Commissioners to our town been more generally known.

Framing regulations.

III. I desire to keep apart the legislative and the administrative functions; that they should not be united in the same man or body of men.

The number of the members of the local Board should be ten each. The State should pay them; £50 each per year would be a fair remuneration.

Question: Have you any experience of the working of local Boards?

Answer: I visited all the Gold Fields of Victoria in 1859, when I was Commissioner, with a view of informing myself upon the subject. I had four months leave of absence for the purpose. At that time the bodies in Victoria were local Courts, not Mining Boards. I have also had, during the thirteen years that I was in office, considerable opportunities of meeting and conversing with miners from Victoria, who were practically and theoretically conversant with the Victorian system.

Question: Are you aware how the several distinct codes have worked in Victoria?

Answer: I believe the general opinion is that they have worked well.

Question: Have you seen the Report of the Royal Commission of 1862-63?

Answer: No.

Question: Then you do not know what recommendations the Commission made upon the subject?

Answer: No. I have no doubt that occasionally undue local influence may be brought to bear upon local Mining Boards; but this can be guarded against, and, although not perfect, I think that, as a principle, the local elective plan is the best. I may add, with reference to my opportunities of knowing the working of the Victorian system, that when I was in Victoria I had letters of introduction from Sir Henry Barkley (the then Governor of Victoria) to all the Wardens; and from those gentlemen I received a vast amount of information upon the subject,—from Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Mollison in particular.

Settlement of disputes.

IV. I have no doubt that the system of allowing unpaid Justices to entertain mining disputes is altogether wrong; not only do the miners think so, but over and over again unpaid Justices themselves have expressed to me their strong disapproval of the plan; and they evince a very strong disinclination to entertain such cases. I should, however, add, that perhaps, as I was one of a number of paid Commissioners who were by the Act of 1866 disbanded to make room for the unpaid Magistrates, I speak with diffidence upon this matter, though without any doubt. One Commissioner, supposing that he had no other duties to discharge, would be enough for the Adelong and Tumut Gold Districts; but he should not also

also be required to perform the duties of Police Magistrate. The pay should be liberal, and constant employment provided. I do not think it advisable to unite in one man the position of Police Magistrate and Commissioner; for, if so, the unpaid Magistrates ordinarily putting the Bench work on the Police Magistrate, the Bench duties would too much engross the time of the Commissioner. Of course these appointments would necessitate some additional expense, but the interest of the community demand such expenditure; and in my opinion cheeseparing is not economy. The increased revenue would considerably more than recoup the increased expenditure. I would not desire to re-establish the system in force before 1866, as then carried out. There were then far too many officials appointed; twenty-eight where fourteen would have been quite enough. I remember having a very angry correspondence with the Government as to the very improper class of persons who were sometimes cast upon me as subordinate officials; persons ignorant, incompetent, and in every way unqualified. As to the Court of Appeal, the District Court might readily be framed into an Appellate Court of Mines, and at a moderate expense. The present so-called Court of Appeal is a perfect farce.

Dr. R. B. Lynch,
continued.
27 Sept., 1870.

Question: Do you think that the sweeping and wholesale disbanding of the staff of Commissioners, which was effected by the Act of 1866, has really been attended with economical results?

Answer: No, I certainly do not; but for the reason I gave above, I may not be a fair judge.

I should desire registration and survey to be made uniform and compulsory in all cases, if you grant large areas; but if you continue the present small claims I do not think you could require it as to those small claims. For the fees, I think that instead of 2s. 6d. it should be 1s. Nine-tenths of the disputes which came before me during the whole of my official experience, arose out of questions of boundary, and if you had had uniform registration and survey those disputes would hardly ever have arisen. Not merely for the purpose of security of tenure, but also for the diffusion of general information, a well organized system of survey and plans would be most beneficial.

Registration and survey.

We are unanimous in thinking that there should be no "jumping," as now allowed; and we think further, that any person desiring to take possession of a claim once occupied should be required to deposit money before having his complaint heard, which money should cover any penalty that might be imposed in consequence of his jumping. Even if the jumper were in the right, I would make him prove that he was in the right; cite the prior occupant, and prove the prior occupant's default. In other words, don't let the jumper take the law into his own hands and be judge of his own case. Every day we see how horribly and iniquitously this jumping system operates upon miners.

Jumping.

I think it would be better to grant no leases on new rushes, whether of quartz-reefs or alluvial ground. The reason of our objection is to afford sufficient time for testing the new rush; to see whether it would afford remunerative employment to the individual or working miners; otherwise capitalists might at once take up leases of the ground, and a few of them monopolize the whole, thereby excluding the poorer miner. My experience induces me to think that there is no desire on the part of the individual miner to exclude capital from the Gold Fields; on the contrary, they welcome the advent of capital, as it brings with it the means of employment of labour. As to the framing of leasing regulations, I think that such regulations, as well as regulations upon other subjects, should be framed by the local Mining Boards. We think also that the rent at present is too high, and the labor conditions too stringent. As a principle, and without entering into any details, the guiding rule should be to impose such conditions only as would ensure the *bonâ fide* working of the mine leased with reasonable expedition.

Leases.

I think there is no reason at all why any limit should be fixed to the number of men allowed to take up their claims in combination, and to work them as they think best; always provided that you ensure the working of the ground held. I have never heard any reason advanced in favor of the absurd plan at present existing upon this matter. I know from my own experience that such a restriction operated to the almost entire destruction of the Kiandra Field. When I was there, several Victorian capitalists came to me at Kiandra, and repeatedly requested me to allow them to take up together more claims than were allowed so to be taken up, but I was obliged to say no. I communicated with the Ministry, but without success. And thereupon the Victorian men said, "Well Sir, it is of no use our staying here; we have no scope for the investment of our capital, and we must go," so away they went. I merely give this as a case in point. I decidedly say that the restrictions upon our areas are most injurious to the mining interest. I would, as a general rule, quadruple at least our present areas, but the details I would leave to the Mining Boards, who I believe would be guided by the same liberal principles.

Most injurious restrictions.

I understand the plan of consolidated miners' rights, as existing in Victoria, and I should certainly advocate its introduction into the system of this Colony. I think the present charge for miners' rights is very fair and reasonable; and I think in all cases they should terminate at the end of the year, and not be in force for twelve months from date of issue.

Advocates large areas.

Miners' rights.

Question: Do you think any injury would arise by proclaiming the whole Colony as a Gold Field?

Answer: A very great injury indeed; but I think that where it is well ascertained that particular localities are payably auriferous, there should be no delay in proclaiming that particular locality as a Gold Field.

Selection of unproclaimed auriferous land.

Question: What evils do you think would arise from proclaiming the whole Colony as a Gold Field?

Answer: It would entirely destroy the principle of selection for agricultural purposes, and it would also inflict injury upon the pastoral interest. It is possible that schemers may watch and follow prospectors with a view of obtaining as a free selection auriferous ground. But this could be guarded against, as for instance as is suggested by a member of the Commission, by enacting that when applications for conditional purchases are sent in, if within three or four months after the sending in of the application, the land applied for were ascertained to be payably auriferous the application should not be granted.

I think also that the present provisions with regard to the alienation of land in fee upon proclaimed Gold Fields are too lax, and open the door to the alienation to an individual of what should be kept as public property.

Reserves and commonage.

I think that as a fair protection to the miner, and to prevent clashing between the squatter and the miner, with the proclamation of a particular locality as a Gold Field, there should be simultaneously the proclamation of commonage for the depasturing of the cattle and horses and goats of the mining population.

R. B. LYNCH.

Dr. R. B. Lynch,
continued.
27 Sept., 1870.

The undersigned, on reconsideration of his evidence, given both in writing and orally on the 27th day of September, 1870, before the Commission appointed to enquire into the best manner of working the Gold Fields of New South Wales, and being of opinion that his evidence, as then given, is curt if not vague, desires respectfully to be permitted to add in and under the heading of interrogatory No. 3,—

That every Mining Board, constituted as recommended under an Act to be brought into Parliament, to be intituled "*An Act providing for the better management of the Gold Fields of New South Wales,*" shall have power from time to time, subject to the provisions of such before-stated Act, to make by-laws for prescribing the mode in which elections shall be decided where disposed for regulating their own proceeding,—for determining the form and quantity of land which may be occupied for mining purposes by virtue of any miner's right issued under such Act;—the events on which the title to any claim or to any share therein shall become forfeited, or be deemed to be abandoned;—the mode in which the right to any land occupied by and in virtue of such miner's right, issued under such Act, or to any share or interest therein, may be assigned;—the mode in which claims shall be worked;—the quantity and form of land;—the sites which may be occupied for business or residence by virtue of any such miner's right or business license; for registering claims, or any share or interest in such claims; and for imposing on such acts of registration, by the properly appointed official, whose duty it shall be under such Act, such reasonable fee as may be necessary for the purpose of defraying the expense the country is put to therefor; for regulating the mode in which the rights and privileges conferred by such miner's right so issued under the said Act to be passed for the limiting, qualifying, or restricting the exercise of such rights and privileges; for imposing on the exercise of and enjoyment of such rights (when exercised or enjoyed by means of any machinery, whether for puddling, or quartz-crushing, or any other description of machinery whatsoever) such reasonable periodic fees as may be found by such respective Mining Board so appointed under such Act, for the purpose of clearing and keeping clear the sludge and water-channels connected with any such machinery, and for the disbursing such fees for such purposes, and generally for the making all such by-laws as may be necessary for the due protection of the holder of such miners' rights and business licenses issued under such Act; and all such further by-laws as may be set forth in the various schedules of regulations as may be concurred in by such Mining Board for the entire management of the working the Gold Fields in their respective districts, which by-laws, when so concurred in by a proper majority of such Mining Board, to be submitted to the Minister for Mines so appointed under such recommended Act to be so passed by the Parliament of New South Wales, who shall forthwith certify to the same, and publish as the law in the *Government Gazette*; and that in twenty-one days from such publication the said by-laws shall have the full force of law throughout the district for which such Board shall be so elected and constituted.

That such by-laws may be from time to time and under the before-stated restrictions cancelled and altered as the said Board may consider requisite.

R. B. LYNCH.

We, the undersigned, having heard the evidence of Dr. Lynch given and read over, desire to express our concurrence in the views in principal and detail expressed by him. Those of us who are from Broken Cart Creek and Jumper's Creek desire to say that the large majority of miners in those localities also agree in these views:—

M. O'MARA, Broken Cart Creek.
JOHN M'NAMARA, Murphy's Creek.
E. O'MARA, Tumut.
D. O'CONNELL, Tumut.
S. M. SWIFT, Tumut.
B. P. FITZGERALD, Broken Cart Creek.
MICHAEL QUICKLY, Mickalong.
M. TUOHY, Broken Cart Creek.
J. H. CASSIDY, Reedy Flat.
JOHN DAVIS, Jumper's Creek.
H. DAVIS, Jumper's Creek.

E. O'Mara.
27 Sept., 1870.

Mr. O'Mara wishes to state to the Commission that there is, in his opinion, a great necessity for the Government to place on a gold escort from Tumut, in consequence of the existence of diggings such as those at Broken Cart Creek, and other places where gold is being obtained. At the alluvial diggings around Tumut, on the east, there have been fully 1,500 ounces per annum obtained this year and in the year 1869, and the diggings are now increasing in production.

E. O'MARA.

Examination of Frederick Wheeler Vyner, Esquire:—

F.W. Vyner, Esq.
27 Sept., 1870.

Settlement of
disputes.

I have been Police Magistrate here for six years; and since the passing of the Act of 1866 I have been frequently called upon to adjudicate in cases of mining disputes. I am well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working of the Act of 1866, and the present regulations. I think that the regulations are very imperfect and in many instances very unsuitable;—they are very conflicting one with the other. The principal defect in the Act is, in my opinion, contained in the provisions which have reference to the administration of the laws. I disapprove of the unpaid Magistrates or stipendiary Magistrates who have no special knowledge of the subject, having to entertain and decide disputes, and to decide the cases in Court Houses. They should, in my opinion, be settled speedily, and on the ground. I think, however, that what you principally want is a clearly written and explicit law, with very little discretionary power to the adjudicator; and then I do not think you would require any technical knowledge of the subject, by which I mean practical knowledge of mining. I don't think that any system of legislation which calls for the practical acquaintance with the subject of mining is necessary or desirable. As an instance of the unsuitability of the regulations, I would specify those which deal with water-rights.

Thinks separate
Department of
Mines unneces-
sary.

I do not recognize the necessity for the establishment of any such distinct Department of Mines, whether with or without a responsible Minister at its head. I don't think that if we had had any such department there would have been any better legislation upon the subject.

I think the Minister for Lands might well have superintended the mining interest, and that he may well continue to do so. F.W. Vyner, Esq.
continued.

My objections to the establishment of such a department are, that it would be expensive and cumbersome, and that it is not required. 27 Sept., 1870.

I don't think that any of the evils at present existing with regard to the mining interest are in any way traceable to the absence of such a department.

I do not think the duty of framing the regulations should continue to be entrusted to the Government. Framing regu-
lations.

One general central Board, to meet in Sydney, and composed of representatives elected by the miners of the different districts, and of some nominated officials—in the proportion of one-third of the whole body, nominated by the Government,—would I think be the best body for the framing of regulations. The entire number of the body should be six,—four elected and two nominated. They should all be paid by the State; their tenure of office to be merely so long as it might, in their own discretion, take them to frame the regulations—one general code for the whole Colony. In the event of any alterations being required in the regulations, or the enactment of any fresh regulations being necessary, then let them meet again.

I think the revenue should be collected by any Government official who was nearest; the Clerk of Petty Sessions to issue the miners' rights in his own Police District. Collection of
revenue.

The disputes, as I have said before, should be settled on the ground speedily by paid officials. There may be some disturbing influences on the ground; but I think that the advantage of not only seeing the ground but of settling the dispute on the ground would, as a general rule, be the best. In exceptional cases I would allow the Commissioner to adjourn the decision of the case for determination in Court. The disputes are generally about matters which require attendance on the ground, and which could best be there settled. Settlement of
disputes.

I think the District Court should be the Court of Appeal. The present Court, which is certainly more speedy and in one sense cheaper, is in my opinion wholly unsatisfactory. But I think if you had a good clear written law, and good paid officials, you would have very few appeals; and the District Court is cheap and reasonably speedy. Appeal.

"Jumping" is carried on to a most disgraceful extent at present, and is an unmitigated evil. I think that it would be largely, if not entirely, prevented by a uniform system of compulsory registration at a low fee. Such registration might occasion some little inconvenience, but as it would save so many disputes and secure tenure so well, it would far more than compensate for any such inconvenience. I Jumping.
Registration.

I would have survey also, or some satisfactory measurement of the ground by some authority, so as with an efficient registration to enable the parties to ascertain or identify the boundaries. Survey.

The greater number of disputes arise about boundaries; and with registration and some such survey or measurement as I have mentioned, the very large proportion of such disputes would be entirely prevented. I am speaking not of new rushes, for I have indeed no experience of such cases, but I speak of settled Gold Fields.

Peculiarly the miners would be large gainers if you had such a system of compulsory and uniform registration and survey or measurement.

I think leases should be granted, and provided you give general and reasonable notice that ground would be open to lease unless valid objections were made and sustained to it, in new alluvial ground as well as old. The Commissioner in his discretion to say whether the ground should be open to lease or not, *i.e.*, whether the objections were valid or not. New alluvial ground, which might profitably be worked by the individual miner, should not be leased. If no objections were lodged, or if the Commissioner was not satisfied that the objections were valid, then the ground to be open to lease. I think that miners, as a class, are favourable to the introduction of capital, and have no objection to their own acquisition of it. Leases.

In mining I would legislate in analogy to legislation with regard to the other Crown Lands.

For instance, such lands as were rich and well adapted to agriculture, I would reserve from occupation for pastoral purposes, while such land as was not suited for agriculture I would grant in large quantities to pastoral holders. So richly auriferous tracts, which could profitably be worked by the miner of small means, I would withhold from lease in large tracts, merely granting such leases of poorer ground which required the expenditure of considerable capital in order to their being profitably worked.

On that branch of the subject which relates specially to the size of claims I would say that you should give claims double the present size.

Question: Do you know what are the areas allowed by the Victoria laws?

Answer: No, I am not acquainted with the regulations in operation in Victoria.

I would as a principle leave the size of claims to the Mining Board I have suggested. On quartz-reefs I think the present size of claims is too small; 30 feet is much too small a claim.

As to water-rights I think that the regulations are defective as regards tail-races; there should be a law which should give possession of them the same as for head-races. Water rights and
supply.

I am of opinion that where a person embarks a large amount of capital in bringing on water to a Gold Field he should be allowed to take as much water from the source as he may desire. So also as regards tail-water; he should be allowed to have a right to tail-water after it has passed his works; in fact, to be able to sell the water or to let it; but I think that all these details should be left to the Mining Board.

I think that the charge for miners' rights and the mode of issuing them are not objectionable. I think also that the consolidated miners' rights, as in use in Victoria, would be a good thing in this Colony.

I think that the plan of having three Commissioners-in-Chief, as adopted by the Government under the Act of 1866, is a most erroneous one. These officers are and have been entirely useless. Each Commissioner should in fact be only subject to the control of the head of the Department.

I am of opinion that the Government should proclaim all diggings Gold Fields as soon as possible after the discovery of gold, because at the present time speculators can go next to the discoverer of gold and select the auriferous land, and thus lock up or monopolize the gold which should be for the public. Early proclama-
tion of discovered
Gold Fields.

I think that with respect to the depasturing the cattle and horses of the miners on Gold Fields, the Government should use the utmost promptitude in granting commons or reserves on any Field which is occupied by even a small number of miners and traders. Commons.

F. W. VYNER, J.P., C.P.S.

Middle Adelong,
19 September, 1870.

To the Members of the Royal Commission for Gold Fields,—
Gentlemen,

The miners of Middle Adelong would respectfully submit to your favourable notice the great inconvenience and annoyance the miners are subjected to in having no grazing rights allotted to them in the present Gold Fields Regulations, and that in framing the new Gold Fields Act a clause should be introduced, giving miners the right to depasture.

Signed on behalf of the miners of Middle Adelong,
MURDOCK M'LENNON.

Reedy Flat,
September 14, 1870.

Sir,

We have the honor to submit to you, for the information of the Gold Fields Commission, the opinions of the miners and residents in this locality, as taken at a Public Meeting, held on Tuesday, 13th September, 1870, on the different points submitted in your Circular of the 1st August:—

- 1st point.—The Gold Fields Act and Regulations, as at present in existence, taken in their entirety, do not meet the requirements of the mining population.
- 2nd point.—That a separate Department of Mines, with a responsible Minister at its head, is requisite.
- 3rd point.—That local elective Boards would be most beneficial.
- 4th point.—That the laws be administered by a Commissioner, elected by the miners in the locality which he adjudicates in. The revenue to be collected as at present. Disputes to be settled by Assessors, with appeal to Court of Mines.
- 5th point.—That the present mode of registration be adhered to.
- 6th point.—Leases to be granted in abandoned ground from 1 to 10 acres, at 5s. per acre. Leaseholders to employ two men per acre, with an allowance of two men for every £100 expended. The above system causes ground to be worked that might otherwise lay idle for years, and enables the miner to make a home for himself and family.
- 7th point.—Prospecting area to be doubled. New alluvial as stated in present Act. Old alluvial, river, and creek, double the present size of claims.
- 8th point.—Mode of obtaining water, and conditions of granting such rights, to be the same as specified in Gold Fields Act of 1866.
- 9th point.—That surveyor's fee be paid when his services are required, and not to be included in the leasing fee, as at present. The surveyor to be authorized to demand and receive the said fees from applicant. Registration fee to be reduced. A distinction to be made between head and tail races, as the same rules are not applicable to both.

We have, &c.,
M. O'CONNELL.
W. WORKMAN.

REEDY FLAT, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

The examination of Maurice O'Connell, Esquire:—

I have been thirteen years engaged in mining operations in New South Wales,—at Araluen and Reedy Flat. I am well acquainted with the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations.

All ground that has been proclaimed for five years should be open to lease; I mean alluvial and river. The area should be from 1 to 10 acres, and the rent 10s. per acre;—term of lease should be five years. With reference to the labour to be employed, I would recommend that two men to the acre should be the quantity, but that only such a number should be employed as could work to advantage to the lessee. There should be an allowance of two men for every £100 expended on preliminary labour.

I am of opinion that the survey of leases should not be charged to the lessee till the survey is made. At the present time great numbers of leases are never surveyed, and yet the fee is in all cases taken by the Government.

I would recommend that there should be no limit to the number of men who could join together in taking up claims. I confess I cannot see what possible advantage there is in limiting the number of men who can together take up a claim. As to river and creek claims I think the extent should be from 25 to 30 yards, and an allowance of two men's claims for every £100 expended in preliminary outlay on the claim.

With respect to ground-sluicing claims, I think that nothing less than half an acre per man should be allowed, and that two men's claims for every £100 expended in cutting the race or other preliminary work should be allowed.

The present mode of application and registration is I think suitable, that is, for water-rights; but the registration fee is too high. I would make it 1s.; not more. A ground sluice-head of water should be 24 x 2, as in the regulations of 1866, and the applicant for cutting a race should be able to obtain as many heads of water as he may require. The water should be gauged at the head of the race in the middle of a box (say) 12 feet long. Provision should be made against waste and monopoly by some proper regulation.

As to tail-water, I am quite clear that the owner of the race should be entitled to it until it is returned to a natural channel.

The present law is defective in respect to tail-water. I think that the tenure by which a water-right is held should be by a license from the Government, or some qualified official, the fee for which should be a fixed sum of 10s. per annum. I am of opinion that the tail-race should be also held by a license from the Government, the same as is the head-race.

I think there is sufficient water in this district to work all the payable ground that we know of at the present time. The supply would not be adequate if more payable ground were discovered. I think that water could be brought on to this place from the Tumut River, at a distance of about 30 miles. I speak now from hearsay and not from personal observation.

I

M. O'Connell,
Esq.
28 Sept., 1870.

Leases.

Areas.

Water-rights
and supply.

I am of opinion that the introduction of capital on the Gold Fields should be encouraged by framing of liberal mining laws.

M. O'Connell,
Esq.,
continued.
28 Sept., 1870.
Water-supply.

M. O'CONNELL.

These views are concurred in by the undersigned,—

W. WORKMAN.
J. H. CASSIDY.
WILLIAM LUTTON.
EDWARD CORBETT.
JOHN FOLEY.

The examination of Mr. Frank Panfler :—

I am a miner at this place, and have been engaged for the last twelve years in different places of this Colony mining. I was at work at Goubrigandra or Little Tamut River, and from what I saw of the country I do not think it would be practicable to bring water on to the Reedy Flat. I think that to bring on water you would have to go a hundred miles up the river from the town of Tumut. The water-supply to this Field at the present time is from the Great and Little Gilmore.

Mr. F. Panfler.
28 Sept., 1870.
Water-supply.

FRANK PANFLER.

The examination of Mr. Charles Daniel Fraser :—

I am an innkeeper at the present time, and have been a gold-miner for the last twenty years, principally in this Colony. I think that water could be brought to this place from the Tumut River at a distance up from the Town of Tumut of 60 miles. The water could be obtained at about a place called Lobb's Hole, and the supply would be unfailing. I have been over the country on three different occasions, and I am strongly impressed with the practicability of water being brought to this Field from the locality I have indicated.

Mr. C. D. Fraser.
28 Sept., 1870.
Water-supply.

I am of opinion that the system of the Registrar's registering the claim, to be held in reserve when no sufficient cause exists for such registration, is wrong, and a cause of injury to the community. I think that sufficient cause should be shown to the Registrar before he registers the claim; and that at the present time claims are often registered for the sake of the fee. I also think it is wrong to allow several parties to register the same ground, as is often done at the present. I am of opinion that the Registrar should be paid by the Government and not by fees.

Abuse of present
registration
system.

CHARLES D. FRASER.

Henry Hayward, a miner of Reedy Flat, desires to say, he concurs in the opinions expressed by a previous witness, Mr. O'Connell, excepting as to the quantity of water to be granted to the owner of a race. He thinks that the supply of water to be granted to the holder of a race should be limited in quantity.

H. HAYWARD.

William Fallon concurs in the above views.

WILLIAM FALLON.

WAGGA WAGGA, 3 OCTOBER, 1870.

Examination of Charles Smith Wilkinson, Esquire :—

I am a surveyor and was employed on the geological survey of Victoria from the beginning of 1859, being in all for about nine years. I desire to hand in a paper which I have prepared, being suggestions which I consider may be of service to the Commission.

C. S. Wilkinson,
Esq.
3 October, 1870.

Wagga Wagga,
September 30, 1870.

Joseph Long Innes, Esq., President, Gold Fields Royal Commission,—

Sir,

Having been for many years interested in gold-mining, both in Victoria, when field geologist on the late geological survey, and latterly in New South Wales, I avail myself of the invitation of your Commission to communicate my views on several of the questions contained in your circular.

Gold-mining will, doubtless, have the most significant influence upon the welfare of New South Wales; no other conclusion can be inferred from the prospect of such a vast auriferous territory.

From my personal observations of the geology of the Murrumbidgee District, I can refer to the large area of auriferous country, only now beginning to be developed. But when we examine the map of the Colony, observing the position and extent of the present Gold Fields, and of those auriferous tracts not yet developed, we at once conceive the impression that gold-mining must become the chief and most extensive industry of New South Wales.

Acknowledging this, we foresee the increased mining population, with its agricultural dependants, occupying the present almost waste lands; we anticipate the advancement the mining and engineering profession will receive from the outlay of capital in mining and other engineering works; and we cannot over-estimate the consequent benefit that trade and commerce generally will derive from the development of the natural wealth of our Colony.

It being thus evident that gold-mining, and we will associate therewith the coal fields, will afford the chief sources of this Colony's future prosperity, we view with satisfaction, and cannot but perceive the wise policy our Legislature has adopted, in appointing a Gold Fields Royal Commission for ascertaining the most effectual means of promoting that prosperity.

The personal acquaintance with the various Gold Fields which your Commission will obtain, together with the valuable evidence of the miners themselves, will afford the surest basis on which to found efficient laws for the regulation of the Gold Fields.

The

C. S. Wilkinson,
Esq.,
continued.
3 October, 1870.

The present mining laws are very imperfect. Instead of encouraging the prospecting of reefs, for instance, they rather have a retarding effect; for many, perhaps the majority, of prospectors have not the means to comply with the stringent conditions required; and they are the class of men we chiefly depend on for opening out newly-discovered reefs. Thus many good mines are no doubt neglected. More lenient regulations would encourage miners to prospect with the means they possess, and enable them to open out reefs, and thereby to afford some show of security for the investment of capital for profitably working the same. You doubtless have already met with many similar instances of this deficiency, which we anticipate the new mining regulations will remedy.

But it is needless for me to point out the necessity for new mining laws, which is everywhere felt and acknowledged. It is in reference to the administration of those laws, and the general management of the Gold Fields, that I wish to make some remarks.

It appears most desirable, and I entirely endorse the suggestion of your Commission, to establish a Department of Mines. One cannot see how mining—our greatest future industry—can receive the supervision and attention commensurate with its importance, unless under the direction of such a department.

The Mining Department should include a geological survey; it would be incomplete without one. A mining survey is obviously essential for the proper development of a Gold Field; and this survey cannot be efficiently conducted without the aid of geology. Mining and geology are inseparable; they mutually contribute to each other's advancement.

This Mining and Geological Department should be under an efficient permanent head as Director; a position similar to that of Surveyor General in the Lands Department.

The Colony should be divided into districts; each district having its local mining surveyor, to be paid by fees for all mining surveys, &c., and with an allowance for superintending the geological work conducted by salaried officers. The combination of the offices of mining surveyor and registrar is recommended, as it prevents confusion, and the fees would probably be sufficient for the salary of a clerk to attend office in the absence of the mining surveyor and registrar on field duty.

The mining surveyor should not act in disputes; he is purely professional, and may be employed by both contending parties to give professional evidence in Court. He may have the liberty to offer suggestions to disputants, but specially qualified officers should have the ultimate decision,—leaving the mining surveyor as an impartial witness.

The geological surveyors, in addition to furnishing regular reports, maps, sections, &c., should collect rock specimens and minerals illustrative of the mineral resources and geology of the Colony,—to be placed in the National Museum, Sydney.

There are many arguments in favour of a combined mining and geological survey. On the geological character of a country mainly depend the existence and extent of its mineral riches. A knowledge of it therefore will point out where those may be sought for, and prospectors will be directed to auriferous or other metalliferous, and perhaps coal-bearing, tracts, which would otherwise probably remain undiscovered for a considerable period. The geological characteristics of certain rocks will often direct where a lost reef may be struck again, and the ruin of the miner thereby averted. Besides which, there are the *indirect* advantages geology affords to mining,—by preventing expenditure of money and valuable time in localities where their outlay must prove useless. And this is a consideration of no little importance, for the amount thereby saved to the country may far exceed the actual expense of a Mining Department, which will thus become, in an indirect way, a self-supporting institution.

But apart from these very practical considerations, the value of a knowledge of the geological structure and mineral resources of this country cannot be over-estimated in an educational point of view. In support of this it is sufficient to refer to the practice of England, Canada, India, and of other Governments. The valuable results of the Victorian geological survey have been acknowledged by those Nations of Europe and elsewhere, who, from their own experience, are qualified to pass judgment. The appointment of my late chief, Mr. Selwyn, to the Directorship of the Canadian Survey, also testifies to the value and appreciation of his services in Victoria. Besides the acquisition of such maps and scientific information for the study and instruction of the community, we can hardly doubt but that the geological survey *indirectly* saved to Victoria perhaps a greater amount than the cost of its maintenance, by opposing useless expenditure. And I believe the progress of mining, not many years hence, will verify the observations recorded on those maps, and their *direct* value will then be realized.

I will here quote the words of our venerable geologist, the Rev. W. B. Clarke, whose name, associated with the early gold discoveries of this Colony, will ever stand prominent in the history of Australia. In his work on "The Southern Gold Fields of New South Wales" he says,—“I cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the skill, diligence, and judgment with which my friend Mr. Selwyn is carrying on his laborious and interesting survey of Victoria. Would that our own Colony had equal advantage in that respect with her sister, and that a staff of equally enterprising and intelligent geologists were now mapping down New South Wales as Victoria is mapped.” And, speaking of certain maps, he continues, “They will probably give new ideas of the value of this survey, not only in Australia but in Europe; and whatever may be the cost of production it is sound discretion on the part of the Government and Legislature of Victoria to supply the means of such permanent and valuable contributions to the knowledge of this part of the earth.”

Were it necessary, many other Colonial and European works might be quoted to the same effect.

The very accurate and detailed system on which the Victorian survey was conducted, is without doubt the most valuable in the end, especially for purely scientific and permanent results; but for several reasons I would not advise its entire adoption in this Colony for the present. We do not possess the sufficiently accurate topographical maps which are necessary for making an accurate geological survey. This deficiency was the chief cause of the tardy progress and consequent greater expense of the Victorian geological survey; for it was the experience of my late colleagues and myself that probably two-thirds of our time in the Field was occupied in first making correct topographical surveys. I would therefore recommend, should the proposed mining and geological survey be established, that the undeveloped districts be first examined, and a general geological map thereof made; and that a minute and detailed geological survey be conducted in those places only where their importance necessitates it. Such a system my experience has proved to be the most practical and inexpensive at the present time, and one by which we could quickly ascertain an approximate estimate of our mineral resources, at the same time acquiring valuable scientific information.

In

In selecting the districts for geological examination it may be more expedient that attention should be directed first to those immediately connected with the extension of our railway systems.

Respecting the framing of regulations, referred to in the 3rd question of your circular, I think it advisable that this duty should be entrusted to the proposed Department of Mines, and that the general regulations be founded upon the evidence which your Commission will submit to the Government; and let minor and local matters—area of claims, &c.—be entrusted to one central elective Board; and that the decision of this Board be submitted for the approval of the Minister of Mines.

All regulations to be subject to the revision of the Crown Law Officers.

The mining and geological surveyors, and registrars, should be entirely under the Government, and independent of the central Board, except as regards observance of the by-laws.

Question 4. Concerning administration of laws: As in Victoria, Wardens, who also might be Police Magistrates, could decide all mining disputes according to the by-laws.

Questions 5 and 7. The system which appears to work best, as at Ballarat, is to have two classes of alluvial claims—registered and unregistered—but suitable for the working miners of small means, who are thereby enabled to peg out for themselves under their miners' rights, without undergoing the trouble and expense of registering.

All disputes to be settled on the sworn testimony submitted to the Warden.

Registered claims should be of larger extent, and available for strong parties possessing means, or for public companies. All such claims should be surveyed shortly after registration. Work should be an indispensable condition; and the number of the men employed should be proportionate to the size of the claim; non-compliance with conditions for a fixed *liberal period* to cause forfeiture.

Suspension of operations should be granted on proof of a certain amount of labour or capital expended, when applicants show that they are about to procure machinery, or when floods, &c., render work impracticable.

Areas of the claims to be fixed by the central Board. And to encourage mining, let the more remote districts (where necessities are expensive and access difficult) offer larger claims than the more accessible districts.

As in accordance with the present regulations, extended areas should be granted on worked and abandoned ground, and at certain distances from the nearest workings; and prospecting areas to increase with distance from known workings.

Quartz-claims should be registered and surveyed, and extended area be granted for discovery of any new reef according to distance from nearest occupied quartz-claim.

Question 6. Concerning leases: Leasing is advisable, especially as regards registered public companies. In alluvial ground the areas should be regulated by the nature of the working, and the amount of capital and labour proposed to be expended. The rent should be moderate, and not greatly in excess of what would be the amount were the ground held under miners' rights.

The labour conditions should be most rigidly enforced, subject to indulgence on erection of machinery, &c.; and proper officers should inspect and report on fulfilment of conditions.

Alluvial leases may far exceed those on lodes or reefs, which latter should not include more than 600 yards of the course of the lode or reef.

Having been absent from Victoria for now more than twelve months, and in order that my observations should be based upon the most recent information on gold-mining, I submitted your questions to one of the Victorian Government Mining Surveyors, and his views are expressed with my own in the above suggestions, which are the result of experience.

The request of your Commission that your correspondents should accompany their communications with a statement of their experience in mining matters will afford sufficient apology for the following remarks:—For about nine years I was engaged on the geological survey of Victoria. The published geological maps, sections, and reports testify of my surveys from the sea-coast into the diggings district of Ballarat, on the survey of which I was engaged shortly before our department was broken up. During 1864 I conducted the Government geological exploration of the Cape Otway District. At other times I have accompanied and assisted Mr. Selwyn in examining the unknown parts of Victoria, for the purpose of making his geological sketch map of Victoria.

For the last twelve months I have resided near Wagga Wagga, and from my observations of the geology of the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Districts I can testify to the immense benefit these districts would derive from the establishment of a Mining and Geological Department, in saving the money spent in misdirected efforts on the part of miners, and in developing the large auriferous tracts which exist in them.

I remain, &c.,

C. S. WILKINSON,
Late Victorian Field Geologist.

In answer to questions, Mr. Wilkinson stated that he considered from his examination of the Murrumbidgee District that it was likely to be auriferous in very many parts not yet worked; and that auriferous quartz-reefs abounded; and that eventually it would become a great quartz-reefing district. The gold in the reefs of the district is generally in or has been in the pyrites, and therefore not in many cases to be seen by the naked eye in consequence of being of so fine a character; many reefs I know have not been tested properly on account of this.

Question: Do you know if any Gold Fields have been discovered in Victoria in consequence of the information afforded to the public by the geological survey of that Colony?

Answer: There have been localities where gold has been discovered in consequence of the information afforded by the geological survey.

The average cost of the geological survey of Victoria was about £8,000 per annum; but there was a great deal of unnecessary work which need not, as far as advantage to the mining was concerned, have been performed. For instance, instead of taking the topographical surveys, as then existed, fresh ones were made, and this occupied some two-thirds of the time. The geological survey of Victoria was not completed. I believe it would have been had Mr. Selwyn consented to the suggestion of the Minister for Mines—that the survey should be conducted in a more economic, less detailed, and partially useful manner.

C. S. WILKINSON,
Late Field Geologist, Victorian Geological Survey.

D. Wilkinson,
Esq.,
3 Oct., 1870.

Wagga Wagga, 18 August, 1870.

J. Geo. Long Innes, Esq., President of the Gold Commission, &c.,—
Sir,

I am induced to address you, in consequence of a circular having been issued by the Gold Fields Commission, inviting miners and others to communicate their views on matter relating to practical mining, &c. As a mining and consulting engineer, and being anxious to forward the mining interests of this auriferous but undeveloped district, will in some measure explain my object for sending you the following observations:—

- 1st.—I think it would be advisable in the next issue of the Gold Fields Regulations to fix upon a certain amount or weight of gold to establish what is now termed "payable gold." (*Vide* regulations of present Gold Fields Act, 34, 37, and 94.)
- 2nd.—The term "deep-sinking" is rather vaguely expressed: Suppose a given number of feet from the surface to be determined upon to establish the term "deep-sinking," and the lead of gold to come within a few feet of the required depth, how would this affect the allotment of frontage?
- 3rd.—From frequent and positive experience I believe that a great hindrance to prospecting is caused by the present Gold Fields Regulations. For instance, where a quartz-reef has been prospected, and gold discovered, and a lease to secure the same is supposed to be the most desirable course to adopt, the law in the Act as it now stands is, "that any party to whom a lease may be granted (say of 5 acres) would be obliged to employ five miners, and within one month from the time of granting such lease would be obliged to employ ten miners." I think it would be advisable not to make it compulsory to enforce labour. Prospecting parties are not generally in a position to comply with these conditions. The demand or the supply of labour would be sure to follow as a consequence in the desire for obtaining the gold, and instead of charging £2 per acre (as now) I would suggest that £5 per acre be the future charge: thus a mutual advantage would be derived by the Crown and by the miner, and by others who are now anxious to assist prospecting.
- 4th.—I think it would be advisable, both for the Government and for the miner, to make provision for the latter in the granting of land now open to free selection, that no land should be granted to free selectors previous to the obtaining an opinion from the local Commissioner respecting the character of that land, which land may be very auriferous and yet outside or beyond the limits of a declared Gold Field. It may be difficult for some agent for selling land to venture an opinion; but would not the future mining interests be benefited thereby?

There are other considerations of importance, of which I feel persuaded your Commission are equal to entertain and to meet from their experience in mining matters. Allow me to say that these observations I send you are simply as suggestions.

I have been requested by the miners in this district to meet your Commission on its tour, but have been deprived of this pleasure in consequence of floods and impassable roads; but any information that you may require, for the furtherance of your Commission, either practically or scientifically, if in my power, will give me pleasure to communicate.

I have, &c.,
D. WILKINSON.

Clarendon, Eurongilly,
6 September, 1870.

J. C. Spencer,
Esq.,
Oct., 1870.

J. G. L. Innes, Esq., President of the Commission, Sydney,—
Sir,

In accordance with a wish expressed by you, I herewith forward my humble opinion.

I have been mining or connected with mining with few intermissions for the last eighteen years:—

- 1st.—With regard to the present Gold Fields Regulations, they have been so far patched and altered, that I am at present (not having a copy of them by me) totally ignorant of their merits or demerits. Suffice it to say, that the Gold Fields Act, introduced by Mr. Wilson in, I think, 1866, was most injurious, unjust, and unsuitable.
- 2nd.—That I am in favour of a distinct and separate Department of Mines, with a responsible Minister at its head.
- 3rd.—As to the framing of regulations I am rather at a loss, but think that if an Act was passed there will be no occasion to supplement it; or, if it was necessary to do so, it could be attended to by the Minister for Mines, in the event of there being one.
- 4th.—The system of indiscriminate leasing is most injurious to the mining interest. No ground should be leased other than old workings on wet ground; no ground, in short, only that requiring capital and machinery. Such ground should be leased at a nominal rental. Leaseholders should not be bound to employ a certain number of hands, as it must be to their interest to employ as many as they can. As to area I think 20 acres enough for any company.
- 5th.—That any run or lead of alluvial under 60 feet sinking, if dry, should be worked on the block system; if wet, or over that depth, on the frontage. The areas of both to be 100 feet square for four men. The giving of extra ground according to depth, and that in width is a farce, and calculated to lead to confusion. On frontage, not more than five claims to sink in advance of the last paying shaft. To sink twenty-five claims a-head is as bad as prospecting. Claims exempt from sinking to be represented from 9 o'clock till 11 a.m. Under the block system shepherding should not be allowed, as at the depth named it is not required. On old workings the area could be double or treble that of new.
- 6th.—Quartz-claims being more durable than alluvial I think 20 feet along the line of reef, with 100 on each side, enough. It would cause fifty men to be employed where only thirty are at present. Stone would be raised faster, the reef would sooner be developed, and as a consequence machinery would sooner be erected. Quartz-reefs are generally found by accident—stumbled over in fact,—whereas alluvial requires time and labour to find it. Therefore I consider 40 feet per man is enough for a prospecting claim. Not more than four men to be in any claim.

7th.—

7th.—Prospecting parties prospecting should be untaxed and untrammelled by registration, &c. There should also be less distinction as to distance from any locality producing gold, as it requires almost as much labour to prospect adjacent to a diggings as it does miles away from one. No prospecting claim should be granted on a declared lead, unless such lead be lost. The area of a prospecting claim to be 100 yards square, the prospectors being unlimited as to time; but to make known their discovery without loss of time; the claim outside the protection area to fleet up in rotation when such area is reduced. I may here remark, although I should have done so before, that one great objection to leasing alluvial ground is the fact that the most of the alluvial of this Colony is easily worked, requiring nothing more than the pick and shovel and labour of the miner; therefore, to grant a large area of ground to a few is to sacrifice the many.

I trust you will pardon the many blunders in this communication. I have expressed my views as clearly as I could. Want of time and the ability preclude me from giving the subject the attention I could wish.

I remain, &c.,
JOHN C. SPENCER.

J. C. Spencer,
Esq.,
continued.
3 Oct., 1870.

To the Gold Fields Commission,
99, Elizabeth-street, Sydney,—

Mattagong, Wagga Wagga,
21 September, 1870.

Mr. A. Farrow.
3 Oct., 1870.

Gentlemen,

Having seen in the *Town and Country Journal* of August 18th, a request to anyone interested in mining to give an opinion on the points submitted for consideration, I think my experience warrants me doing so.

1st Head.—The general suitability or otherwise, of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations to the proper management of the Fields?—

Answer: Unsuitable.

2nd Point.—The establishment of a distinct and separate Department of Mines, with or without a responsible Minister at its head?—

Answer: Distinct, with responsible Minister.

3rd Point.—As to the framing of regulations,—to whom should this duty be entrusted, &c.?—

Answer: To the local elective Board.

4th Point.—Settlement of disputes, &c.?—

Answer: Settlement of disputes by Commissioner and jury of miners or arbitrators.

5th Point.—The best mode of securing tenure to the miner and of preventing "jumping," &c.?—

Answer: By uniform registration.

6th Point.—Leases, &c.; should any lease of auriferous ground be granted?—

Answer: Yes. Old ground of any description,—rent, £1 per acre. One man to each acre, until payable gold is struck; afterwards four men per acre.

7th Point.—Areas of claims, &c.?—

Answer: New alluvial shallow—For one miner, 80 x 80 feet in proportion up to six men. Deep—60 feet and upwards, frontage same as in shallow. Quartz-reefs—80 feet on the base-line by 200 yards wide for each miner. Prospecting claims—Double in all kinds of workings. Sluicing—100 yards square for four men. Rivers and creeks—80 feet for each miner on frontage system.

Remarks.—Money rewards for discovery of payable gold over 7 miles from payable claim of similar description.

8th Point.—Water-rights and supply, &c.?—

Answer: Obtainable by posting notice for fourteen days and registration after.

I have eighteen years' experience, and have seen the evils of leasing new ground, by allowing capitalists to monopolize large tracts of ground to the exclusion of the working miners.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED FARROW.

The Gold Fields Inquiry Commission,—

Sebastopol Hill, near Juneec.

Mr. W. S.
Ritchie.
Oct., 1870.

Gentlemen,

In answer to your circular of 1st instant, I beg to submit the following suggestions:—

I consider the depressed state of gold-mining affairs in this Colony is attributable to the small areas of ground allotted to the miners, and to the existence of the great body of non-producers fostered on the Gold Fields by the present system.

Give the miners a much larger area of ground, so that instead of their claims being worked out on an average every six months they will have (say) three years' work in them.

This will cause the miners to become more settled in their habits, enable them to employ better appliances, and so create national wealth by raising the gold more economically.

Taking the points offered by you for consideration, I would say,—

- 1.—The present Gold Fields Act and Regulations are *not* suitable for the management of the Gold Fields.
- 2.—The new Act should provide for the establishment of a separate and distinct Department of Mines, with a responsible Minister at its head.
- 3.—The regulations should be framed by the Minister of Mines, and approved by the Executive,—the only officials necessary on the Gold Fields being surveyors and registrars.

4.—

Mr. W. S.
Ritchie,
continued.
3 Oct., 1870.

- 4.—Revenue to be collected by Clerks of Petty Sessions. Disputes to be settled by Justices of the Peace, or Police Magistrates, care being taken to have gentlemen on the Commission of the Peace who are familiar with mining affairs. Appeal allowed to a movable Court of Mines, the duties of which could be undertaken by our District Court Judges, who might have the assistance of Assessors, at the option of the disputants.
- 5.—All claims should be registered. If jumping is to be done away, a system of fines will be necessary to enforce the working of claims, which would otherwise injure their neighbours, and to prevent a man absenting himself from work, and setting his mates at defiance.
- 6.—All claims should be taken up under the miner's right, with full complements of men, and so held for two or three months, to show 'tis *bonâ fide*. Then let a lease be applied for, and at once granted. Rent merely nominal. Same number of men as if held under miner's right, with a deduction of one man for every horse power of machinery, or (£100) one hundred pounds worth of work other than the actual working of the lease. The security of tenure thus given will encourage capital to co-operate with labor, and induce economy in working.
- 7.—Prospecting claim outside of a proclaimed Gold Field, four times the size of an ordinary claim. Prospecting claim inside a proclaimed Gold Field, twice the size of an ordinary claim. New alluvial under 30 feet deep, 100 feet square per man. New alluvial over 30 feet deep, 100 feet frontage per man. Old or worked alluvial, twice the size of new alluvial. River or creek, 100 feet per man, along the bed, *i.e.*, from grass to grass. Quartz, 100 feet per man along the line of reef, by a breadth of 200 yards. Give us an uniform size of claim in new ground, and disputes will be reduced to a minimum, and the increased area will render change unnecessary for some years.
- 8.—No suggestions.

I have been a gold-miner for the last eighteen years, and have worked in the three gold-producing Colonies of Australia, and also in New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM SPARK RITCHIE.

17 August, 1870.

Examination of Mr. Joseph Ede Pearce, of Junee, gold-miner:—

Mr. J. E. Pearce.
3 Oct., 1870.

I have been engaged in gold-mining for the last ten years at Junee,—reefing. I am of opinion that the present Regulations are very defective,—that they are ambiguous and contradictory. There are not sufficient officers to carry out the law, and unpaid Magistrates are not willing to act in matters they know nothing about. I would recommend a separate and distinct department for the management of all mining matters, with a responsible Minister at its head, similar to the Victorian Department of Mines. It is impossible under the existing system to get any matters in dispute attended to or settled.

Objections to present regulations.

There is now at Junee a dispute pending with reference to the right to water in reservoir situate on land that has been selected under the 13th clause of the Land Act of 1861, such reservoir having been constructed and occupied by miners eighteen months before the land was selected, and had also been continuously used since the time of construction.

Since November last—the time of selection—we have not been able to get any settlement of the dispute, or any reply from the Minister for Lands, to whom we have repeatedly applied. I am consequently of opinion that had there been a Department of Mines, similar to the Victorian, a matter of this kind would be settled at once.

Opposed to the settlement by unpaid Magistrates of mining disputes.

I am opposed to unpaid Magistrates settling disputes on the Gold Field, as they do not like to adjudicate in matters of which they are in almost all cases totally ignorant; and it is not advisable for gentlemen likely to have local prejudices to act in these matters, but that all mining disputes should be settled by an officer paid by the Government.

There is now a case at Junee where two parties are keeping possession of a portion of ground in dispute, because the Commissioner-in-Chief declines to lay down the base-line until he could pay his periodical visit to the Field, as the expenses of such journey would have to be borne by himself.

Question: Have you applied to the nearest Police Magistrate, who is *ex officio* a Commissioner under the regulations, to mark off these claims?

Answer: No, I was not aware that he had the necessary power.

Leases.

Leases should not be granted in new alluvial ground or quartz-claims, but only in old or abandoned ground; the present rent charged by the Government I consider fair, and that five years is quite long enough a tenure. 10 acres should be the maximum extent, and the present labour conditions, of two men to the acre, should be insisted upon.

Any number of men should, in my opinion, be permitted to join together in taking up their claims. I see no reason why the claim should be restricted to a particular number of men. Alluvial-claims under existing Regulations, *viz.*,—80 x 80, rather large; I think 70 x 70 should be sufficient. In quartz-claims 30 feet on the line of reef and 100 yards in width is sufficient. I have had no experience in river or creek claims, and therefore express no opinion.

Evils from delay in proclaiming auriferous tracts as Gold Fields.

In consequence of the Government not proclaiming diggings with small population as Gold Fields, great injury is likely to arise to the mining community by persons selecting auriferous lands, not with the legitimate view as to agriculture or pastoral pursuits, but to obtain valuable auriferous land at a nominal rate. Besides, miners cannot obtain the 2 acres under the improvement clause of the Land Act until after the proclamation of the Gold Field.

I know a case decided at Young, where the Commissioner-in-Chief, the Police Magistrate, and several unpaid Justices, held that the regulations under the Gold Fields Act of 1866 did not apply to any holdings of land, unless they were on proclaimed Gold Fields. If this be law, it is evident there is nothing to guide the miner in marking out claims, or to protect him on diggings which are not on a proclaimed Gold Field. This decision was given about the month of February in this year. I would recommend that the Government should as soon as possible proclaim all small diggings as Gold Fields, or perhaps it would be as well to proclaim the whole Colony a Gold Field, in order to prevent the monopoly of the auriferous land in any newly-discovered district by a few individuals.

J. E. PEARCE, JUNR.

The

The examination of Mr. Samuel Trevenen Bishop :—

I am a miner at Junee, and have been engaged in mining pursuits for the last seventeen years,—ten years in Victoria, and the remainder in this Colony. Mr. S. T. Bishop.

I have heard Mr. Pearce's evidence read and entirely concur in it, but would like to add that I consider the present frontage-claims of 40 feet per man as sufficient, but that the river and creek claims should be extended from 30 to 40 feet per man. The size of ground-slucing-claims I will say nothing about. In prospecting, the protection areas for alluvial ground should be increased in width by one-half the present allowance, say, in the case where the area is not less than a mile from a gold-producing claim, the allowance shall be 200 yards by 300 yards, instead of 200 yards by 200 yards. 3 Oct., 1870. Areas.

I would also suggest that the clause in the regulations 45, which provides "that the whole number of men shall be employed on a claim when they commence crushing," should be altered, so that the whole number of men need not be employed until the claim shall have been proved payable.

Another suggestion I would make is, that the officer in charge of a Gold Field should be empowered to grant an injunction against the working of a claim in dispute.

SAMUEL TREVENEN BISHOP.

YOUNG, 7 OCTOBER, 1870.

The examination of J. Brunel Combes, Esq. :—

I am a licensed surveyor, in charge of Counties of Monteaule and Bland. The present water-supply of this Gold Field is from the Burrangong, Spring, and Stony Creeks. These generally run during the winter months, but in summer are quite dry, excepting in case of thunder-storms. The watershed supplying these creeks is very limited, the dividing range, at its greatest distance, not being over 6 miles from the town. In my opinion, the only good position for a reservoir would be nearly at the head of Burrangong Creek; but even there, for works of considerable extent, great difficulties would have to be surmounted from the nature of the ground. The soil is of granite, and of a very porous nature, consequently the expense of forming an extensive reservoir would be necessarily great. From the high position of Young, in comparison with the level of the Murrumbidgee, I don't think it practically possible that a supply could be obtained from thence. J. B. Combes, Esq. 7 Oct., 1870. Water-supply upon Burrangong Gold Field.

J. B. COMBES.

The examination of Mr. Alexander De Courcy Ireland :—

I am a miner, and reside at Stony Flat. I have been engaged in mining pursuits for twenty years in New South Wales and Victoria. From 1853 to 1857 in Victoria, and the remainder in New South Wales. Mr. A. Ireland. 7 Oct., 1870.

The present Act and Regulations are, in my opinion, quite inadequate to the wants of the Colony. There should be a Mining Department established, similar to that in Victoria, with a responsible Minister at its head; this would ensure more attention to matters pertaining to mining and the proper development of the Gold Fields. Their present neglected state is the best proof of the necessity for such a department. Mining Department.

The framing of the regulations should be left to an elective central Board, appointed by the miners;—three from each of the districts—west, south, and north. They should be elected in the same manner as the Gold Fields representatives, the qualification of the elector being his miner's right. These members should be allowed travelling expenses to and from Sydney, and paid during the time they sit, and the Minister for Mines should be Chairman of the Board. The advantages of this system would be that more technical knowledge would be brought to bear in passing the regulations, and the Minister of Mines, acting as Chairman, would satisfy the miners, as a body, better than if a Chairman were elected from the Board. Framing of regulations.

I don't think unpaid Magistrates should decide disputes, from their not being able or willing to give the necessary time or attention; and further, they are generally deficient in the requisite knowledge particularly required in adjudicating in mining matters, and also liable to be prejudiced by local interests. I would recommend a special officer, Commissioner, or Warden, to settle all disputes in the first instance; and believe that the Victorian system, both as to the first hearing and as to appeal, would be suitable to our wants. A proper supervision would doubtless increase the revenue to a greater extent than the cost of such supervision, as a great many of the European miners on this Gold Field do not take miners' rights, and a much larger proportion of the Chinese. These people would all take rights if properly looked after. Settlement of mining disputes by unpaid Magistrates.

There should be no limit in the number of men who take up their claims together.

I never heard of any special advantage accruing from the present limit in the regulations. The areas of claims should be fixed by the central Board. The present area of 80 feet x 80 feet is sufficient for one miner for all ground under 100 feet sinking; over that depth the size should be 100 feet x 100 feet. Areas.

In quartz-claims the present lengths along the base-line, 30 feet with the entire dip; on the surface the width should be 100 feet on each side of the base-line, and all the alluvial within that limit to be the property of the claimholder. In river and creek claims the length should be 60 feet per man, with the entire width. In prospecting-claims the present areas are sufficient.

On taking up a claim, the number of miner's right, and the name of the party taking up the ground, with the date, should be posted on the claim; and three days should be allowed the occupant before he is required to commence work; and if after the third day he is not working, his claim is forfeited. In case of jumping I would recommend the Victorian system, viz.,—that of making the jumper the plaintiff, who is not put in possession until the case has been decided. I think it should be discretionary with the officer in charge of the Gold Field to inflict a fine instead of forfeiture, for the first and second offences,—the amount of this fine to be determined by the said officer.

Registration should not be compulsory. All quartz-claims and claims on the frontage-system, whether deep leads or river, should be registered. Prospecting-claims should also, in all cases, be registered.

Mr. A. Ireland,
continued.
7 Oct., 1870.
Leasee.

I would recommend the leases be granted on quartz-reefs, old and abandoned alluvial, and for extensive sluicing operations; but on new alluvial ground I would not allow leasing, otherwise a monopoly of an entire Gold Field might be made by a few parties. 25 acres should be the maximum area; and with regard to rent, 5s. per annum should be sufficient.

The labor conditions, where the lease is above 20 acres, should be ten men for the first six months, and four men per acre afterwards.

In consequence of preliminary operations, prospecting veins, &c., at present only half the men have to be employed on a quartz-claim until crushing is commenced, when the full number have to go to work. As quartz-veins frequently run out or become impoverished, it is often necessary to make long and unproductive trials in further opening up the ground. To be compelled to employ the full number of men during this time would be a great injury to the shareholders; provisions should therefore be made to allow a diminution of the number of men while such unproductive works were carried on, as may be deemed advisable by a competent officer.

Question: In your opinion is there any desire on the part of the mining community to exclude capital from the Gold Fields?

Answer: I never knew a case where the miners expressed an opinion against the introduction of capital.

Question: Do you think that miners would approve of such an improvement in the law as would induce more capital to be brought on to the Gold Fields?

Answer: Yes, I think so.

Question: Do you think that regulations such as you have recommended to us would be likely to induce capitalists to come on to the Gold Fields?

Answer: Yes, I think so.

I was mining on this Field under the regulations framed by the Burrangong local Court during the years 1863-4 and 5, and I am of opinion that as a whole they worked better than the present regulations; and the revised code, although they never became law, were still better.

The regulations I allude to were on the whole a wise and judicious code. I was a member of the local Court but not until after these regulations were framed.

Question: Had leasing been allowed of in new alluvial ground some years since, when this Gold Field was opened up, are you of opinion that it would have been so thoroughly and expeditiously worked under that system as under the system of claims then in operation?

Answer: It would not.

Question: Would you state the reasons on which you base this opinion?

Answer: Because more manual labor was brought to bear upon it under that system than would have been under the leasing system.

Question: Do you think free selection of land on proclaimed Gold Fields, and also of auriferous land in non-proclaimed Gold Fields, is injurious?

Answer: On proclaimed Gold Fields I think free selection should be allowed as at present, excepting in cases where it clashes with the interests of the gold-miner, but on non-proclaimed Gold Fields I am not in a position to give an opinion.

Question: Are you a selector of land on this Gold Field under the 14th clause of the Land Act?

Answer: I am.

Question: Supposing the whole Colony to be proclaimed a Gold Field, so that free selection would have to be carried out under the 14th clause of the Land Act,—do you think the selection would be at all checked or impeded?

Answer: I think not.

ALEX. DE COURCY IRELAND.

SATURDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1870.

W. H. Nash, Esq.
8 Oct., 1870.

William Henry Nash, Esquire, handed in a written statement, which was received and directed to be appended to the proceedings of the Commission, and was then further examined.

Young, October 8, 1870.

To the President of the New South Wales Gold Fields Inquiry Commission,—

Sir,

In reply to the circular issued by you, inviting an expression of opinion from all persons interested, I beg to offer the following remarks upon the subjects therein named:—

I.—I am of opinion that, in general, the laws and regulations at present in existence, relating to gold-getting, are suitable to the requirements of diggers rushing in large numbers for the purpose of temporarily occupying auriferous tracts for carrying on gold-getting operations which do not require the investment of capital. I reserve remarks upon the system of dealing with land which cannot be worked without the investment of capital in machinery and other works, for section VI.

II.—I regard a Department of Mines, either with or without a Minister at its head, as an arrangement both unnecessary and mischievous, and at the same time based upon false principles, and am strengthened in this opinion by the fact of the existence in the Colony of Victoria, of an agitation having for its object the abolition of the Department of Mines, which has existed there for some years.

III.—I am strongly of opinion that most, if not all, of the details now embodied in regulations should be embodied in the Act itself and alterable only by Parliament. I conceive that it is highly probable that if the framing of regulations were entrusted to Mining Boards, whether general or local, the result would be very one-sided legislation, which would be entirely for the supposed benefit of the individual digger, and by which capital would be banished from gold-mining. I am of opinion that in legislation for gold-working, the object should be, not to please any one particular class or body of men and to carry out their views, but to produce the greatest benefit to the community at large, which (if it be promoted at all by mining) can only be done by giving equal encouragement to all classes of mining and digging, and not by favouring one class and throwing hindrances in the way of another. In this Colony there are large areas of auriferous land absolutely valueless to the individual digger, but which would amply repay capitalists or well managed companies of large resources. The tendency of the legislation of local Boards with regard to such areas is sufficiently indicated by recent alterations in the regulations, prompted doubtless by the diggers, who would be likely to compose those Boards, the effect of which is entirely to stop all large operations, and to prevent

prevent the occupation of land which the digger is unable to work. It does not require much argument to show that the community is not benefited thereby but much injured. Take for example this Burrangong Gold Field, on which two companies have recently commenced large works upon ground abandoned by the individual digger, but still believed to contain large quantities of gold which that illustrious personage is powerless to extract. Both these companies were formed before the recent alterations in the regulations, or they would not now exist at all. It is clear that it is the duty of the Legislature to check legislation upon erroneous principles, even though it be contrary to the unanimously expressed wish of a numerous and powerful class. It might be supposed that the Executive Council would be the least likely body to make unnecessary or random alterations, but recent events have shown that they may be easily misled and induced to make disastrous changes without heeding consequences. I certainly look with alarm upon any proposal to make the framing of regulations dependent upon the caprice of one individual, or of a clique. The first is indeed practically the case at present, and an instance of such caprice is to be found in the recent alteration of the number of men represented by 1-horse power of engine from four to two.

W. H. Nash, Esq.
continued.
8 Oct., 1870.

IV.—The present machinery for administering the Gold Fields laws, collecting revenue, and settling disputes, appears to me to work satisfactorily, except as far as regards appeals. The present mode of settling disputes in the first stage is by a decision from the Gold Commissioner on the spot, who then in fact assumes the functions of a Judge. Much of course depends upon the man, but I think that when he possesses proper experience and technical knowledge, such an arrangement is simple, inexpensive, and eminently satisfactory, and in most cases such a decision is more likely to be justly according to the merits of the case than that of a distant Court. Of course there should be a power of appeal, but appeal from such a decision to a Bench of local Magistrates, possessing probably no knowledge of the subject, appears simply absurd. It appears difficult to properly constitute an efficient Court of Appeal. I would suggest an annual Circuit Court, composed of the three Chief Commissioners, with power of appeal from them to a Judge and special jury in the Supreme Court. I throw this out merely as a suggestion of the only improvement which I can at present see upon the existing arrangement.

V.—To prevent "jumping," and to secure tenure to the digger, I suggest that all claims held by miners' rights may, at the option of the holder, be periodically registered during occupation, say every three months, and that a copy of such registry should be kept constantly posted on the claim. Should a registered claim during the currency of such registration become liable to forfeiture, I suggest that a digger desiring to take possession should be required to make application to the Commissioner-in-charge, who should thereupon give notice of fourteen days to the holder (by posting on the claim), calling on him to remove the cause of liability to forfeiture, or at the expiration of that period to show cause why the claim should not be declared forfeited, and that after declaration of forfeiture by the Commissioner the applicant might be put in possession, either by the Commissioner in person, or by warrant under his hand and seal. Claims not so registered, or of which the registry has expired, to be subject to jumping as at present.

VI.—It appears to me that all the present modes of tenure of land for the purpose of getting gold, be the names what they may, partake more or less of the nature of an ordinary lease. When a man holding a miner's right marks out a claim in accordance with the regulations, the Government virtually gives him a lease of that ground. The rental is paid annually and in advance, and the term is unlimited during fulfilment of covenants. His miner's right is his receipt for his rental, and, together with a copy of the Government regulations, constitutes the document which secures his title. He covenants to pay the rent, to keep his boundaries properly marked out, and to expend his own daily labour upon the ground, whilst the Government covenants to secure him in possession for the whole term of his natural life, or until he breaks his agreement. The Government permits the unlimited amalgamation of such leased tracts or claims for the purpose of concentrating the labour of many tenants upon one spot, which is of itself a tacit admission that large holdings are at times necessary in order to prevent useless waste of labour. It is at once then apparent that it is absurd to refuse to grant larger single holdings than an ordinary claim, or, having granted such holding, to demand a higher proportionate rental, or to impose more unfavourable conditions. But when a man does take up a large holding it is generally for the purpose of working by some method which requires a large preliminary expenditure in machinery and other works, and to an extent far in excess of the value of the labour covenanted to be expended upon an equal area in small holdings or claims. Surely, in fairness, such expenditure should be taken to be an improvement, and as such rather mitigate than increase the severity of conditions imposed. Again, when a man takes up a small single claim it may be fairly supposed that almost all of its area will prove of value to him, but it cannot be reasonably supposed that as large a proportion of valuable land will exist in a large tract as in a small one, so that for this reason also the rental should be rather reduced than increased. But let us make a little investigation into existing arrangements. By the regulations issued, February 17th, 1870, the size of an alluvial-claim is thus given (see *Gazette*):—

	feet.	feet.		sq. feet.	
For one man	80	× 80	= 6,400 square ft.	=	6,400 per man.
For two men	80	× 100	= 8,000 "	=	4,000 "
For three men.....	120	× 160	= 19,200 "	=	6,400 "
For four men	160	× 200	= 32,000 "	=	8,000 "

I fail to recognize any principle whatever in this arrangement, nothing but the most childish caprice, altogether unworthy of any Government. Now, taking the first area as that which is held by a miner under a miner's right, it follows that 6·8 men will hold 1 acre, or each man holds nearly one-seventh of an acre, and for this acre the Government receives an annual rental of £3 8s. Again, taking the largest area in the above table as that held by a man under a miner's right, 5·445 men will hold 1 acre, or every man holds about two-elevenths of an acre, and for the whole acre Government receives an annual rental of £2 14s. 6d. Yet when hitherto Government has consented to grant large holdings on lease it has charged a rental of £2 per acre and demanded additional rental in the shape of two miners' rights, making a total rental of £3 per acre; and not only this, but it has also limited the term to 15 years, and latterly to 5 years, without right of renewal. Again, an individual digger can shift his claim as many times as he pleases in the course of the year, covered by his rental, and may thus actually legally hold perhaps ten times his nominal area for one rental. Not so the large holder, who having once selected his ground and paid his rent must abide by his choice, for he cannot shift his boundaries one inch without payment

W. H. Nash, Esq.
continued.
8 Oct., 1870.

payment of more rental. I think I have shown not only that leases are right in principle, but that there are reasons why the rental should be less, and the conditions less severe than for an equal area held in small claims. I will now discuss the subject of labour conditions: In none of the leases of ground, for purposes other than gold-mining, which have come under my notice, has there been a clause requiring the employment of labour, and I cannot see in what way gold-getting differs from the getting of other metals so as to render labour conditions appropriate in the one case and not in the others. Why, for instance, should a man be permitted to get silver as he likes, provided he expends a specified small sum of money in improving his land within the first three years of his tenancy?—and yet if he seeks for gold, however it may occur, he is required to employ a large amount of labour, or forfeit his tenancy in three days. Again, by labour conditions a lessee is placed almost entirely under the control of his men, unless he happen to represent them all by machinery; and under certain circumstances it might be possible for them to ruin him entirely by combination to refuse to work, and thereby render his lease liable to forfeiture. A condition requiring money expenditure is not open to the same objection, as a man need not then be exposed to the risk of forfeiture. Still it appears to me that all this is in effect an increase of rental, and I conceive that it would be better to resolve the whole of the conditions into that of payment of rent. This would still have the desired effect, as no man would pay rental for land which was useless to him. On the whole then I am of opinion that leases should be granted, and that they should be for long periods, and certainly at a rental less in proportion than that charged for small claims. I give no opinion as to the proper rental for small claims, as that appears tolerably well settled and to be subjected only to occasional diminution.

VII.—I confess I see no valid reason for alteration in the present areas in the main, though such great inconsistencies as I pointed out above should be reconciled. I would make all claims block-claims.

VIII.—I would reduce the water-right more to the form of a lease, in order to give security of tenure. I am decidedly of opinion that it is not one of the proper functions of Government to expend the public money in rewards for prospecting, or to induce persons to embark capital.

IX.—I beg to observe that I object to the term "Gold Field," because it gives to persons unacquainted with the subject erroneous ideas of the modes of occurrence of gold. Among these persons are those whose function it is to legislate, who would consequently be in danger of being led to base their proceedings upon erroneous principles. This term would lead uninformed persons to imagine that land was sown with gold as a wheat-field is sown with wheat; and it appears to me that this notion has been strongly predominant in the early legislation on this subject.

It should be remembered that gold is not money; it is an article of commerce, having a variable value as much as iron, or silver, or corn, or tea, or sugar, and is subject to the same laws of supply and demand.

The profits of gold-getting are not usually greater than of getting iron or silver, or copper, and yet these pursuits are not fettered with the vexatious restrictions which meet the gold-miner at every turn. There are indeed splendid exceptions, which seem to have dazzled the eyes of legislators, and blinded them to the fact that for one such there are many very ordinary enterprises, and led them to legislate only for the apparent purpose of checking too rapid accumulation of wealth.

I am in a position to give a practical illustration of the injurious effects of the present system from my own experience. The Telegraph Gold-mining Company of Burrangong, by whom I am employed as mining manager, holds a 15 years' lease of 30 acres of land. This lease was issued December 17th, 1869, under the regulations then in force. The conditions of the lease are payment of rental of £2 per annum per acre, and the continuous employment of two men per acre, or engine-power equivalent, at the rate of four men for each horse-power of engine. Of these men one for every acre is to be employed immediately after the issue of the lease, and the remainder at the expiration of one month from that date. It was consequently necessary to employ thirty men from December 17th, 1869, and to increase that number to sixty on the 17th January, 1870. The Commissioner did indeed permit registration of the ground as held in reserve for 2 months pending the arrival of machinery, but, as I was advised that registration does not give protection under all circumstances, I considered it necessary to employ men before the expiry of the term of registration, and accordingly commenced operations on January 24th with twelve men, increasing the number as men offered. The only works which I should have undertaken, had I been left to exercise my own judgment, were the sinking of a pumping-shaft, and the necessary preliminaries for the erection of machinery. Being compelled by the terms of the lease to employ many more men than were necessary for these purposes, I was obliged to find work for them, whether profitable or not. I therefore commenced to strip the ground, wheeling up the dirt by hand-barrows, instead of waiting till I could haul it out by steam-power, which would have been much cheaper. I was also denied the power of exercising my own judgment as to whether the ground should be driven or stripped. By April the wet weather has so far raised the water-level in the ground that the cutting began to fill, and I was compelled to discontinue it because men could not work in it; but although the steam-engine of 15-horse power was then upon the ground it was not ready for work, and therefore could hardly be said to be "employed," as stipulated in the regulations, and to this extent I was compelled to risk the forfeiture of the lease. The steam-engine, however, being now at work, and therefore "employed" strictly, I am now at liberty to choose whether I will drive or strip the ground; and as I now elect to drive it, it follows that the whole of the work in the cutting is useless, and the money which has been expended upon it, amounting to £318 18s. 10d., has been wasted in complying with the conditions of the lease.

The suggestions above given have for their object the development of the auriferous resources of the Colony, by preventing litigation and by giving greater security of tenure to the miner, as well as an area sufficient to enable him to avail himself with profit of the most approved methods of working and of economising labour and material, without finding himself fettered by vexatious and ruinous restrictions. Should other ways be devised of accomplishing this object, which should possess the merit of being more effectual, they would receive my hearty support.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM HENRY NASH, B.A., London,
Mining Manager of the Telegraph
Gold-mining Company of Burrangong.

The examination of William Henry Nash, Esquire, Mining Manager of the Telegraph Gold-mining Company at Young:—

I have been connected with gold-mining principally in this Colony for the last five years; have been the manager of a gold-mining company and also engineer for another before I undertook the management of the Telegraph Company at this place.

W. H. Nash, Esq.,
continued.
8 Oct., 1870.

Question: Have you any personal opportunity of judging of the effect of the working of the Department of Mines in Victoria?

Answer: No personal opportunity of judging, except by reading newspaper reports and other documents which have appeared from time to time;—by those documents I mean the Victoria Gold Fields Act and the Beechworth Regulations. I consider I may say that there is no reason why any particular interest in the country should have a particular department.

As to framing regulations, I am clearly of opinion that they should be framed by Parliament, on the suggestions of the Gold Fields Commissioners or other competent authority; and I think that when once framed they should not be altered, except by Parliament.

Question: Do you not think that Parliament would refuse to undertake the duty of framing laws for all the small details which are necessary to embody in law in order to the effectual management of the Gold Fields?

Answer: I am of opinion that Parliament would undertake the duty if it were advised by the Government of the day, and received suggestions by the Gold Fields Commission.

Question: As to the settlement of disputes on Gold Fields;—do you think that the unpaid Justices of the Peace are the proper authorities to adjudicate on these matters?

Answer: I have no experience in respect to this matter since the law came into force giving the unpaid Justices power to decide disputes; but I am in favour of a staff of competent paid officials to decide disputes. I was not aware, up to the present time, of the extent to which the principle of allowing disputes to be settled by the unpaid Justices was carried, being resident on this Gold Field, where we have a competent paid officer.

Question: Are you acquainted with the mining regulations of Victoria as compared with the regulations of this Colony?

Answer: No.

Question: Are you aware of the effect produced by the mining regulations of Victoria in developing the gold-mines of that Colony?

Answer: I am aware, from travelling through Victoria, that the general effect of the regulations of that Colony has been to develop its Gold Fields to a very much greater extent than in this Colony.

Question: Do you think that if our regulations were assimilated to those of Victoria, the same effect would be produced even in our Gold Fields?

Answer: I believe there would be a tendency in that direction, but there are many causes here in operation which would tend to diminish the effect.

Question: Will you state these causes?

Answer: The two principal causes are the apathy of capitalists and the want of efficient miners; and I think the Gold Fields of New South Wales differ from those in Victoria, inasmuch as they are not capable of being developed as they are in the sister Colony. I refer only to the Gold Fields at present opened.

Question: Are you aware what proportion of the capital employed in the Victorian Gold Fields has come from outside capitalists who are not directly engaged in mining?

Answer: No, but I believe it is large.

Question: Do you know what authority it is in Victoria which has for some years framed and does now frame the regulations?

Answer: The Mining Boards of the Districts.

W. HENRY NASH, B.A., London,
Mining Manager of the Telegraph Gold-mining Company of Burrangong.

The examination of Mr. John M'Grain:—

I am a miner on the Burrangong Gold Field. Have been engaged in mining for the last eighteen years, principally in this Colony; also in Victoria and New Zealand.

I am of opinion that the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations are not as a whole suitable for the wants of the gold-miners. I think the Commissioners-in-Chief have too much discretionary power given to them.

The Commissioner here has at times threatened to cancel the privileges of miners where disputes have arisen.

Question: Are you aware that the Commissioner can only carry out the Act and Regulations, and there is an appeal from his decision?

Answer: I am aware of that, but it is not pleasant to have threats of this kind held out to us.

I see the necessity of this Colony having a Mining Department as in Victoria. I think that a very beneficial influence would be exerted on the miner by the creation of such a department, and it would act as a check on the officials on the Gold Fields.

Mr. J. M'Grain.
8 Oct., 1870.

Mining Department.

As to framing regulations, I am of opinion that there should be a central Mining Board for the whole Colony, to be composed of twelve members, who shall be paid by the State and elected as Members of Parliament,—the Board to sit in Sydney to frame regulations under the Act.

I am decidedly opposed to the unpaid Justice deciding disputes on Gold Fields. There should be proper paid qualified officials, as in Victoria, residing on the Gold Fields.

Question: Have you any experience of unpaid Justices deciding disputes on these Gold Fields?

Answer: Yes; and I am of opinion that the disputes decided by them have generally been improper, and have given general dissatisfaction. I believe this has arisen from want of knowledge of the subject.

I do not see any utility in having what are called Commissioners-in-Chief; each Commissioner or Warden should be the chief on his own Gold Field.

I have not given the subject of a Court of Appeal sufficient attention to justify me in giving an opinion on this subject.

I think the present system of registration works well as a whole, and the fees are not too high.

I think that leases should only be granted of old and abandoned ground.

Opposed to decisions by unpaid Justices upon mining disputes.

Mr. J. M'Grain,
continued.
8 Oct., 1870.

The rent should be reduced, I think, to £1 or less. I would restrict the area to 25 acres. I think the labour conditions, as under the present regulations, are fair and reasonable, and the allowance made for capital and machinery is fair also. I am myself a leaseholder of 6 acres of alluvial ground, which I am now working, and do not consider the conditions of the lease restrictive.

Question: Do you think that it is necessary to put more restrictions on leases in regard to the labour conditions than is necessary to ensure the *bonâ fide* and efficient working of the mine?

Answer: I don't think it is.

Areas.

I am of opinion that the block-claim of 80 x 80 feet per man is sufficient. As to sluicing-claims, I think 90 feet square per man is enough. I think that you should not restrict the number of men who should be allowed to join together to take up a claim. With respect to frontage-claims I think the size of claims should be on a sliding scale, to measure according to depth.

Question: Do you think that a system, based upon the principle of large areas, as in Victoria, would be of more advantage to our mines, and to the development of our gold-mines, than the system now in operation in this Colony.

Answer: Yes, I do.

JOHN M'GRAIN.

The examination of Mr. Nicholas Penrose:—

Mr. N. Penrose.
8 Oct., 1870.
Water-rights.

Miner of this Field, having been engaged in mining for these last fifteen years, desires to say that he has heard the evidence given by Mr. M'Grain, the previous witness, and desires to say that he concurs in the statement made. He wishes also to state that with respect to water-right that clause 51 of the present regulations is bad, inasmuch as it entails forfeiture of a race if it is not used for one month, when in many cases it cannot be used on account of the owner having to prospect new ground and do other work. I am of opinion that the difficulty might be met by the Warden or Commissioner having power to register a race as held in reserve, the same as he can do for an ordinary claim.

As to dams on this Field, there is an instance within my knowledge where permission was given to a party to construct a dam, and subsequently it was ordered to be cut away;—the dam I speak of was properly registered. This is a wrong state of things.

Free selection on
Gold Fields.

I am of opinion that the way free selection is being carried on on this Field at the present time is very injurious to the mining community. I know that there is auriferous ground which is being taken up by free selectors; and the miners are unable to obtain the gold, unless upon almost ruinous terms. I think them a great evil.

NICHOLAS PENROSE.

Mr. Edward Jones, representative of a deputation from Tipperary Gully, handed in a statement, complaining of the evils attendant on free selection of land on and in the immediate vicinity of Tipperary Gully, Burrangong Gold Field. Eighty signatures were attached to the document, which was read and directed to be appended to the proceedings of the Commission.

EDWARD JONES.

(Document referred to.)

Tipperary Gully, Young,
20 September, 1870.

To the Members of the Gold Commission,—

Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned residents on Tipperary Gully and its vicinity, beg respectfully to direct your attention to an evil which is steadily increasing, and which is severely injuring us as miners, viz., the selection of land on the Gold Fields.

On Tipperary Gully, not only the land adjoining the main lead but portions of the lead itself have been selected; applications for other portions have been already lodged, and others are expected to follow, which if granted will entirely preclude our following our avocations as miners;—we shall be unable to cut races for water, the branch gullies running into the main gully; we shall be prevented prospecting; and when our present claims are worked out we shall be compelled to abandon ground on which we could otherwise earn a living for years to come, and, breaking up our homes, remove to some other locality.

We would therefore respectfully though earnestly request that in your Report to the Government you would suggest the advisability of reserving from selection all land within one (1) mile of a proclaimed lead, or whatever distance you may deem necessary to meet the exigencies of the case.

We are, &c.,

John Dyer.
Frank Holland.
John Dwyer.
Mathew Logan.
Hall Henderson.
Douglass Wright.
Edward Jones.
Daniel Caulwell.
John Dutton.
Louis De Ottway.
Charles Wilson.
Henry Sheppard.
George Bowman.
Thos. Howitt.
Fred. Wilton.
Robert Graham.

James Taylor.
George Barnes, junior.
Thomas Allen.
George Barns.
John Cassin.
James Cassin.
Charles Knight.
Alexander Knight.
George Dempsey.
William Ryan.
Edmond O'Halloran.
John O'Sullivan.
Robert Williams.
William Coss.
Henry Coss.
James Williams.

John Soll.
Peter Kelly.
John Dunne.
W. C. Wood.
William Wood.
H. Forbes.
Thos. Brooking.
Thomas Bunt.
O. P. Hoyt.
J. S. Wilson.
Js. M'Nalley.
Philip Dolan.
Patrick Weldon.
Andrew Hannok.
Joseph Thompson.
Richard Newton.

James

James S. Brunton.
 Wm. Barker.
 John Read.
 Henry Gratty.
 Francis Pearse.
 John G. Lynch.
 William King.
 Geo. Sanderson.
 George Relkman.
 S. Nowell.
 L. C. Christensen.

George Phillips.
 Stephen Lavender.
 William Russell.
 John Ross.
 A. S. Donald.
 Joseph Perrin.
 Isaac Fairburn.
 Cha. Sheripon.
 James Mather.
 John Barkerville.
 Charles Wilson.

Matthew M'Gaven.
 John G. Steel.
 William Bunton.
 Henry Harmer.
 John Lane.
 John Morrisson.
 Henry Worlthers.
 William Newcomb.
 Wm. Walsh.
 Samuel Johnson.
 John Hunter.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1870.

The examination of George O'Malley Clarke, Esq. :—

I am Commissioner in charge of the Southern Gold Fields and Police Magistrate for the Districts of Young and Burrowa. I have been a Gold Commissioner of the Southern District for the last 11 years. I am of opinion the present Gold Fields Act is ill adapted to the requirements of the Gold Fields, and the Regulations being in many ways glaringly inconsistent with the Act. The Gold Fields Act gives the power of adjusting disputes to any Justice of the Peace, while the present Regulations confine that power to a Police Magistrate, who is *ex officio* a Commissioner, the word Justice not being used throughout the Regulations.

G. O'M. Clarke,
 Esq.
 10 Oct., 1870.
 Present Act and regulations not adapted to requirements of the Gold Fields.

In the proclamation of Gold Fields I think some rule should be set down to guide the Government in such proclamations. Complications are now constantly arising with reference to lands known to be auriferous, and yet so thinly populated as to induce the Government not to proclaim it a Gold Field.

I think a certain amount of population should be made the basis on which such proclamation should issue. I think fifty persons holding licenses under the Gold Fields Act should entitle them to the proclamation of a Gold Field area.

Question : Do you think if the whole Colony was proclaimed a Gold Field any injury would be likely to arise to the free selector, or any other portion of the community ?

Not desirable to proclaim the whole Colony a Gold Field.

Answer : I think the interest of the free selector would be injured, as the insecurity of the tenure would depreciate the value of his land, and consequently the interest of the general community would suffer also.

Question : Do you think the system that has been long in use in England, of a party entering private lands to search for minerals, on payment of compensation for the actual damage occasioned by the search, could be adopted here to the advantage of the general interest ?

Answer : It could no doubt be adopted, but I question whether it would be to the general interest.

Question : As under the 14th clause of the Land Act the whole of the free selected land, on a portion of which the miner wishes to operate, must be cancelled by the Minister for Lands before the miner can obtain permission to work for gold,—would it not be as well that instead of the whole of the selection being cancelled, compensation were to be given for the amount of actual injury sustained ?

Answer : I think that compensation should only be given for the actual damage done to the holding.

Question : Do you think that before any land should be selected on the Gold Fields, the Commissioner in charge should be requested by the Government to report as to the advisability of its selection ?

Necessity for proper restraints upon practice of selecting land on Gold Fields.

Answer : I decidedly think so.

Question : Ought there to be any provision for preventing parties from immediately free selecting ground surrounding any new gold discoveries not on a proclaimed Gold Field, such selection being made not for agricultural purposes but to secure a large area of valuable auriferous ground ?

Answer : I think, if possible, some provision should be made; and I would suggest that within a certain radius of any gold-working, no land should be selected without the report of the Commissioner, and that radius should be (say) 3 miles; it should certainly not be less.

I don't think the establishment of a separate Department of Mines, with a responsible Minister at its head, desirable in this Colony, but am of opinion that a sub-department under the Minister for Lands would answer all requirements.

Thinks a separate Department of Mines unnecessary, but that there should be some permanent head exclusively for Gold Fields management. Reasons for such opinion.

Question : Do you mean by a sub-department the arrangement that is now in existence ?

Answer : I do not. The arrangement at present is unsatisfactory, as there is no distinct permanent head of the Gold Fields to transact the business, consequently the greatest confusion exists. I think it ought to be attached to the Lands Department, because reference would have to be made constantly to the Surveyor General and Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands. Expedition in the transaction of business, increased facility for obtaining information respecting the Gold Fields, and the additional publicity that would be given to matters pertaining to mining. It would also be compulsory upon the officials of the department to possess a proper knowledge of the working and management of the Gold Fields, which, at present, they do not possess. At present, no statistical information is procurable at the Lands Office without a great deal of trouble.

If a department, such as I suggest, had been in operation for some years past, it would have materially assisted in the development of the Gold Fields, and matters would have been in a much more satisfactory state;—the regulations and general management would have been much more efficient.

I am in favour of a central elective Mining Board. At the same time I think the Government should be represented by some nominated members. I think there should be three elective members from each of the three great divisions of the Colony,—north, south, and west. There should be three nominee members, who should be selected by the Government from the existing staff of officials. This would, I think, secure a fair representation of the mining interest. The presence of such a proportion of nominated members would, I think, materially assist the elected members. The Board should meet in Sydney,—the elected members to be paid,—the officials merely to receive travelling expenses. The elections to last for three years at least. I have watched the working of the local Courts in New South Wales, but I have no knowledge of the working of the Victorian Mining Boards. I do not think it necessary or desirable to have different codes of regulations; it involves a great deal of trouble, uncertainty, and confusion among the

Recommends one central elective Mining Board.

Advocates one uniform code of regulations for whole Colony.

G. O'M. Clarke,
Esq.,
continued.
10 Oct., 1870.

the miners, and also upon those who have to administer the laws. From my experience as Gold Commissioner in various portions of the Colony I do not think there is such a difference in the physical conditions of the various Gold Fields as to necessitate different codes.

Question: Do you think the best men would be candidates for election to such a body?

Answer: I think that good men, well competent to discharge such duties, would be induced to come forward.

Question: And you think that they would be elected?

Answer: Yes, as a rule. In matters of such general importance I think that local influences would not be allowed to interfere with the general interest. That is one principal reason why I prefer a central Board to local elective Boards. In the latter, the best men are seldom returned. I don't think it would be necessary for the central Board to sit yearly. I think they should only be called upon when occasion required, and that they should be called upon then by the Ministerial head of the Department. I would give the Government no power of veto so long as the regulations were not contrary to law—sanctioned by the Law Officers of the Crown.

Emphatic condemnation of present system of settlement of disputes. Urgent necessity for Wardens or Commissioners.

Most decidedly I am opposed to the administration of mining laws by unpaid Magistrates, and think that it is necessary to have paid officials, such as Wardens or Commissioners. I do not think that by arbitration—with arbitrators appointed for the nonce—you could provide a satisfactory mode of settling disputes. The miners themselves, I feel convinced, would not be satisfied with any such system. I would allow the disputants the option of calling in Assessors; but, speaking from a large experience, the cases in which, where disputes are submitted for settlement to a paid Commissioner, Assessors are called in by disputants, are very exceptional. I have settled some thousands, many thousands, of disputes, and in no case have I ever been associated with Assessors in the settlement of them. Sometimes in matters of underground measurement I have called in persons to assist me in that matter, but never as sworn Assessors.

For the Southern Gold District, as at present constituted, I think that three Commissioners would be adequate to the present requirements. I have explained the Victorian system of having fixed Court days at various places on the Gold Fields, and of combining the duties of Police Magistrate with those of Warden; and I think its introduction here would be exceedingly beneficial. In the Southern District three such officials as I have spoken of could very efficiently discharge all those duties.

In the Petty Sessions work the unpaid Magistrates would of course materially lighten the duties—Bench duties of the Commissioners; but I would not, as I said before, allow the unpaid Magistrates to interfere in the Gold Commissioners' work as such. I have never decided a dispute in Court; and I think that the practice of hearing and settling them on the ground is, as a rule, preferable.

I see no difficulty in obtaining evidence satisfactorily on the ground. Only the other day I heard and decided a case at Araluen, involving the right to several thousands of pounds. There was a good deal of conflicting evidence, and the most disturbing influence was the presence of the lawyers; yet I experienced no difficulty in procuring the evidence, in weighing it, and deciding upon it—all on the ground. I would allow an appeal in all cases; but I think that if you had a satisfactory Court for deciding in the first instance, there would be very few appeals. The District Court would, in my opinion, be the most efficient Court of Appeal; and the appeal should be on questions of fact as well as of law. For matters of fact I would always have a jury of miners—holders of miners' rights for six months previously—to act under the presidency of the District Court Judge. The existing Court of Appeal is worse than useless. No doubt if you allow an appeal to the District Court there will often be considerable delay; and perhaps for cases where the amount at stake was not large you might have some more expeditious Court, such for instance as the old Court of Appeal under the Act of 1861. The great objections to the Courts of Appeal under that Act was, that their members were appointed by the Government for life. If you had a regular jury panel of miners you might have separate juries for each case as it arose; and in smaller cases, under the presidency of some person nominated by the Government.

Appeals.

In order to render the appeal operative I think that power should be given to the Commissioner, in his discretion, to stay the working of the claim, or to appoint a receiver.

Recommends District Court as Court of Appeal.

For myself, I prefer the District Court as Court of Appeal in all cases. The District Court should, in my opinion, be final.

I think that it would be well to make one of the Commissioners in each principal division the senior Commissioner, to whom the other Commissioners in that division should be responsible for the rendering their accounts, and their periodical reports of the position, and prospects, and statistics, of their particular localities. An immediate supervision of that kind acts, in my opinion, as a salutary check, and it would lessen the labours of the department in Sydney. I think, that with regard to the collection of the revenue, there is at present a sufficient staff of police and other officials; but they are not armed with sufficient powers to compel the payment of the Revenue charges.

Defective collection of revenue under present system.

I think the police should have power to demand the production of miner's right, or miner's license, at any time. I do not think this would entail any hardship upon or harass the real holder of the right. It no doubt would be disagreeable to the evader of the fee. The clause (8) of the present Act has been practically inoperative, because miners will not inform upon one another.

Registration.

I do not approve of a system of uniform compulsory registration in the ordinary block-claim, but only in frontage-claims, or extended claims, and in quartz-claims. In the ordinary block-claim, on a large rush, it would be almost impossible to practically carry it out; and in all cases of ordinary block-claim it would entail a hardship and delay. Men take out claims very often at intervals of a week or ten days, and in such cases it would be very hard for him to be compelled to register every time they changed their claim. I do not think that compulsory survey is necessary or desirable. There are innumerable disputes upon questions of boundary; not so many after the Field has settled down. On a settled Field, except in the case of a rush to any particular locality, the proportion of disputes upon questions of boundary is not one-half of the whole.

Survey.

Jumping.

In case where "jumping" is attempted I certainly think that in every case of dispute the previous holder should be considered *prima facie* to be in the right, so that the onus of proving default should always be upon the party seeking to come in.

With regard to registered claims (as I have before defined unregistered claims) I think it would be well to subject them to forfeiture in case of infraction of the regulations; but with regard to registered claims I do not think they should be liable to forfeiture, except in cases where, after reasonable notice, there has been a non-compliance with the regulations. In all cases there should be no forfeiture until after it had been declared so to be by the Warden or Commissioner, and the Warden or Commissioner should put the party into possession.

Leases

Leases should be granted, but not of new alluvial Gold Fields. I would not allow a lease of any ground on an alluvial Gold Field until (say) three years after proclamation. I do not intend this prohibition to extend to quartz-working, or river or creek beds, or to alluvial ground where the sinking was of a depth greater than 250 feet. The advantages of having leases are, that a great deal of ground which could not be worked, except in large areas, and with the expenditure of a large sum of money, would lie idle, unless you granted leases. The ordinary miner should be allowed a certain time, and I don't think three years too much, to see what he could do with it.

G. O'M. Clarke,
Esq.,
continued.
10 Oct., 1870.
Leases.

Question: Inasmuch as there is often a great deal of ground on new Gold Fields which can only be worked profitably by the aid of large capital and machinery, would you not, by excluding the capitalist from leasing such ground for so long a period as three years, prevent the development of the Fields?

Answer: I do not think it would do so to any serious extent. I would allow leasing of all descriptions of ground after the Field had been proclaimed three years.

Question: Would you not, by allowing all kinds of ground to be leased after three years, be encouraging leasing of new alluvial ground, which might be more profitably worked by the individual miner?

Answer: I think that a regulation such as that which I suggest would give an impetus to prospecting. If the miner knew that after a certain time (and I think three years enough) the land not taken up was liable to be leased, the miner would not, as he too often, nay, generally does now, wait and fessick about, depending upon the labours of others, but would himself investigate to find out what part of the Field he himself, and such as he, could profitably work. On the whole, I think the areas comprised within a proclaimed Gold Field are unnecessarily large.

The maximum area in old alluvial Gold Fields should be 30 acres; on quartz-reefs 500 yards; river Areas and bed, 1,000 yards.

In quartz-reefs a width of 150 yards on either side of the base-line, and the reefholder should be allowed to have all the auriferous deposits, whether alluvial or on the reef.

Rent, £1 per acre.

As to labour conditions, I would allow them a certain time wherein to test the mine. There must be some minimum compulsory conditions in order to prevent the holding of ground for merely speculative purposes, without suggesting any particular conditions. I have no hesitation in saying that the present conditions are restrictive and prohibitive. All that should be required is such an amount of labour to be employed as would ensure the *bonâ fide* working of the mine with reasonable expedition.

Present conditions as to labour, &c., restrictive and prohibitive.

I do not know of any advantage that can accrue from limiting the number of men who should be allowed to take up their claims together in the first instance; on the contrary, the imposition of such a limit may very often compel the unnecessary expenditure of money and labour. From usage the thing has been thought to simplify matters. I think that the areas allowed by the Regulations of February, 1870, are large enough. I would give sluicing-claims up to 5 acres, allowing an acre for every £100 expended up to 5 acres. After having heard the Victorian Regulations with reference to area described, I think they have gone to an extreme, and that the areas are unnecessarily large,—that sixty yards for six men on a quartz-claim is quite sufficient. I have not been through Victoria, so that I cannot say how these large areas have affected gold-mining,—whether they are beneficial or otherwise. It would be desirable, if possible, to give miners such claims as would give them employment for years; but I do not see how this could be applied to new rushes.

Question: Do you think it would be a desirable policy to grant to the miners areas of such an extent as would furnish them with employment for years?

Answer: I do not think it would; it would benefit the individual miner, but not the country.

Question: Do you think that the miners, as a class, are opposed to the introduction of capital on the Gold Fields?

Introduction of capital on the Gold Fields.

Answer: I think the majority of ordinary miners regard a capitalist in the light of an enemy and monopolist.

Question: What are your views as to prospecting area and the encouragement of prospecting?

Prospecting.

Answer: I would give large areas to prospectors, but no pecuniary reward. I think the prospecting areas might be enlarged with advantage.

There should be no restriction in the quantity of water allowed for each race. The water should remain the property of the raceholder until it reached a natural channel. I would recommend a system of water-licenses such as that which is in force in Victoria. I have not sufficiently considered the question as to what kind of inducements should be offered by the Government to parties to embark in water-supply enterprise; but certainly security of tenure should be the main principle.

Water-rights.

With regard to the supply of this particular locality there is no source of supply sufficient for the construction of a race of any extent.

Water-supply.

The longest drainage would only be from 5 to 6 miles; and there is no spot where you could construct a reservoir that could furnish any permanent supply.

G. O'M. CLARKE,
Commissioner-in-charge, Southern District.

The examination of Mr. John Richard William Parker:—

Since 1852 I have been engaged continuously in mining. I would desire to hand in a written statement upon the subjects of the enquiry. I have been requested by the miners present to present this to the Commission. At the meeting referred to in the document there were about 250 miners, and they were almost unanimous. (Document received, read, and directed to be appended to the proceedings.)

Mr. J. Parker.
10 Oct., 1870.

J. R. W. PARKER.

The witness withdrew.

A PUBLIC Meeting of Miners, held at Young on the 8th October, 1870.

- 1.—We, the miners of Young, unanimously condemn the present Gold Fields Act as totally unsuitable to meet the requirements of the miner.
- 2.—We also condemn the present system of Justices of the Peace settling mining disputes.
- 3.—We are in favour of a separate Department of Mines, with a responsible Minister at its head, and the appointment of an adequate staff of officials.
- 4.—We are in favour of a central elective Board, to sit periodically, to frame rules for the whole Colony of New South Wales.

- 5.—The elective Board to consist of nine members, that is, three for each Gold Field; members to elect their own Chairman, leaving eight to sit as members. The nine members to be elected by the miners of their respective districts annually.
- 6.—The Appeal Court to consist of four Assessors, and the Police Magistrate to act as Chairman, whose decision shall be final; the Assessors' expenses to be paid by the losing party at the rate of 10s. per day.
- 7.—No leases to be granted on new auriferous ground.
- 8.—Leases to be granted on old ground at a rental of £1 per acre per annum; size of leases to be from 1 acre to 20 acres. Our objection to the present system of leasing applies only to new ground.
- 9.—The area of claims to remain as at present.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,—
T. S. SMITH,
Chairman.

The examination of Mr. John Mather Burns:—

Mr. J. M. Burns.
10 Oct., 1870.

Since 1855 I have been continuously engaged in mining pursuits. For the first three years in Victoria; then for twelve months in New Zealand; and since then in New South Wales.

I am well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations. They are mainly deficient in the uncertainty of tenure, and in the want of proper provision to regulate the law of mining partnership. The present Act and Regulations are no improvement upon the Act of 1861.

Approves, though doubtfully, of separate Department of Mines.

I question very much whether our gold interests are of sufficient importance to warrant the establishment of any such department as that of a separate mining department; but on the whole I think they are; and that in order to the proper provision for the mining interest it would be desirable to have such a department, with a responsible Minister at its head.

Framing of regulations.

As far as my experience goes, local elective Boards are a failure: I approve of a central elective Board, three for each district—north, west, and south—ten in all; paid by the State; elected for two years; sitting in Sydney; chairman to be nominated by the Government; no veto to be given to the Government. The advertising of the regulations for some considerable period, so as to allow of the stating of objections, might work well, but perhaps it would be better not to allow this as frivolous objections might be lodged.

Advocates the appointment of special paid officials for settling disputes, &c.

Special paid officials: As a rule the unpaid Magistrates are unqualified. On Burrangong Gold Field alone one such Commissioner would be required, another in Grenfell, to do Police Magistrate work as well. The Gold Commissioner's work should be his first duty. In Bench work the unpaid Justices could assist him, but not in his own work as Commissioner.

Disputes to be settled on the ground: In the great majority of cases it is almost necessary to hear upon the ground, and the bringing of witnesses to Court entails great expense and delay. I would leave it to the Commissioner's discretion whether he would settle on the ground or in Court. As to the Assessors I would give the disputants the option of Assessors.

Appeals.

In all cases I would allow an appeal: The present Appeal Court is no good. I would suggest the District Court with a jury of miners. There should be a proper mining jury-list prepared, and juries to be empannelled as occasion might require. The jury should be as small as possible, to keep down the expense. They should be paid more than ordinary juries are paid. The delay no doubt is an objection, but taking all things into consideration I can't think of any better Court of Appeal. That Court should be final. I think that in all cases where Commissioners decide disputes they should be obliged to enter in a book a memorandum of the facts of each case, with a short abstract of the grounds of their decision. This would tend to make these officers a little more careful.

I see no advantage in fixing a limit upon the number of men who should be allowed to join in taking up a claim; on the contrary, there are many disadvantages.

Having had the Victorian Regulations, as regards areas, explained to me, I am of opinion the principle of large areas is a right one, and would tend in a large measure to the development of our Gold Fields.

Registration.

A proper system of registration should be established in all cases. I have seen it work well, even on large rushes; this would tend to prevent jumping. In cases of jumping the jumper should instigate legal proceedings and deposit a sum of money to await the event of the decision. Forfeiture perhaps should be retained as a punishment for some breaches of the regulations, but for many minor offences a system of fining should be substituted for forfeiture. It should be clearly laid down what offences were to involve forfeiture.

Surveys.

In large extended claims and quartz-reefs, surveys should be compulsory. The cost of survey would be more than compensated by the additional security it would give.

Leases.

I would grant leases of all kinds of old ground, and indeed of all ground, even if new, if it required the expenditure of capital on a large scale to work it.

The maximum area should be unlimited so long as the lessee complied with fair conditions so as to ensure the *bonâ fide* working of it with reasonable expedition. 10s. rent per acre is quite enough. Such labour conditions only should be imposed as would ensure the working of the ground as I before said. The Victorian system seems to be a good one.

Water-rights and supply.

As far as this Field is concerned, the present regulations as to water-rights are suitable. Here we depend almost entirely upon storm-water for our supply. There are no means I think of procuring a permanent supply; we are too near the Dividing Range. I would suggest that all holders of water-rights should be compelled to renew registration every twelve months, in order that it might be known whether the right was abandoned or not.

The registration fees are too high; instead of 2s. 6d., 1s. would be enough.

Unsatisfactory state of law of mining partnerships.

I have before mentioned that the law of mining partnerships is at present very unsatisfactory. The great difficulty of obtaining a dissolution or winding up works very injuriously: The District Court Judge should be empowered to dissolve a partnership upon good ground being shown to him, and to order the taking of an account of the partnership and the equitable division of the partnership property.

In mining legislation one great policy should be to favour the introduction of capital upon the Gold Fields: There might be a great difference of opinion as to whether the majority of the miners would be in favour of such a policy. I cannot say more than for myself.

J. M. BURNS.

The witness withdrew at 5.15 p.m.

GRENFELL,

GRENFELL, 14 OCTOBER, 1870.

Mr. D. M'Lennan.
14 Oct., 1870.

The examination of Mr. Donald M'Lennan, auctioneer and mining agent, residing at Grenfell:—

I have been connected with mining since 1852,—four years in New South Wales, two years in New Zealand, eight years in Victoria, and four years at Grenfell.

I do not consider the present Act and Regulations at all suitable to the management of the Gold Fields.

I am of opinion that there ought to be a responsible Minister of Mines and a Mining Department to manage the Gold Fields. The officers of the Mining Department should be men practically acquainted with mining—having a thorough knowledge of the Gold Fields. Mining Department.

I am of opinion the regulations should be framed by a central elective Board, consisting of seven members,—three from the south, two from the west, and two from the north,—meeting in Sydney, and paid while so employed. I would have this Board to meet three times in the year. Framing of regulations.

I do not approve of the settlement of disputes by unpaid Magistrates; they are frequently not competent men to decide mining disputes. They are generally, directly or indirectly, connected with the parties to the suit. Settlement of disputes.

I think all mining disputes should be heard by a paid officer in Court, without Assessors, and I would allow no appeal from his decision.

I think "jumping" should be entirely done away with. Where a party wants to be put in possession of a claim he should apply to the Commissioner to be put in possession, and deposit a sum of money, to be held as security for the costs in case the application is refused. I think also that the Commissioner should have the power of inflicting fines for the trifling breaches of the regulations in place of forfeiture. Jumping.

I think compulsory registration should be abolished.

I am of opinion that the future of our gold-mines depends on the introduction of a good system of leasing; no capitalist will invest in extended claims, and the future prosperity of the Colony will be debarred unless leasing is allowed. Leases.

I would lease all descriptions of mining ground, at a rent of £1 per acre per annum, from 1 acre up to 20 acres.

I would require a deposit of £2 per acre, to be held for three years as security for the working of the ground; and the full number of men (two to the acre) should be put upon the leased ground within a week after the lease is taken up.

There should be no limit to the number of men entitled to take up their claims together.

The frontage system should be confined to creek or river claims. I prefer block-claims, but do not desire to express an opinion in regard to the size of the claims. Frontage system.

River-claims should be 60 feet per man, but the present quartz-claims are sufficiently large.

I think the liabilities on a claim should be equally divided among the shareholders, and each individual should only be liable for his proportion of the debts.

D. M'LENNAN.

GRENFELL, 15 OCTOBER, 1870.

The examination of Mr. Robert Mathewson Vaughan:—

I am Chairman of the Committee appointed at a public meeting of the miners of Grenfell and Tyagong Gold Field, to draw up replies to the questions contained in the circular of the Gold Fields Commission. I now present the same. These resolutions were submitted to another public meeting of between 600 and 700 miners, and unanimously adopted by them. The resolutions have also been published in two issues of the local papers. Mr. R. M. Vaughan.
15 October, 1870.

(Resolutions received, read, and ordered to be appended to the proceedings):—

- 1.—That the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations are unsuitable to the present management of the Gold Fields.
- 2.—That a Mining Department be created, to be presided over by a responsible Minister of the Crown.
- 3.—That the framing of Gold Fields Regulations be conferred on elective Boards in proclaimed mining districts.
- 4.—That competent officers be appointed by the Executive to administer the Gold Fields Act and Regulations; such officers to be known as Police Magistrates or Wardens.
- 5.—That mining disputes be settled by the Warden on the ground, or by the Warden and Assessors (miners), if required, at the instance of the parties concerned. In all such cases the decision of the Warden may be appealed against, but the decision of the Warden and Assessors to be final. All cases disposed of in Court by the Warden or Warden and Assessors subject to an appeal.
- 6.—That the District Court Judge and a jury of four (miners) constitute a Court of Appeal,—such Court to be made as easy of access as possible, and to be known as the Court of Mines.
- 7.—That the diversion of water, and the construction of reservoirs for gold-mining purposes, be legalized by being made a principle of the Act.
- 8.—That mining partnerships shall be taken to mean all partnerships and co-adventures entered into by two or more persons for gold-mining purposes,—such partnerships to be limited in their liability in proportion to their share or shares, or portion of shares, during the holding of the same; and that any partner may sue and be sued by any other partner, and recover at law any debt that may accrue against such other by such partnership.
- 9.—That the Court of Mines have jurisdiction over mining partnerships, and dissolve the same wherever a good and sufficient reason is shown, on oath, for such dissolution; and that the claim and other effects, the property of any such partnership, be sold at public auction by order of said Court, that the affairs of such partnership may be wound up as speedily as possible.
- 10.—That mining on private property be permitted, and legalized in some equitable way, so that the interests both of the proprietor and miner may be secured.
- 11.—That tenure or leave to mine for gold is best secured by virtue of a miner's right, and the best means of preventing the jumping of mining claims is for shareholders, or their representatives, to occupy and work the same, according to the conditions set forth in the regulations.
- 12.—That leases be not allowed upon new ground, either alluvial or quartz-reefs, as such a system is injurious to the general community, as it disperses population, and locks up the Gold Fields of the Colony in areas that are rarely efficiently developed, thereby inflicting an injury and loss to the population and Government,—gives a monopoly to penniless adventurers and schemers,—destroys individual labour,—and discourages honest industry.
- 13.—That all alluvial prospecting claims be marked out, registered, and occupied on the frontage principle; and that protection areas be done away with, both in alluvial and quartz-reefs, as such holdings are open to great abuses.
- 14.—That no prospecting claim be allowed within a less distance than half-a-mile of any existing workings of the same class, then producing gold, except for the discovery of new leads; but in no case shall a prospecting claim be allowed within a less distance than half a mile of any other prospecting claim of the same class.

Mr. R. M.
Vaughan.

15 October, 1870.

- 15.—That prospecting claims on declared leads shall in no case exceed 320 feet.
 - 16.—That the present size of quartz-claims is sufficient.
 - 17.—That a frontage-claim be 40 feet per man in the course of the lead, with a reduced width of 160 feet after the lead is defined.
 - 18.—That ground of a less depth than 60 feet be occupied in block-claims on the following scale :—One man, 60 by 60 feet; two men, 60 by 120 feet; three men, 90 by 120 feet; four men, 120 by 120 feet.
 - 19.—That the shepherding of frontage claims be continued between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, daily, during the time of prospecting.
 - 20.—That the twenty-five claims now compelled to sink, after the discovery of payable gold in any prospecting claim, be reduced to ten on each side of prospect shaft, and in advance of the last shaft on payable gold.
 - 21.—That the best means of encouraging capitalists on the Gold Fields is for Government to encourage prospecting, by offering rewards for the discovery of new Gold Fields, as every such discovery opens up a new field for the combination of capital and labour.
 - 22.—That the size of alluvial prospecting claims be regulated according to distance from existing workings of the same class, but in no case to exceed 200 yards, nor less than 320 feet.
 - 23.—That it be imperative on prospectors, on discovery of payable gold, to report the same at once to the Police Magistrate or Warden of the district in which such discovery is made; also written notices, to be posted at the same time at the Police or Post Offices, of such discovery, stating locality and depth of sinking, prospect, &c.
 - 24.—That on old alluvial ground large areas may be occupied under miners' rights.
 - 25.—That the registration system be retained, but the fee in no case to exceed 1s.
- That the result of the Gold Fields Commission of Inquiry is of such gravity and importance to the gold-miners, this Meeting considers it desirable and important that the Commissioners conduct their inquiry at Grenfell with open doors, so that the public may be admitted.
- That the present Committee act, with power to add to their number, and give evidence before the Gold Fields Commission on behalf of the miners of Grenfell and the surrounding district, in favour of the resolutions passed at this Meeting.

R. M. VAUGHAN, J.P.,
Chairman.

Saturday, 17 Sept., 1870.

The Committee also submitted a paper containing reasons for the resolutions previously submitted to the Commission, and additional suggestions; also resolutions passed unanimously at a meeting of the miners of Grenfell and Tyagong, held on Saturday last.
(Papers received, read, and ordered to be appended to the proceedings.)

1st.—As it does not provide for local elective Boards.

An efficient Court of Appeal.
Limited liability in mining partnership.
Mining on private property.
Water-rights and reservoirs.

That clause 7, leases of auriferous land, be omitted.

That the words Commissioners and Justices, wherever they occur in the present Act, be omitted in the contemplated new Act, and that the words Police Magistrate or Warden be substituted.

That the power conferred on the Governor and Executive Council by the 13th clause of the present Act be conferred on local elective Boards so far as the same relates to the fixing, the extent, position of claims, and other matters relating to mining.

2nd.—That the business of the Land Office increases so rapidly it is too much to expect that the head of that department can devote the time and attention that so important an industry as mining requires. That the head of the Mining Department should have general supervision over all Mines and Gold Fields officials.

3rd.—That the miners are best acquainted with their own requirements; therefore best qualified to frame regulations for the proper management of their own affairs.

That a code of regulations, having general application throughout the Colony, is not suitable to every locality.

4th.—That New South Wales has been formerly so much overrun with Commissioners and so much power placed in their hands, and in many cases injudiciously exercised, that the very name of Commissioner has become objectionable. The Police Magistrate's authority being more strictly administrative, they are received by the miners with more confidence and favour than Commissioners, and being also more strictly responsible to the head of their department.

5th.—The hearing of cases on the claims in dispute, by Police Magistrates and Assessors, or Warden and Assessors, wherein the parties must be bound to abide by the decision of the Assessors; Police Magistrate or Warden to act as an Umpire in case the Assessors do not agree; such decision of Warden and Assessors to be final. Cases heard in Court frequently becomes a mere matter of law; should therefore be subject to an appeal.

6th.—That it is a Court already formed, and one in which the miners have confidence, as the Judge of said Court is a gentleman above suspicion, being entirely free from local influences, this being one of the greatest evils the miners have to contend against in the settlement of their disputes.

7th.—That the diversion of water from its natural channel is in some places a very expensive operation, and every security should be given to such holdings. Such security cannot in our opinion be given in any other way than by special Act of Parliament, as the diversion of water from its natural channel for any purpose whatever would be illegal without such Parliamentary sanction. Reservoirs constructed in such places as far as possible as not to interfere with leads of gold.

8th.—Limiting the liability of mining partnerships would be a great protection to shareholders, and encouragement to capitalists to embark in mining enterprise in connection with the working miner.

The limited liability Act is objectionable, being too expensive for small parties of miners to be brought under its operation. A limited liability clause might be inserted in a new Gold Fields Bill, limiting all mining partnerships in their liability, by registering the names of the shareholders and number of claim in the ordinary way, with the Registrar of the District. It frequently happens that men of means, when connected with mining, are pounced upon for the whole of the liabilities of a Company. I might instance a case which occurred at Forbes a few years ago, when a certain person, a J.P., was pounced upon for the debt of a Company, of which he was a very small shareholder, who in attempting to deny this responsibility got two years for perjury.

9th.—Stealing of gold belonging to the partnership, idle and quarrelsome, obstructing the working of claims, or any good and sufficient reason.

10th.—Gold being a reserve to the Crown, there can be no breach of faith on the part of the Government in permitting miners to enter upon private property as a matter of right for the purpose of mining: Provided always that reasonable compensation be allowed. If grass land, compensation to be allowed for injury done to the surface. If cultivated land, compensation for loss of crops, &c. In this way the public would be benefited by the extraction of the gold, and at the same time no injury done to the landed proprietors. At least all land alienated in the future should be liable to be mined upon.

11th.—A miner's right is simple and thoroughly understood, and is a sufficient title for all holdings for gold-mining purposes, for which the miners do not object to pay 10s.

12th.—The surface extent of quartz-reefs are limited, but sometimes traced to a great depth, therefore generally more permanent than any other workings; for instance, take an alluvial claim 40 feet per man, with a gutter 40 feet wide,

wide (which is frequently in excess by one-half of what gutters are found to be payable), and we have 1,600 feet square of wash dirt, which does not exceed 60 tons; on the other hand, a quartz-claim, 30 feet per man horizontal measurement, traced to a depth of 100 feet, would give 3,000 square feet, or 207 tons, nearly four times greater than an alluvial-claim; and it is well known the reefs at Grenfell, as well as those of other places, have been traced from the surface to a depth of nearly 300 feet, and found to be payable all the way. It is therefore objectionable that reef-claims should be taken up in areas larger than 30 feet per man, with a width of 300 feet.

13th.—A protection area being a block is not a sufficient protection to prospectors to the lead of gold, and the ground so held in excess of the actual claim to be finally allowed is subject to a great deal of trickery on the part of prospectors and their friends, and sometimes litigation; and in no case of any advantage in prospecting.

16th.—That the surface extent of reefs are limited, but frequently of great depth, and more permanent than alluvial.

17th.—Frontage claims being now twice the size as formerly, and leads of gold being very circuitous, it would be almost impossible to secure a lead of gold to the full extent of a claim for six men within a less width than 160 feet.

18th.—That it is the least objectionable system under which frontage claims can be held during the time of prospecting. Everybody shepherds, and ought therefore to be recognized in law.

20th.—A frontage claim, now 40 feet per man, 160 feet in width, is necessary as a protection to the lead.

22nd.—As prospectors are allowed extra ground for the discovery of payable gold, it is only right that the public should be notified of such discovery without any unnecessary delay. As it is at present such notification is not necessary, and prospectors frequently try to mislead by withholding the truth, to afford time to friends and others who are in the secret to make the most of it in securing claims; in this way claims are either jumped or bought for a mere trifle that are worth a considerable sum of money.

24th.—That the system of leasing being so objectionable it would be impolitic to introduce it in any shape on any ground, either new or old. Rent and surveyor's fees are objectionable, as it is an excessive and unjustifiable tax on labour.

25th.—It is a protection to the public against fraud, as well as to the buyer and seller of shares, and such registry shows clearly and unmistakably the owner.

R. M. VAUGHAN, J.P.,
Chairman.

The examination of Mr. William Henry Alexander:—

Gold-miner, of sixteen years experience, part of which term was passed in Victoria, and part in New South Wales; eight years of the term from 1862 to 1870, in the latter Colony.

I am of opinion that the party occupying a parallel on a frontage claim should be entitled to take his block on any lead he may desire within that parallel, whether it was the lead he registered for or not; and also shall be entitled to all the gold within that block. To carry out this no parallels should be laid out over any existing parallels in occupation.

I think that the width of a frontage parallel should be half-a-mile on each side of the base-line.

I think that the present system of shepherding could not be abolished, and that a better system could not be found to prevent abuse. I would recommend that no person under fourteen years of age should be allowed to shepherd.

I would suggest that the miners' rights should give authority to the holder thereof to carry on any occupation on a Gold Field, without the necessity of taking out any other license.

The system of consolidated miners' rights, as prevailing in Victoria, might be, I believe, adopted in this Colony with advantage.

It would tend to the interest of the mining community if it was specially enacted that the partners in a claim were only responsible for the liabilities on such claim in proportion to the interest each partner held.

I am of opinion that it would tend greatly to the welfare of the miners if there were a Mining Department, presided over by a responsible Minister. I am of opinion that the Lands Department, either from want of knowledge, or some other cause, does not satisfactorily manage the Gold Fields of the Colony, and that we want a head in the metropolis, and an efficient staff.

I think that the allowance of ground on the frontage, viz., 40 per man, is sufficient. I think that any number of men should take up any number of claims together to make one claim.

W. H. ALEXANDER.

(Document furnished by Mr. Blair, Grenfell.)

Gentlemen,

In accordance with your invitation I beg to offer a few suggestions for the better management of the Gold Fields.

I have been on the Gold Fields and a digger for the last sixteen years,—in Victoria, New Zealand, and New South Wales.

1.—I am in favour of a Mining Minister being appointed.

2.—I am opposed to leasing in any ground.

3.—I am in favour of frontage from the surface, with one uniform-sized claim throughout, for the following reasons:—

1st.—The same arguments in favour of frontage of a greater depth than 60 feet will apply equally to ground at a less depth than 60 feet.

2nd.—Under the present rules a rush breaks out where the prospect claim is less than 60 feet deep; all the ground will be marked on the block, possibly for a great distance, and perhaps ten or twelve claims wide. Where is the frontage to come into operation, and who is to be turned out of their claims to allow of it?

3rd.—Different-sized claims encourage disputes and litigation. Should it be considered advisable to alter the size of claims according to depth, it might be done in the width, in blocking off, as much less objectionable.

4th.—That frontage claims be 50 feet per man, with a width of 150 feet when reduced.

5th.—That the size of quartz-claims be 50 feet per man, with a width of 300 feet.

6th.—That prospectors be allowed large claims on the frontage system.

7th.—That in all ground from which payable gold has been extracted and abandoned for six months, a double claim be allowed.

8th.—That not more than eight men's ground be amalgamated, except with permission of the Commissioner and two Assessors.

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9th.—

Mr. R. M. Vaughan,
continued.

10 Oct., 1870.

Mr. W. H. Alexander.

15 Oct., 1870.

Mining partnerships.

Department of Mines.

Mr. J. M. Blair,
continued.
15 Oct., 1870.

- 9th.—That the fact of any party finding gold on any Crown Lands be sufficient to establish a Gold Field for a radius of 5 miles; and no alienation of land or impounding shall take place within said radius from that time. The discovery to be reported immediately to the nearest Mining Registrar.
- 10th.—That all disputes be settled on the ground, in the first instance, by the Commissioner, with an appeal to the District Court.
- 11th.—That each shareholder be responsible only to the extent of his own interest in the claim.
- 12th.—That it be definitely stated who is entitled to hold a share, and who qualified to represent a share.
- 11 and 12 I consider two of the most important matters requiring alteration.
- 13th.—That the District Court, or Commissioner and four Assessors, have power to dissolve any mining partnership (as it is called) upon sufficient reason being shewn by a majority of the shareholders to sell the claim and all effects by auction, and wind up the affairs as speedily as possible.
- 14th.—I am opposed to the idea of leaving it optional to the holders of a claim how many men they will employ, as being liable to great abuse.
- 15th.—Any party abandoning a shaft or hole shall leave a good and sufficient protection, either logs, mullock, or substantial fence, under penalty; and any party removing or destroying same shall be liable to severe penalty.

The above matter should be in the hands of the police, with strict orders to see it enforced, and the public invited to give information.

J. M. BLAIR.

Grenfell, 1 November, 1870.

15 OCTOBER, 1870.

The examination of Mr. Robert Otto Stewart, miner at Stewart's Gully, near Grenfell:—

Mr.
R. O. Stewart.
15 Oct., 1870.

I was Chairman of several public meetings recently held at the Quondong, near Grenfell. At one of those a Committee was formed to draw up certain resolutions or statements to be submitted to another meeting for approval. That public meeting was held—there being fully 300 persons present; and the resolutions or statements I wish to hand in to the Commission were agreed to by a very large proportion of those persons present; in fact the meeting was all but unanimous.

An address from the miners of the Quondong was read by the Secretary to the Committee (Mr. Eagar), and was ordered to be attached to the proceedings of the Commission.

The Secretary to the Committee then read a statement embodying a series of resolutions for reform in the laws relating to the management of the Gold Fields. (The statement marked "Quondong C Exhibit," was ordered to be attached to the proceedings of the Commission.)

ROBT. OTTO STEWART.

THE Committee appointed by the general meeting of miners of the Quondong, Stewart's Gully, and vicinity, on Thursday, 8th September, to frame resolutions relative to the Gold Fields Act and Regulations, to be submitted to the Gold Fields Commission Inquiry, brought up on Monday, the 26th instant, their report for approval.

Gold Fields Act.

- 1st.—That parts of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations are not adapted for the management of the Gold Fields.
- 2nd.—That a Minister of Mines,—“a geologist,”—be appointed, and a Mining Department, whose duty should be the control of all mining matters connected with mining, and to exercise a proper supervision over Gold Fields officials.
- 3rd.—That a qualified Mining Surveyor—a Magistrate—be appointed to each gold-mining district, who should perform the joint duties of Mining Surveyor and Mining Registrar; Deputy Surveyors to be also appointed.
- 4th.—That limited liability in all gold-mining partnerships be a principle of the Act.
- 5th.—That a Gold Commissioner, Police Magistrate, or any Magistrate, with the aid of Assessors, should determine mining disputes in the first instance on the claim or ground in dispute.
- 6th.—That the nearest District Court to litigants be the Court of Appeal, without Assessors.
- 7th.—That the following clauses of existing Act be retained, viz.:—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Gold Fields Regulations.

- New alluvial prospecting claims.
- That any number of men compose a prospecting party.
- That all prospecting claims in the first instance be marked off on the frontage system as hereinafter described, to be extended if required, so as to secure to prospector or prospectors the run or lead which he or they may be prospecting for.
- That from the date of marking off such claim the same to be worked continuously and effectively, otherwise a forfeit of reward claim.
- That when payable gold is struck in such claim the same to be immediately reported to the nearest Surveyor, Police Magistrate, or Magistrate; and fourteen days after such report being given the claim to be reduced to a width of 600 feet square.
- That when the claim is reduced in width no less than four men must be employed therein.
- That at a distance of 3 miles and under from any alluvial claim then producing gold a prospecting claim of 200 yards in length may be marked off, and held according to foregoing Regulations.
- That at a distance of 3 miles and over from any alluvial claim then producing gold a prospecting claim of 300 yards may be taken up and held in like manner.
- That leasing of dry alluvial ground be abolished.
- That leasing of wet alluvial ground over a depth of 100 feet be adopted—extent 1 to 50 acres—rental, 10s. per acre; and two men to be employed per acre.
- That not less than 1 mile from the first prospecting party a second prospecting party for same run or lead will be entitled to mark off and hold their ordinary claim,—additional ground for each man so employed, viz.:—If dry ground, 10 feet per man; if wet ground, 20 feet per man; providing in the case of the former, the extent does not exceed four men's ground, and the latter six men's ground.

That

That on a lost or abandoned lead any number of men may mark off and hold ground 200 yards in length, when payable gold is found therein,—the same to be reported as before-mentioned; claim to be reduced to 600 feet square, and four men employed therein.

That on old or abandoned ground double ordinary claims may be marked off and held by any number of men working therein.

Mr.
R. O. Stewart,
continued.
15 Oct., 1870.

Ordinary alluvial-claims.

That, from the surface, the frontage system be adopted; width of frontage 1,000 yards, and all claims marked accordingly in first instance.

That an uniform length of 60 feet per man in dry ground, and 100 feet per man in wet ground, be the claim allowed per man.

That fourteen days after payable gold is found in either claim, such claim to be reduced to an uniform width of 300 feet.

That all claims, when pegged off, be immediately occupied and shepherded daily, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

That boys, under 14 years of age, be not permitted to shepherd or represent a share in a claim.

That when payable gold is struck in a claim, the same to be immediately reported as before, and 14 days allowed to prove the width of lead; a red flag to be kept hoisted therein.

That to claims at each side of such claim after commence sinking, and be worked effectively after the hoisting of such flag.

That any number of adjoining claims may amalgamate by registering; but the number of men to hold the ground severally must be employed.

That a dry claim will be known as a claim in which bottom-water does not exist.

That a wet claim will be known as a claim in which bottom-water exists; and when steam-machinery is employed in such ground each horse-power of the machine to be equivalent to four men, and extra ground may be taken up and held accordingly.

Quartz-reefs.

That claims may be taken up and held as under existing regulations, leasing excepted.

That a prospecting claim of 200 feet in length by 200 yards in breadth may be marked off and held by any number of men who may discover a new and distinct reef.

That double ordinary claims per man be allowed on worked and abandoned reefs.

River and creek claims.

That 60 feet per man in length, with a width of the whole bed of river or creek, and 20 feet bank at each side, be allotted per man.

That double claims be allotted per man on old workings.

That for every £100, "labour or capital," expended in the construction of dams, reservoirs, or races, two men's ground extra be allowed.

That water brought from any river or creek as a speculation be limited to six sluice-heads; that water brought from any river or creek by any party of men for the benefit of their claim, be limited to six sluice-heads; surplus-water may be rented, and tail-water not rented.

That prior right of water remain intact, but three sluice-heads to flow in natural course for mining purposes if required.

That the distance apart of dams be not less than 440 yards.

That half-an-acre of ground be allowed for each puddling-machine for retention of sludge, tailings, &c.

That clause 7 of regulations, 17th February, 1870, relating to steam-machinery, be retained.

That a miner's residence (suburban), and by virtue of a miner's right, be 44 yards frontage by 110 yards depth.

That an uniform charge of 1s. for registering or transferring be allowed as fee to Registrar; also 1s. for examination of transaction book.

That clauses of existing regulations of 24th September, 1869, with explanation of terms, be retained, viz.:—3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 89, 90, 91, 93, 97, 100, 102.

ROBERT STEWART, Chairman.
JAMES EAGAR, Hon. Secretary.
ROBERT BLAIR.
WILLIAM PHILIPS.
WILLIAM KEATING.
HUGH LOCKREY.
WILLIAM SMALL.
JOHN M'GRATH.

Quondong, Tyagong Gold Field,
15 October, 1870.

(True copy.)

ROBERT OTTO STEWART,
Chairman.

The examination of Mr. James Eagar, a miner of fifteen years in the Colony of New South Wales, has been during that time engaged in all kinds of gold-mining:—

I have to state that part of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations are unsuitable to the wants of the miners. I am of opinion that the law as at present existing for the management of the Gold Fields is worse than it has ever been before. I speak of it as a whole, but the regulations of February, 1870, are an improvement on previous regulations.

Mr. J. Eagar.
15 Oct., 1870.

With respect to the resolution No. 2 in the statement read to day by the Quondong Committee, viz., that a Minister for Mines should be a geologist, I beg to say that though I was one of the Committee I intended to state that the permanent head of the department, viz., the Under Secretary for Mines, should be a geologist, and not the Minister. I mean by this, that he should be a scientific man and acquainted with the practice of gold-mining.

I am of opinion that the members of the present Gold Fields Commission should, when they have finished their present labours, compile the new code of regulations that may be required.

Supposing this suggestion is not acted upon, then I consider the regulations should be framed by the Mining Department.

I was myself a member of the Forbes local Court, and I consider that local Courts are quite unsuited to the wants of the miner. In fact they were, when in existence, a perfect farce; and I have never yet spoken with an intelligent miner who was not of the opinion I have above expressed.

Local Courts a farce in this witness' opinion.

I think that the settlement of disputes should be by special paid officers, and on the ground; and that the officer should be assisted by Assessors if either litigant so require.

Settlement of disputes.

I think there should be an appeal from the Commissioner's decision in all cases, and it should be to the District Court.

I have heard the particulars stated by a member of the Commission of the principles in operation in Victoria as to the area of claims, and I am of opinion that that system of large claims is much better than the system of small claims in favour in this Colony. Men should have large holdings on Gold Fields, so that they can settle down for years, and make themselves a home, instead of always travelling about the country in search of a payable claim. I think the large claims would be of advantage in developing the resources of the country. As regards the reef-claims, I think Victoria has gone too far in extent of ground,

Approves of large areas.

Mr. J. Eagar,
continued.
15 Oct., 1870.

ground, but in alluvial claims I think it has not given too much. I would give on quartz-reefs 50 feet per man, supposing there was a regulation in force which enacted that only half the number of men should only be employed till a payable crushing took place. But I would give even larger areas, say treble the size of claim, for reefs which may be considered poor and abandoned.

As to taking possession of claims, I am of opinion that the jumper should in all cases initiate proceedings to get possession of the claim.

The jumper should be compelled to deposit a sum of money with the Commissioner, to stand the costs of the proceedings.

I am of opinion that the full number of men should be employed on the leased ground, as required by the regulations; but if the applicant for the lease should as he thinks see occasion to employ a lesser number of men, he should go to the Commissioner and ask permission to employ a smaller number, and thereupon the Commissioner should grant the application for any definite time. I think that in this matter the Commissioner should be assisted by Assessors.

I am of opinion that the prospecting claim in wet ground should at any distance from old workings be 600 yards square.

The protection area should be 600 yards square in all kinds of ground, and when the prospector marks out his claim, if the ground be dry, the extent should be in accordance with the resolution in this report, given in by the Quondong Committee. And if the ground be wet, the extent should be as indicated above,—say 600 yards square.

JAMES EAGAR.

We the undersigned gold-miners of the Quondong Rush, near Grenfell, having heard the statement made by Mr. Eagar, beg to endorse that opinion in every respect.

ROBERT OTTO STEWART.
HENRY DENNIS,
ROBERT BLAIR.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
WILLIAM KEATING.

GRENFELL, 17 OCTOBER, 1870.

Robert Mathewson Vaughan:—

R. M. Vaughan,
Esq.
17 Oct., 1870.

I am Chairman of the Committee appointed by the miners of Grenfell at a public meeting held on Saturday, the 15th instant, and now present the resolutions passed at the said meeting. (Resolutions received, read, and ordered to be appended to the proceedings):—

- 1.—That the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations are unsuitable to the present management of the Gold Fields.
- 2.—That a Mining Department be created, to be presided over by a responsible Minister of the Crown.
- 3.—That the framing of Gold Fields' regulations be conferred on elective Boards in proclaimed mining districts.
- 4.—That competent officers be appointed by the Executive to administer the Gold Fields Act and Regulations,—such officers to be known as Police Magistrates or Wardens.
- 5.—That mining disputes be settled by the Warden on the ground, or by the Warden and Assessors (miners), if required, at the instance of the parties concerned. In all such cases the decision of the Warden may be appealed against, but the decision of the Warden and Assessors to be final. All cases disposed of in Court by the Warden, or Warden and Assessors, subject to appeal.
- 6.—That the District Court Judge and a jury of four (miners) constitute a Court of Appeal,—such Court to be made as easy of access as possible, and to be known as the Court of Mines.
- 7.—That the diversion of water and the construction of reservoirs for gold-mining purposes be legalized by being made a principle of the Act.
- 8.—That mining partnerships shall be taken to mean all partnerships and co-adventures entered into by two or more persons for gold-mining purposes,—such partnerships to be limited in their liability in proportion to their share or shares, or portion of shares, during the holding of the same; and that every partner may sue and be sued by any other partner, and recover at law any debt that may accrue against such other by such partnership.
- 9.—That the Board of Mines have jurisdiction over mining partnerships, and dissolve the same whenever a good and sufficient cause is shown, on oath, for such dissolution, and that the claim and other effects, the property of any such partnership, may be wound up as speedily as possible.
- 10.—That mining on private property be permitted and legalized in some equitable way, so that the interests both of the proprietor and miner may be secured.
- 11.—That license or leave to mine for gold is best secured by virtue of a miner's right, and the best means of preventing the jumping of mining-claims is for shareholders, or their representatives, to occupy and work the same according to the conditions set forth in the regulations.
- 12.—That leases be not allowed upon new ground, either alluvial or quartz-reefs, as such a system is injurious to the general community, as it disperses population and locks up the Gold Fields of the Colony in areas that are rarely efficiently developed, thereby inflicting an injury and loss to the population and Government;—gives a monopoly to penniless adventurers and schemers, discourages individual labour, and discourages honest industry.
- 13.—That all alluvial prospecting claims be marked out, registered, and occupied on the frontage principle, and that protective areas be done away with, both in alluvial and quartz-reefs, as such holdings are open to great abuses.
- 14.—That no prospecting claim be allowed within a less distance than half-a-mile of any existing workings of the same class, then producing gold, except from the discovery of new leads; but in no case shall a prospecting claim be allowed within a less distance than half-a-mile of any other prospecting claim of the same class.
- 15.—That prospecting claims on declared leads shall in no case exceed 320 feet.
- 16.—That the present size of quartz-claims is sufficient.
- 17.—That a frontage claim be 40 feet per man in the course of the lead, with a reduced width of 160 feet after the lead is defined.
- 18.—That ground of a less depth than 60 feet be occupied in block-claims on the following scale:—One man, 60 by 60 feet; two men, 60 by 120 feet; three men, 90 by 120 feet; four men, 120 by 120 feet.
- 19.—That the shepherding of frontage claims be continued between the hours of 9 and 11 'o'clock daily during the time of prospecting.
- 20.—That the twenty-five claims now compelled to sink after the discovery of payable gold in any prospecting claim be reduced to ten on each side of prospect shaft, and in advance of the last shaft on payable gold.
- 21.—That the best means of encouraging capitalists on the Gold Fields is, for Government to encourage prospecting, by offering rewards for the discovery of new Gold Fields, as every such discovery opens up a new field for the combination of capital and labour.
- 22.—That the size of alluvial prospecting claims be regulated according to distance from existing workings of the same class, but in no case to exceed 200 yards nor less than 320 feet.

- 23.—That it be imperative on prospectors on discovery of payable gold to report the same at once to the Police Magistrate or Warden of the district in which such discovery is made; also, written notices to be posted at the same time at the Police or Post Offices of such discovery, stating locality and depth of sinking, prospect, &c.
 - 24.—That on old alluvial ground large areas may be occupied under miners' rights.
 - 25.—That the registration system be retained, and the fee in no case to exceed 1s.
- That the results of the Gold Fields Commission of Inquiry is of such gravity and importance to the gold-miners, this Meeting considers it desirable and important that the Commissioners conduct their inquiry at Grenfell with open doors, so that the public may be admitted.
- That the present Committee act, with power to add to their number, and give evidence before the Gold Fields Commission, on behalf of the miners of Grenfell and the surrounding district, in favour of the resolutions passed at this Meeting.

R. M. Vaughan,
Esq.,
continued.
17 Oct., 1870.

R. M. VAUGHAN, J.P.,
Chairman.

Saturday, September 17th, 1870.

The examination of Mr. John Riley, miner, occasionally engaged in mining since the opening of the Gold Fields, but continuously so during the last eight years:—

I was mining in Victoria in 1853 and '4, and the rest of the time have been in New South Wales. The present system of mining partnerships results frequently in great injustice to the miners. Any partner in a mining-claim should only be liable for such a proportion of the general liabilities of the claim as is proportionate to his interest; that is, supposing a miner holds one-fourth of a claim, he should only be required to pay one-fourth of the liabilities of the claim, whatever those liabilities may amount to. Provision should be made for effecting a mortgage in any mining interest, by means of liens registered by the Mining Registrar, and in the simplest form compatible with security.

Mr. J. Riley.
17 Oct., 1870.
Mining partnerships.

The Court of first instance with Assessors should have power to deal with all questions of mining partnership which may arise, except compulsory dissolution of partnerships, which should be settled by the Judge of the District Court. The Court that I mean as the Court of first instance should be composed of a Police Magistrate and Assessors; if the latter are demanded by either party, the case to be heard on the ground or in Court, at the option of the litigants. The miner should elect a certain body of men as a panel, from whom Assessors should be chosen by ballot. Appeals to be allowed to the nearest District Court, whose decision should be final.

I think that one registration should be a sufficient proof of ownership of any claim held by the holder of a miner's right; and registration for the whole or any portion of it would transfer that portion. I am of opinion that the whole of a proclaimed Gold Field should be reserved as a Common for the use of the miners.

JOHN RILEY.

The examination of Mr. William Henry Slee, miner, of Grenfell:—

I have been engaged in mining for seven years in Victoria, and for the last eight years in New South Wales. Upon the subject of mining partnership I agree with Mr. Riley, except that questions respecting the dissolution of mining partnerships should be decided by the District Court Judge, to avoid local influences. I think the present system of registration should be retained, but the fee reduced to 1s. I think to make every Gold Field a Common would prevent free selection on it; and I think every Gold Field should be open for selection after it has been proclaimed four years. I have no objection to commonage on the above plan, provided free selection is allowed on it, and the power of entry on the selections for mining purposes on paying compensation for actual damages be secured. In the Act of 1866 no provision is made to allow the holder of a miner's right to cut timber for his claim; this right should be given to him in any amendment of the present Act.

Mr. W. H. Slee.
17 Oct., 1870.
Mining partnership.

1. W. H. SLEE.
2. ISRAEL NOAKE.
3. CHARLES COURTS.
4. MICHAEL CARTY.
5. JOHN THIRLWELL.

The examination of Mr. Israel Noake, miner, of Grenfell:—

I have been engaged in mining for eighteen years,—the first ten years in Victoria, the last eight years in this Colony. That when the second line of business or residence areas are marked out in any new rush they shall be at least 100 feet apart, so as to form a street of that width, and that a space of 15 feet be left between all buildings; and that openings for cross streets be left in each line, 150 yards apart; cross streets to be also 100 feet wide. The frontage allowed to be 76 feet instead of 66 feet. No restriction should be placed on the alienation or subletting of business allotments, such as are imposed by clause 62 of the regulations of 24th September, 1869.

Mr. I. Noake.
17 Oct., 1870.
Marking out townships on Gold Fields.

- ISRAEL NOAKE.
W. H. SLEE.
JOHN THIRLWELL.
JAMES KERR.

The examination of Mr. John Thirlwell, miner, of Grenfell:—

I have been engaged in mining for fifteen years,—five years in Victoria, eighteen months in Queensland, and the remainder in New South Wales. The prospecting claim proposed to be held by the resolutions laid before the Commission is 80 feet per man, limited to four men. Where the ground is over 100 feet in depth, the limit should be extended to six men instead of four, or else the prospecting claim may be given for six men, without regard to the depth.

Mr. J. Thirlwell.
17 Oct., 1870.

JOHN THIRLWELL.

FORBES,

FORBES, THURSDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1870.

The examination of Mr. Thomas Hand, of Forbes:—

Mr. T. Hand.
20 Oct., 1870.

Advocates a
distinct Depart-
ment of Mines.

I have been engaged in mining eleven years. I consider the present Act and Regulations unsuitable, and I am of opinion they require amending. I am of opinion there should be a Minister of Mines and a distinct department, and it should have the sole control of the Gold Field; and all communications respecting mining matters should be addressed direct to this department; and I am of opinion that such a Mining Department would be a great boon to the miner, and would tend to develop the mineral resources of the Colony. In my opinion the permanent head of the Mining Department should have a thorough practical knowledge of mining, so as to be able to advise the Minister, and to efficiently conduct the said department.

Framing regu-
lations. One
central elective
Board.
Settlement of
disputes.

In my opinion practical men should have the power of framing the regulations; and I think it is a difficult question to solve as to the number of Boards to be constituted, but I am of opinion one central elective Board would be the best. I decidedly object to the unpaid Magistrates deciding disputes, as I think it is unfair to impose such duties on them. Their ordinary jurisdiction in Court is limited to ten pounds, while in mining cases they may be called to settle cases where thousands of pounds may be involved.

I am in favour of a proper staff of Gold Commissioners to administer the Act and Regulations, who shall be thoroughly practical and competent men. The Court of Appeal should consist of a Chairman appointed by Government, who should summon twelve jurors, and from them select, by ballot, four to sit with him as a Court of Appeal,—their decision to be final.

Areas.
Jumping.

I consider the present size of claims is sufficient, and they give general satisfaction on this Gold Field. The party wishing to take possession of a claim should in all cases initiate proceedings, and the Commissioner should have power to award costs. I think the registration of claims should be optional, but the fees to be reduced to one shilling.

Leases.

The leasing system in force I consider objectionable; and of all the leases taken up on this Gold Field there has not been one penny expended in machinery; and I consider leases are not required, but a system of extended claims is far preferable and would work better. All descriptions of ground over 60 feet sinking shall be worked on the frontage system; of course I refer to the Lachlan Gold Fields, as nearly all our leads are deep and wet, and require timbering.

In any regulations to be framed I consider shepherding should be allowed; but it should be only necessary for three days after marking out the ground, and their exemption should be allowed until the declaration of the lead.

Free selection
upon, and pro-
clamation of,
Gold Fields.

I object to any lands being alienated by free selection on the Gold Fields.

I consider the very fact of the discovery of gold should be sufficient to proclaim it a Gold Field within a radius of 5 miles from the point where gold was discovered.

THOMAS HAND.

The examination of Mr. Robert Callow:—

Mr. R. Callow.
20 Oct., 1870.

I am a miner, residing at Forbes. I have been mining seventeen years in Victoria and New South Wales. I hand in a written statement of my views, in accordance with the circular of the Gold Fields Commission. (Document received, read, and attached to the proceedings.)

Lachlan River, Forbes,
7 September, 1870.

To the Gold Fields Inquiry Commissioners,—
Gentlemen,

Having seen one of your circulars, inviting opinions on the subject for which the Commission was appointed, permit me to offer some remarks on the several heads as set forth in such circular. My experience on the Gold Fields of the Colony is over a period of seventeen years, during which time I have travelled over a great part of Victoria and New South Wales mining, and have had many opportunities of watching the effect of the hitherto legislation on the Gold Fields.

Circular,—
Note 1st.

I think the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations, in many instances, most unsuitable to the proper management of the Gold Fields of New South Wales, the same code of rules being applied to all the Gold Fields of the Colony; in our mines there are many different features and difficulties to contend with, which in my opinion could be better dealt with by elective Boards.

Note 2nd.

The establishment of a distinct and separate Department of Mines, with a responsible head, would, in my opinion, be a great source of benefit to the Gold Fields, such department to have the management of all the mines in the Colony,—gold, copper, and coal, &c. All offices between this department and the officer on the spot to be abolished; we should then have a fountain-head in any special case to refer to.

Note 3rd.

I think the management of the Gold Field and framing of regulations, &c., should be vested in three elective district Boards, one for each Gold Field,—such Board to meet once in every month, and to consist of nine members elective of the several Gold Fields—district and representation according to population, as the different Gold Fields have different features in mining,—so that these Boards could at all times legislate as any intricate case presents itself.

Note 4th.

Should the Executive Government for the future frame the Gold Fields Regulations, I would have all such regulations strictly imperative, and no discretionary power of the administrator. This power to Commissioners unsettles the state of the law, and encourages corruption.

Collection of revenue should be vested in the Government. All disputes to be settled on the spot as of old, and no bringing pegs to Court as of late.

Courts of Appeal, in my opinion, are highly essential to the legal administration of the law;—such Courts to be presided over by one of the District Judges, with the assistance of four mining Assessors. Commissioners I have known to do many strange things, and without a Court of Appeal the miner would be left to the mercy of this officer.

Note 5th.

This is one of the most important items in your circular, and I think would be most efficiently met by an uniform system of registration. I would have no jumping or shepherding; the former I have known

to

Mr. R. Callow,
continued.
20 Oct., 1870.
Note 5th.

to cause riots, and the latter brings into competition with the miner boys of immature age, which causes a great monopoly of shares amongst the latter class.

The Legislature would have to guard against another system of monopoly, which could be employed by miners and others; it is that of parties taking out miners' rights in numbers, in fictitious names. I know it from experience, that this system would be as bad as leasing if the state of the law leaves a loop-hole for evasion.

I would have the law thus:—No miner to be allowed to take out more than one miner's right, and a statutory declaration to be made to that effect; and no person to be allowed to transfer shares on a lead while prospecting was going on. These kind of prohibitions would seem hard; but if such was not prohibited, one miner could register a share and transfer outside the office—transfer and register next minute; this way one miner could register any number of shares, and consequently transfer them;—hence the monopoly.

I would forfeit to the Crown all interest held by any miner that violated the laws of the Gold Fields in this case.

After gold was struck, and all claims working, the speculator could then purchase as many shares as he thought proper, and employ hired labour. No shares to be registered, except by the *bond fide* holder of miners' rights during prospecting.

Leases of auriferous tracts: I have found a great majority of miners to be against such leases as the recent law allowed; but I don't think the miners are against leasing in some cases. Leases of old worked out and abandoned ground, or new ground over 250 feet deep should, in my opinion, be allowed to lease in blocks of not more than 5 acres. The present regulations, as applying to leases, rent, &c., and with regard to old ground and depth of new, seems to give satisfaction, and I think will work well. Note 6th.

But if the country is desirous to foster mining industry in this Colony, she must not grant leases on new ground under the above-mentioned depth, or on quartz-reefs, or on surfacing. This character of mining can at all times be proceeded with by amalgamations.

We have a large population of miners, and we should keep a field of employment open to them, and not lock up the land, as of late, by granting leases of 50 acres to wild speculators and capitalists.

I have no wish to shut out capital. Some may say capital is encouraged in the sister Colony,—nor would I shut it out here; but we have no four strata of basaltic rock in our alluvial mines as yet discovered. When we have, then is the time to talk about leasing, and the introduction of capital to proceed with this undiscovered difficulty. Amalgamation of claims, even in these difficult undertakings, should go hand in hand before leasing in my opinion. I have worked through the strata of rock, in Ballarat, in companies of 120 shareholders; but there they have an Act to protect capital, which I shall mention in another part of these papers. I might dwell at considerable length on this subject—(the injustice, because it was crammed down the throats of the miners by the Martin Administration; all the Gold Fields of New South Wales remonstrated, but to no purpose; corruption also attended the system, and there is no doubt of the monopoly of it.)

I will content myself with the above few remarks, feeling well assured that your Honorable Court will hear abundance on the leasing question.

Quartz and surfacing claims, with regard to size, I think are very well and satisfactory; the present alluvial-claims I think are too large at certain depths; I would recommend the following:— Note 7th.

Alluvial-claims.

At the depth of 60 feet,	30 feet square per man,	or 120 feet square,	4 men.
" 120	" 35	" 140	"
" 160	" 40	" 160	"
" 200	" 50	" 200	"

The above claims have reference to the frontage system only.

Block-claims, other than frontage-claims, at a depth of 100 feet, 40 feet square, per man, or 160 feet square, 4 men.

Under the above depth 30 feet per man, or 120 feet square, 4 men.

Old Ground.

Double the size, as in new ground, according to depth.

Prospecting Claims.

Not less than 1 mile from the last payable claim, 30 feet square per man, by way of reward, or 120 feet square, 4 men.

Not less than 3 miles, 60 feet square per man, by way of reward.

Not less than 6 miles, 100 feet square per man.

Not less than 10 miles, 150 feet square per man, along the line of lead.

These are all the reward claims for the discovery of gold; no greater claims to be allowed.

These sized prospecting claims would induce miners to go back and look for gold; they would not ask for leases. Note 8th.

With regard to the workings mentioned in this paragraph I have had little experience.

Suggestions.

All regulations to embody the spirit of limitation to liability in mining speculation; in order that those who backed the miner that is paying so much per week, and becoming registered shareholder, should be liable only for the amount of interest held by them, such regulations, if made special by an Act, of itself to be easy and simple in its reading; it was an Act of this kind that I alluded to in paragraph the sixth, and which is the law in Victoria.

I shall conclude, Gentlemen, by hoping that the result of your labours will result in something beneficial to the good of the Colony.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT CALLOW.

Mr. R. Callow,
continued.
20 Oct., 1870.

I have heard the system in force in Victoria respecting areas read by a gentleman of the Commission, and think, although they appear to have gone too far in some of the regulations read to me, that a system of large areas, with proper conditions of working attached, would be of advantage in this Colony in developing the mineral resources, and in improving the condition of the miner.

Question: Do you think the frequent changes in the legislation which would follow monthly meetings of the Mining Boards would be advantageous or otherwise?

Answer: No, I think they would not.

I think there ought to be no jumping allowed, and no claim forfeited until declared so by the proper officer. I am of opinion in all mining disputes or cases the Commissioner should have the power to award costs. The applicant for the claim should deposit a sum of money when obtaining the summons, to await the decision of the case. I recommend for a first or second offence fines should be inflicted instead of forfeiture of mining property.

I am of opinion registration should be compulsory as well as survey on extended areas, provided proper time is allowed to get it done.

Leases.

I would allow leases, but not on new rushes, only on ground where it requires the aid of machinery, or a heavy outlay of labor or capital to work it. The lease should not exceed 5 acres,—as regards the present system of mining and the character of the ground, but might be increased if greater difficulties present themselves. The present rent is fair and reasonable. I think the lessee should commence work in a fortnight from his application.

If the Government should in the future frame the regulations, some clause should be inserted limiting the liability of the party to the amount of his share or shares, and this principle should pervade the regulations.

ROBERT CALLOW.

The examination of Mr. Augustus Leiferman, of Forbes, a miner of seventeen years experience in Victoria and New South Wales, nine years in Victoria, and seven in this Colony:—

Mr. A.
Leiferman.
20 Oct., 1870.

The present Act and Regulations are in my opinion unsuitable.

A Minister for Mines and a Mining Department should be created, as the Gold Fields of the Colony warrant some such a department for to better develop our mineral resources, and secondly to exercise a better control of our Gold Fields.

The permanent head of this department should have a practical knowledge of mining to be able to efficiently conduct his department.

Framing regula-
tions. Local
Boards.

The framing of the regulations should be left to local elective Boards elected annually, and to be paid, as in my opinion the circumstances of each Gold Field vary so materially that one central Board could not satisfactorily legislate for the whole Colony.

I do not approve of the unpaid Magistrates deciding disputes, but recommend in their stead properly competent and well paid officials. In deciding disputes it shall be optional with the litigants to have Assessors or not.

District Court,
Court of Appeal.

I think the District Court should be the Court of Appeal, presided over by a Judge and jury of miners; this Court would give greater satisfaction than any other Court I can suggest.

There should be no limit to the number of miners who shall take up claims jointly.

Approves of
large areas.

I have heard Mr. Thompson explain the principles that guided the Victorian Mining Boards in granting such large and liberal areas, and I consider such a policy is both sound and wise, and should form the basis of all future legislation in this Colony. The mere details of size of claim, except as regards quartz-claims, I would leave to the local Boards; but in quartz-claims I recommend the present size should be doubled, that is, at least 60 feet.

I object to the jumping of the claims without first making application to the Commissioner, and the jumper shall initiate proceedings; and I recommend he should deposit a small sum of money to pay costs, and I would allow the Warden or Commissioner, as the case may be, to award damages to the losing party.

I believe in a cheap system of registration and survey, as I believe it would tend to abolish litigation; and such offices being held in conjunction would be beneficial to the miners.

Leases.

I am in favor of leases in old alluvia ground, and worked and abandoned quartz-reefs not to exceed 5 acres. And the present labor conditions are satisfactory, provided the lessee shall not be compelled to employ any more labor in preparatory works at a time than he has room for.

I think the principle of consolidated miners' rights, as carried out in Victoria, is good, and ought to be adopted here.

Free selection of
gold-bearing
lands.

I do not approve of free selection on the Gold Fields, but where land has been alienated and found auriferous, some simple plan should be adopted to arrive at the amount of compensation; and the following plan I suggest I think would meet the case: All cases of entry and compensation for taking possession of auriferous lands already alienated should be tried by the Warden or Commissioner and a jury of Assessors; the very fact of payable gold being discovered should proclaim a radius of 5 miles around the discovery of a Gold Field, and prevent the land being free selected for the purpose of mining speculation.

Mining partner-
ship.

The mining partner should only be responsible for the amount of his share or property, and this provision should be included in any new regulations made, as I think this would prevent or check so much credit as now given; but I think this would rather be an advantage than otherwise.

AUGUSTUS LEIFERMAN.

The examination of Mr. George Elphinstone Job, miner, of Forbes:—

Mr. G. E. Job.
20 Oct., 1870.

I have been engaged and connected with mining in this Colony since 1853.

I recommend a Minister for Mines and a Mining Department be created,—the Police Magistrates to be Commissioners on each of the Gold Fields, and only to be subject to the department, as I disapprove of having Chief Commissioners. The Police Magistrates should in all cases decide disputes and administer the Act and Regulations, as I totally disapprove of entrusting the unpaid Magistracy with such powers. The appeal should be to the District Court, presided over by a Judge and jury of miners.

Mining Depart-
ment.

Settlement of
disputes. Appeal
Court.

I believe jumping works well; it compels the parties to contribute to the Revenue by taking out their miners' rights. The jumper shall in all cases initiate proceedings, and the Police Magistrate shall have the power to award costs.

I am of opinion a ready mode of registering limited liability, cheap, and of easy access, should be provided, so that each shareholder shall be only liable for the amount of his share and expenses. Were such a law in existence, it would induce parties to invest their capital in mining pursuits.

Mr. G. E. Job,
continued.

20 Oct., 1870.

No child under sixteen years of age shall be competent to hold a claim.

Leases should not be allowed except on old and abandoned ground, either alluvial or quartz.

Mining partner-
ships.
Leases.

I am of opinion any number of claims shall be allowed to be taken up jointly. Clause No. 99 of the regulations for frontage leads is an anomaly, and ought to be expunged.

The present size of claims is, in my opinion, ample. I have heard one of the gentlemen of the Commission read to me the areas in force in Victoria. I do not indorse that policy of large areas, as it tends to monopoly and badly working of ground, and prevents a proper prospecting.

Disapproves of
large areas.

G. E. JOB.

The examination of Mr. William Samuel Hubback, of Forbes:—

I have been mining in this Colony for the last fifteen years.

I object to leases in new ground or new quartz-reefs, but would not object to leasing on old or worked ground; but I am of opinion if a system of extended claims of large areas were allowed, to encourage the combination of labour and capital, leasing is not required.

Mr. W. S.
Hubback.

20 Oct., 1870.

Had we a Limited Liability Act I think it would induce parties to embark their capital in mining pursuits; such Act should be cheap and simple in its operation.

Mining partner-
ships.

A Mining Department with responsible Minister at its head should be created, and all Chief Commissioners should be abolished, and all business transacted on the Gold Fields should go direct to that department. Each Commissioner should decide all disputes, and the settlement of disputes should not be entrusted to the great unpaid Magistracy.

The appeal should be to the District Court, with jury of miners.

Local Courts elected by the miners, and unpaid, should have the power to frame the regulations.

No child under sixteen years should hold claims or shepherd.

No auriferous land on the Gold Fields shall be allowed to be alienated.

Frontage and quartz-claims are liberal, and so are ordinary block claims.

The gold duty should be removed, as it is a class tax, and so impolitic and injurious, and is only a relic of the past and barbarous ages of the early gold discoveries.

Duty on gold.

I don't see any harm in the regulation confining the number of men to a claim, and I fail to see any benefit.

W. S. HUBBACK.

FRIDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1870.

The examination of Mr. Frederick Forster, of Forbes, nineteen years engaged in mining in New South Wales:—

I object to unpaid Magistrates deciding disputes, and recommend a competent staff of paid officials to administer the Regulations.

Mr. F. Forster.

21 Oct., 1870.

An appeal from the Commissioner's decision to a Court, as formerly in existence, consisting of a Chairman and two Assessors.

Registration should not be enforced on an undeclared lead, and I don't think shepherding can be dispensed with.

The present size of claims as regards this place is sufficient.

Leases should be granted in old or worked, or ground that requires a great outlay of capital or machinery to work it, or ground of great depth; but leases should not be granted on new rushes. Rent £2 per acre, and the labour conditions at present in my opinion are satisfactory.

F. FORSTER.

The examination of Frederick Dalton, Esq., Police Magistrate for the Lachlan District, and Gold Commissioner:—

I have been connected with gold-mining in California and this Colony for the period of seventeen years, and a Commissioner for ten years.

F. Dalton, Esq.,
P.M.

21 Oct., 1870.

I consider the Act and Regulations require amendment.

It would be desirable to establish a Mining Department with a proper and qualified person to be the permanent head, who shall not hold a political office. By a properly qualified person, I mean a scientific man thoroughly acquainted with the principles of mining. I do not consider it material whether the political head of the department holds any other ministerial office besides being Minister for Mines.

Advocates a
Mining Depart-
ment, with a per-
manent head.

I am opposed to local mining Boards, as competent persons could not be found to compose them; as were such local Boards in existence, they would be filled with a class of stump orators, who are decidedly the worst of all classes on the Gold Fields to be entrusted with legislation. The same objection applies to a central elective Mining Board.

Disapproves of
local Boards.

The Mining Department should frame the Regulations, and a competent staff of well-paid officials should administer the Act and Regulations. Each such officer should be head in his own district, and only subject to the department. The office of Commissioner-in-charge should be abolished, as they are not required. No unpaid Magistrate should settle disputes, as they know nothing of mining laws or the usages of the Gold Fields.

Gold Fields Act
and Regulations
should be admin-
istered by com-
petent paid
officials,—not by
unpaid Magis-
trates.

I think the district allotted to each Commissioner should be no larger than so that he would be able to visit each part of his locality at least once a fortnight. Such Commissioner could discharge the duties of Police Magistrate within that district, but his duties as Gold Commissioner should be paramount.

All appeals should be decided by a Judge of the District Court, with a jury of five miners; the jury should be paid at least 10/- per day with travelling expenses. The panel of jurors to be formed by Commissioner; the qualification of each juror should be, engaged in practical mining for at least five years in any of the Colonies. The Judge, after disposing of his business in the District Court, shall open his Court of Mines.

Appeals.

F. Dalton, Esq.,
P.M., *continued.*
21 Oct., 1870.

The applicant, on initiation of the appeal, shall lodge a sum of money, or find security for the amount, to pay costs of trial.

In difficult cases, where the Commissioner thinks it advisable to hold a Court, he shall be assisted by a jury of five miners, possessing the same qualification as the jurors of the Appeal Court, and be paid in a like manner. Complainant in such cases shall deposit a sum of money to defray the costs of such jury. This jury will try all questions of fact and assess damages, and the Commissioner will point out the law in such cases.

Jumping not to
be tolerated.

No jumping should be allowed. Any person wishing to take possession of a claim shall initiate the proceedings, and deposit a sum of money to pay costs. The Commissioner shall have power to award costs in such cases; and, in the event of the jumper failing, he should be liable to be cast in costs; such costs should include loss of time of defendant and his witnesses.

Registration.

I am in favour of registering all kinds of property on the Gold Fields; and such registration to be renewed annually at a small fee. I think the policy that should guide the future legislation of this Colony should be large and liberal areas, to settle the miners on the Fields, and hold out every inducement to develop the auriferous resources of the Colony.

Approves of
large areas.

I think every encouragement should be offered for the formation of co-operative Companies, unlimited in number, established under rules made by the Mining Department. The Company shall hold as many claims as they have men to represent them. Every encouragement should be held out to induce the formation of Companies, particularly amongst the working miners.

Leases.

The leasing system hitherto has been attended with very bad results, simply from the abuse of the system; but leasing, under a proper system and supervision, is the only inducement offered to capitalists to embark their capital in mining pursuits, from the better security of tenure leases give.

Shepherding I consider a waste of labour and unnecessary, as registration would be far preferable, if each party appeared at the registration and forwarded their miners' rights, and signed their names.

Free selection
on Gold Fields.

In all cases of free selection the right of entry should be reserved to search for auriferous deposits on paying compensation, to be assessed by arbitrators appointed one by the Commissioner the other by the owner; they to choose their umpire. Compensation money lodged before entry is made.

FREDK. DALTON, P.M. & G.C.

The examination of Mr. Eugene Perrot:—

Mr. E. Perrot.
21 Oct., 1870.

I have been engaged in mining pursuits in this Colony for nine years.

I recommend a Mining Department, and a responsible Minister at its head.

I am in favour of local elective Mining Boards, not to be paid, to frame the regulations.

The Appeal Court should consist of a Chairman, elected by the miners, assisted by a jury of miners; such jury should be paid by the losing party in the suit, at not less than 10s. per day.

Shepherding should be allowed on any lead, whether declared or no, until it is proved. The depth is under 60 feet.

Leases should not be granted, except in old worked, or else abandoned ground.

The present size of claims are sufficient.

A clause should be inserted in the Regulations providing for limited liability; no miner to be liable for more than his share or shares.

I object to unpaid Magistrates settling disputes, and I think the office of Commissioner-in-charge should be abolished.

In the case of a miner absenting himself from work, he should be compelled to pay his mates for the time he is absent from the claim, at the ordinary rate of wages.

EUGENE PERROT.

I, the undersigned, have heard the evidence given by Mr. Perrot, and I beg to endorse the same.

GEORGE CHISHOLM.

ORANGE, TUESDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1870, 10 A.M.

Examination of James Francis Williams and of George Villiers Dutton:—

J. F. Williams &
G. V. Dutton.
25 Oct., 1870.

We have been requested by a public meeting, which was held at the Forest Reefs, between Orange and Carcoar, on Saturday evening last, to bring before the Commission the copy of resolutions which were almost unanimously adopted at that meeting. (Document handed in, read, and ordered to be appended to the proceedings of the Commission.) At that meeting there were about 80 miners present. I, James Francis Williams, was Chairman of that meeting.

JAS. F. WILLIAMS.
GEO. V. DUTTON.

At a public meeting held at the Forest Reefs, on Saturday evening, October 22nd, 1870, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

- 1st. That the discretionary power invested in Commissioners be totally abolished, their duty being to enforce the laws as enacted.
- 2nd. That leases be granted on quartz-reefs from 1 to 5 acres; that no leases be granted in alluvial ground, except on old abandoned workings. The present area of ground on frontage leads we deem sufficient, except in cases where depth exceeds 250 feet; also we consider the block claim of a sufficient area under the present regulations.
- 3rd. Relative to mining on private property, we are of opinion that private property should be thrown open for mining purposes, subject to a valuation to be arrived at by an authorized appraiser and four assessors, the Government paying the amount of compensation to the owners of the soil.
- 4th. We are in favour of Mining Boards, to be established in a central position, at the Southern, Western, and Northern Gold Fields; also the appointment of a Minister for Mines.
- 5th. Relative to Church and School Lands, we are of the opinion that the present mode of occupation for mining is utterly against the mining interest; that for the better working we would wish it to be rented at a monthly rental, and open to occupation in block claims, the same as Crown Lands. We would lease quartz-reefs; but the Act relating to Church and School Lands should be the same as Crown Lands.
- 6th. We are in favour of claims which are not duly represented, the shares or claim, as the case may be, to be irretrievably forfeited.
- 7th. We are in favour of the existing laws relative to river and creek workings.

8th.

- 8th. We are totally averse to any registration or exemption from working of claims, except in cases of accident, sickness, or requirements for machinery.
- 9th. That the Government give every encouragement for prospecting, and rewards given in proportion to the value of the Field discovered.
- 10th. That all business matters that form Commissioner's duty, that he attend the same with due diligence and despatch, not as such business is conducted at present.
- That Messrs. Geo. V. Dutton and J. F. Williams be appointed delegates from this meeting to the Gold Commission.

J. F. Williams &
G. V. Dutton,
continued.
25 Oct., 1870.

The examination of Mr. J. F. Williams :—

I have for the last twelve or thirteen years been engaged in mining operations ; on the Ovens, in Victoria, for the first three years, six months at Lambing Flat, and for the last nine years on the Lachlan, about two months on the Forest Reefs.

Mr. J. F.
Williams.
25 Oct., 1870.

I am well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations.

In the second resolution we have stated that we are in favour of having no leases on new alluvial ground ; but where on new alluvial ground there would be the necessity for the expenditure of a large amount of capital, by reason of the difficulties of working ; in such cases we would not object to leases of a limited area, say of from one to ten acres. The cases in which we would grant leases on new alluvial ground are where the individual miner or small parties of miners could not efficiently work the ground. The main object we have in view is to prevent monopoly, and to check the taking up and holding of ground for mere purposes of speculation and scheming.

Leases.

In cases where it is proposed to grant a lease of new alluvial ground, we think that notices of the intention to apply for the lease should be posted publicly for the period of fourteen days, and if in the interim no valid objection was made then the lease should be granted.

The Minister for Mines should decide whether the objection was a valid one or not.

I believe that the present labour condition attached to the granting of a quartz lease is excessive. I think that two men for the first two or three months is quite enough to test the ground. As soon as the ground was sufficiently tested and proved to be payable, then two men per acre should be compelled to be put on. In the case of steam machinery I would allow a period of (say) five months, during which the erection of the machinery should be going on, and while it was going on I would compel no more hands to be employed on the mine itself than the two I spoke of, or four at the outside, during those four months allowed for the erection of the machinery.

Labour con-
ditions.

I think that every inducement should be granted to the capitalist to induce him to enter largely into mining.

In addition to the five acres of the mine, I would give a fair proportionable area whereon to erect the plant and buildings necessary.

As to rent, I think that £1 an acre per annum quite enough.

The one great advantage of a leasehold over the miner's right holding is the greater security of tenure. I do not see any objection to granting leases for any number of years. As a matter of fact, there are hardly any large gold-mining enterprises in the Colony.

Security of
tenure the great
advantage of
leasing system.

This is attributable to various causes : want of security to the outside capitalist ; too great facility existing for the perpetration of fraud by the shareholders who are actually on the ground upon those who are unable personally to attend ; an incomplete method of providing for the transfer of shares ; and in many other ways, with the small areas granted, the unduly restrictive regulations as to putting men on for working, there has been an absence of any inducement to capitalists to embark money in gold-mining enterprise.

The gold-mining industry in this Colony is now in a very languishing condition, especially in alluvial mining ; but quartz-reefing is now only in its infancy. In order efficiently to work quartz-reefs you must have capital ; in dry ground, perhaps 30 feet per man would be enough ; in wet ground, about 50 feet per man.

I do not think that the unpaid Magistrates should be empowered to entertain mining disputes ; with very few exceptions, I think they have no acquaintance with the subject at all. Persons whose decisions would be satisfactory must have some practical acquaintance with mining. I would have special paid officials whose exclusive province it should be to settle disputes ; with the option in the disputants of having Assessors. I would allow an appeal in every case to a Judge ; the District Court Judges, provided that they came oftener, say at intervals of two months at the outside, would be a satisfactory Court of Appeal ; with a jury, if either of the parties to the appeal desired it, to decide the questions of fact. That decision should be final.

Settlement of
disputes.

Appeals.

The remaining matter that I more particularly desire to bring under the notice of the Commission is with regard to mining on Church and School Lands. I think that in every particular the regulations as to gold-mining on Church and School Lands should be on the same footing as the regulations with regard to Gold Fields on Crown Lands ; it acts restrictively. I do not quite understand what the vested interests are with reference to the Church and School Lands ; but I think that if the Government, as trustees or in any other capacity, have power to throw those lands open to gold-mining on lease, they ought also to grant it to claim-holders under miners' rights. If they desire to keep the revenue distinct, let them grant miners' rights which should empower the holders thereof to mine only on Church and School Lands. Then they could have no difficulty in applying the proceeds to the Church and School purposes.

Church and
School Lands.

From the Forest Reefs almost to Carcoar, from ten to twelve miles, the lands are Church and School Lands ; and, under the present regulations, locked up from the holders of miners' rights. Within this track there is shallow alluvial auriferous ground, twenty-five feet deep, which should never be thrown open to lease. It is ground that could be advantageously worked by the individual miner, or small parties of miners, and to lease such land works injustice on the great body of the miners. If the Commission could make an immediate representation of these facts to the Minister for Lands, I would desire that such a representation be made.

There is a large quantity of auriferous ground in the Colony which can profitably be worked without the expenditure of any large amount of money, and in which it is quite unnecessary to have the application of machinery or of any other appliances than manual labour with the ordinary pick and shovel. On such ground leases should not be granted, as by doing so you exclude the legitimate working of the individual digger.

JAS. F. WILLIAMS.

The

The examination of Mr. George Villiers Dutton:—

I have for the last nineteen years continuously been engaged in gold-mining—from 1851 to 1861 in Victoria, since then in New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland,—six years quartz-reefing in Victoria. I have been four or five months at the Forest Reefs.

I would grant leases on quartz-reefs—new or old—from one to five acres, with the option of block claims of the extent at present allowed, thirty feet per man. In wet reefs you must have a lease with a large area—the term to be indefinite. I think £2 an acre little enough; by charging £2 an acre you keep the ground from the mere speculator and schemer. I only desire to prevent monopoly and scheming. As to labour conditions I would have it the same as at present,—one man to the acre from the first application, and the other man per acre to be put on as soon as the lease is granted.

The block claims to be half the number of men till the first crushing,—that is the only plan that will work the New South Wales reefs. The reason why there is no gold-mining on a large scale in New South Wales by Companies is, that there is no security of permanent reef—no average value of the reef, as in Victoria—no depth of reef—and nothing in the reefs to repay the investment of a large amount of capital in the reefs. Grenfell is the only place in the Colony where reefs have reached any depth worth speaking of; and there it is only 300 feet—scarcely as much.

Question: On what reefs were you in Victoria?

Answer: Three years at Clunes with the Company, eight months at the Magenta at Chiltern; the depth at Magenta, when I was there, was 80 feet. At Maryborough, on the Mariner's Reef, I was there twenty months, and when I left the depth was 460 feet, and still going deeper, also the Poverty Reef. I have been to Adelong; there there is a depth of 260 feet or 270 feet. I have never been to Wattle Flat. The opinion may be erroneous, but I know it is the opinion entertained by many capitalists, men who would embark largely in mining enterprise, and also are anxious to do so, but who after examination have found that the New South Wales reefs go to no depth.

The only reefing I have done in New South Wales has been one reef at Junee, 60 feet, still going deeper; Grenfell, 270 feet, still going deeper; and the Forest Reefs, 40 feet, and abandoned. This last was a prospecting shaft, not one out of which we got a payable crushing. The Grenfell Reefs Prospecting Claim, Lucknow, I was speaking of, we thought had run out at 240 feet to 5 or 6 inches, and its abandonment was contemplated, but they persevered and found that it widened to 4 feet, which width they now have at a depth of 300 feet, and the stone is going 1½ oz.

Adjourned at 1 to 2 p.m.

Examination resumed:—

Question: Is the yield of the stone obtained at 270 feet as good as that at 100 feet?

Answer: Yes, better.

As to the area for machinery sites, the present area is far too small—22 feet frontage; this only allows room for the shed. I would grant an acre, subject to the conditions that the public might be at liberty to undermine the yards, so far always that it did not interfere with the machinery.

As to mining on Church and School Lands, I would desire to express my concurrence in Mr. Williams' views upon the matter; but I would suggest in addition, that each holder of a claim should be compelled to keep posted on his claim a printed form, a copy of the authority under which he held his claim, that it might be clearly understood that he was holding Church and School Lands.

The whole of the Burnt Yards, which is on Church and School Lands, is in danger of being monopolized by persons who are taking out leases and evading the regulations by not having sufficient men employed. I know that there are only about six men to represent 100 acres. Altogether I don't suppose there are above seventy or eighty men on the whole of that reefing district, though there is ample room for 350. I quite agree with Mr. Williams in his opinion as to there being a large tract of auriferous land in the Colony which could be more beneficially worked by the individual digger than by the capitalist.

I am in favour of the present frontage system, except that I would give a larger extent of frontage area where the depth exceeded 250 feet, or in very wet ground at a less depth.

The area of the present Block Claim, 80 feet, is quite enough.

GEORGE V. DUTTON.

ORANGE, WEDNESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1870. 10 A.M.

Examination of Mr. Samuel Landauer:—

Since 1852 I have been engaged in mining operations; until 1862 in Victoria, Bendigo, Forest Creek, Ballarat, and other places in the Western District. I am at present mining at the Forest Reefs. I am well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working of the Gold Fields Act and Regulations.

The matter upon which I would more particularly desire to express an opinion before the Commission is, that which affects the partnership liability of shareholders in mining claims. The present system of one shareholder being responsible for all the liabilities of the partnership is a great evil, and deters men who have money to lose from going in with others who have not. The principle of limited liability, though theoretically applicable to these as to other partnerships, is practically incapable of application. In the present state of things, under the Limited Liability Act, you must have a certain stated capital. In mining partnerships you cannot have this, because there is no settled capital; it is merely a question of keeping the thing afloat by paying weekly or monthly contributions towards it.

Again, the registration required by the present Act, and the advertisements required, would in all probability cost some £20 or £25, and such an expense at the outset would prohibit the formation of most mining Companies.

There should be some provision by which the creditor should be enabled to compel a shareholder to pay his share of the whole liabilities, and not merely his share of the nominal capital.

There is considerable vagueness in many of the clauses, both in the Act and Regulations; and the consequent uncertainty of their interpretation leads and has led to much expensive litigation, as well as having prevented many persons from embarking in the enterprises in which their rights, duties, and liabilities are so ill defined.

The

Mr. G. V. Dutton.

25 Oct., 1870.

Leases.

Reefs in this Colony not permanently payable, in opinion of this witness.

Facts at variance with that opinion.

Church and School Lands.

Mr. S. Landauer.

26 Oct., 1870.

Necessity for limited liability in mining partnerships.

Defective character of present Act and Regulations.

The present regulations with regard to the labour conditions in leases are oppressive and restrictive, particularly in requiring the lessee to put on one man per acre applied for within a fortnight after such application.

For some two or three months it is very often impossible advantageously to employ more than two men on the whole extent of ground. I would allow the lessee two or three months during which he should only be compelled to employ two men on a lease of (say) 10 acres, and after the three months I would compel him to put one man per acre. After the first payable crushing I would then compel him to put on at least two men per acre. There would be plenty of advantageous employment for quite that number of men as soon as payable stone was being extracted. On a 10-acre lease of a quartz reef I would employ twenty men thus:—Suppose you only had one shaft that would furnish employment for six men—three shifts of eight hours two men each—driving a level, employment for six men more, similar shifts. In stopping, *i.e.*, breaking out stone, you could employ as many men as you like; in filling, *i.e.*, in conveying the stone from where it is got to the mouth of the shaft,—three men; in landing, three more men.

Besides these, there are other employments for men. In case where horse power (either steam, water, or animals) is employed, one horse should be considered as equivalent to two men, but not more.

The reason why, in my opinion, there have been these restrictively compulsory labour conditions—compelling the payment of labourers when they could not be profitably employed—has had its origin in the fear which people have entertained of too large an area being monopolized. People in New South Wales have been so accustomed to the tin-pot and fossicking way of mining, that they have unduly dreaded the granting of large areas to any person or Company; and they have thought that by imposing such conditions upon persons who desired to take up large areas, they would deter them from doing so, and thus, as they thought, they have guarded against monopoly.

Question: If a man could take up 5 acres and hold it for three months without employing more than two men for the whole 5 acres, would you not be giving encouragement to men without capital taking up ground which they themselves could not work, and which they only took up and held for the purpose of monopolizing the ground and selling shares in that ground?

Answer: No matter if they did. If they had the energy to get 5 acres, then I think they would deserve all the benefit they could get from it. The time for the employing only two men is limited; and it should be seen that these two men really were *bonâ fide* employed in testing the ground. What I want to guard against is the wasteful expenditure of labour; and the only compulsion that should be put upon leaseholders or claim-holders is, to see that within a reasonable time they *bonâ fide* worked the mine.

I think the private proprietor of land should have the absolute right to prohibit any mining on his ground; but that if he once threw open any area to mining he should be compelled to let the gold be abstracted, at a charge of not more than a reasonable royalty, to be fixed by a Mining Board for the district, or by Arbitrators.

If it be ascertained that the gold actually belongs to the Crown, then I think the Crown should exercise its right of allowing miners to extract the gold, the Crown compensating the private proprietor for the actual surface damage. I can give three instances where, on an unproclaimed Gold Field, land has been purchased by free selection after the land had been ascertained to be auriferous.—(1.) John Hager, 40 acres adjoining Forest Reefs. (2.) Bernard Hogan, 40 acres, same place. (3.) Samuel Snow (I think his name is), same place, same area—40 acres. These three have all been taken up during the present year. The land is good for agricultural purposes.

There should be a clause in the Act to compel all contiguous claim-holders to contribute to the expense of draining.

S. LANDANER.

The examination of John Tom Lane, Esq.:—

I am Police Magistrate of Orange, and for the last four years have held that office. In my capacity as Police Magistrate I have been called upon to adjudicate in many mining disputes from the Ophir, Cargo, Canowindra, and Jack's Creek Gold Fields. For several months past I have been but very rarely called upon to adjudicate in such matters; and I attribute this to the fact that on many occasions the extreme ambiguity and uncertainty of the provisions of the Act and Regulations have led to such unsatisfactory results. My decisions have, on some eight or ten occasions, been appealed from; in four out of the first five of cases decided by me, my decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal in Bathurst. In some other cases, which came from Ophir, my decision was brought under review of the Judge in Chambers. It was with reference to the point of whether it was necessary that the whole of the shareholders should be present at the pegging out, and whether each share should be pegged out separately. The name of the case was Wheeler and Spencer against Coombes. M'Guinness's case was also another.

My decision proceeded upon what I thought was the common-sense view of the matter; and my decision was overruled upon what I conceive to be an extremely technical ground. Judge Hargrave, who was the Judge, ruled that it was necessary that every individual shareholder should be present at the registration of the claim, and also at the pegging out, and that each shareholder should himself peg out his share.

I am able to say that this was directly opposed to the impression generally obtaining upon the Gold Fields; and I know that it was matter of general remark that had the point been taken in many other cases the shares would have been liable to forfeiture. I instance this as being a matter wherein, by reason of the ambiguity of the Act and Regulations upon the matter, there was great uncertainty in the tenure of claims.

Forfeiture, again, is a mode of punishment that is very objectionable. It is unequal, too severe in some cases, and merely nominal in others. A system of graduated fines would be far preferable.

The referring of mining disputes to the decision of unpaid Magistrates does not give satisfaction. As a general rule, the Magistrates themselves admit that they are not competent to adjudicate satisfactorily upon the many nice questions that arise; and indeed the Magistrates do not like sitting in these cases.

In my opinion, jumping is the greatest evil of all under our present system. The men who are jumpers are only a shade above loafers. They watch the workings of claims, and if a claim is of value, they lay by and watch to see if there is any slight breach of the Regulations, with regard, for instance, to pegging

Mr. S. Landaner,
continued.
26 Oct., 1870.

Leases.

Restrictive
character of
our regulations
as to leases.

Mining on pri-
vate property.

J. T. Lane, Esq.
26 Oct., 1870.

Objections to
forfeiture.

Settlement of
disputes.

Jumping a
great evil.

J. T. Lane, Esq.,
continued.
26 Oct., 1870.

pegging out, or the lapse of time after pegging, and before registration, and other trivial matters, and then jump the claim. As a general rule, these fellows who jump the claims are mere idlers and loafers, and disreputable fellows generally. It opens the door moreover to the perpetration of frauds by one shareholder upon his partners. By collusion such a shareholder might purposely commit some breach of the Regulations, and then the jumper with whom he was in collusion would come in and jump the whole claim. I believe, and I have repeatedly heard that this has been done.

I would not allow jumping in any case. By substituting fines for forfeiture, the evil would be to a great extent prevented.

And in no case should a man who wanted to take advantage of a breach by another man of any regulation be allowed himself to decide whether such breach had been committed.

And even if in some cases you punished by forfeiture, in no case should a forfeiture be considered to take place unless after an adjudication to that effect by the Government official.

Area.

With regard to the size of claims I have heard no complaints. I believe that the miners generally are satisfied with the extent of area allowed by the present Regulations. Their great grievances have been with reference to the feeling of insecurity in their tenure—the great uncertainty and ambiguity of the provisions of the Act and Regulations.

Leases.

I know that about this neighbourhood there is great opposition amongst the general body of miners to leases upon new alluvial ground, thinking it unjustly tending to the monopoly of ground which would afford remunerative employment to a large number of men; and I agree in this opinion. On old and abandoned ground it is a different matter.

Appeal.

I am not much in favour of Courts of Appeal in mining matters; but I think that if you have one, the several Police Magistrates might constitute such a Court. I don't think that the District Courts would make a good Court of Appeal.

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.

The examination of Mr. Edmund Jones Heap:—

Mr. E. J. Heap.
26 Oct., 1870.

Insecurity of tenure.

I have been engaged in mining operations for about twelve years in Victoria, and for the last twenty months in New South Wales, between Tumberumba and this locality. I am only interested in quartz-reefing. The provision which renders it incumbent upon each partner of a number of partners to personally peg out his share works a great hardship. These decisions of Mr. Justice Hargrave have tended to unsettle the tenure by which claims are generally held.

I do not think that Mining Boards would work well here,—there is such a poverty on the Gold Fields, and the sparseness of the population. I do not think the gold-mining interest of New South Wales is nearly as extensive as is the gold-mining interest of Victoria. The gold deposits of this Colony are not nearly so rich as those of Victoria. A central Mining Board for the whole Colony would do well. They should be elected by the miners of the different localities—the State to pay them.

Prospecting.

More liberal regulations with regard to prospecting is a great want on the Gold Fields. 120 yards for six men is far too small—two men should be allowed to hold it. These rules about compelling men to be put on are most restrictive, and prevent the development of the Fields. A man should be allowed to put on as many and as few workers on the ground as he likes; a man's own interests will teach him what is the best number to put on a claim.

Registration.

In quartz-reefs I think registration ought to be uniform and compulsory, but in alluvial claims it would be very hard to compel a man in all cases to register; nor would I compel survey.

The lease-boards ought always to be either cut or printed.

The machinery sites are not large enough; and there is no analogy between the purposes for which business sites are required and for which machinery sites are required.

EDMUND JONES HEAP.

The examination of John Charles M'Lachlan, Esq.:—

J. C. M'Lachlan,
Esq.
26 Oct., 1870.

Referring of disputes to incompetent tribunals the principal grievance.

I am an attorney, residing and practising my profession in Orange. During the last five years I have been professionally engaged in many mining disputes.

The chief grievance is, in my opinion, the referring of disputes to incompetent tribunals. As a class the unpaid Justices are not qualified to adjudicate in mining disputes. I mean no reflection whatever upon the general competence of the Benches; but the matters arising out of gold-mining are of such a special and peculiar a character that the best Magistrates may be, and are, quite ignorant of the questions. The terms necessarily in use are of so technical a character that unless one has some practical acquaintance with the pursuit of mining, it is hardly possible to comprehend the meaning of the terms used. Again, the different systems applicable to the various kinds of gold-mining are very perplexing, and the Magistrate called upon to adjudicate must either have a practical knowledge of mining, or must devote an amount of special study which can hardly be expected from unpaid Magistrates.

As a general rule, disputes best settled on the ground.

As a general rule, I think far the more satisfactory mode of settling disputes, is to do so upon the ground, because of the great number of cases wherein a view of the locality is absolutely necessary in order to a clear comprehension of the facts. There is a great saving of time, for in one minute personal inspection has settled a question which it would take a whole day to establish upon mere oral evidence; and where you have this personal inspection, you don't admit of conflicting evidence as to the description of the thing. No doubt there are many disturbing influences often on the ground, where the proper decision of the case could hardly be arrived at on the ground; but I think this difficulty could be got over by leaving it to the discretion of the Warden or Commissioner whether he should adjudicate in Court or on the ground.

Settlement of disputes, costs of first instance, and of appeal.

I think that special paid officials such as Wardens or Commissioners, with the intervention of Assessors, at the option of the disputants or at the desire of the Commissioner, would be the best Court of first instance. I would allow an appeal in all cases; but in order to prevent abuse by frivolous appeals, I would make it imperative upon the appellant to give security in all cases for the costs of the appeal.

The present Court of Appeal I think merely useless.

As to the constitution of a Court of Appeal, I should desire to have more time for the consideration of the question; it is a very difficult matter; I think that the same objection which exists to unpaid Magistrates

Magistrates would in a measure apply to Judges, nor do I think that the District Court Judge could spare the time to hear appeals, especially if it were necessary for the Judge to view the ground.

J. C. M'Lachlan, Esq., continued.

I do not think the Executive Government as at present, should continue to frame the Regulations under the Act, nor do I think it would be at all desirable to have local Mining Boards, for the uncertainty and clashing of different codes would be a great evil. I am inclined to think that a Central Board, partly elective and partly nominee, would be the best body to whom to depute this duty.

26 Oct., 1870.

Framing of Regulations.

I would desire to add that jumping is the great evil of the present system. The substitution of fines instead of forfeiture would mainly tend to prevent jumping. I think that in all cases, in all kinds of ground, it would be highly desirable to have uniform and compulsory registration at a low fee, say 1s., instead of 2s. 6d. Registration might occasion some little delay and trouble, but the greater security of tenure and the prevention of litigation would more than compensate the claim-holder.

Strongly condemns the toleration of jumping.

JNO. CHAS. M'LACHLAN.

ORANGE, 27 OCTOBER, 1870.

The examination of Mr. James Torpy:—

I am a publican, and have been interested in mining for the last eighteen years in Victoria and New South Wales. I think the present Act and Regulations are on the whole unsuitable to the requirements of the Gold Fields, as the character of gold-mining has assumed a new phase, and regulations applicable to the old state of things are not applicable to the present; and the chief cause is that there is no competent head or officers in charge of Gold Fields to whom miners can apply for information, or to decide disputes, and I have noticed singular inability on the part of the unpaid Magistrates, and also in some of the paid officials, that at present have to adjudicate in mining disputes. I think there should be a separate Department of Mines; but if it were considered that this would be too cumbersome, then I should strongly advise a sub-department, with a permanent Under Secretary at its head, in which all business pertaining to mining matters should be transacted.

Mr. J. Torpy.

27 Oct., 1870.

Evils of present system.

I am strongly of opinion that the Regulations should be framed by a central Elective Board, with a Chairman appointed by the Government. The members should be six in number,—two from each district; to be elected in the same manner as Members of Parliament for the Gold Fields are elected, and paid by the Government. This Board should sit in the metropolis at least once a year.

Framing of Regulations.

The administration of the laws and regulations should be entrusted to paid officials, as the settlement of disputes by the unpaid Magistrates has been found to work most unsatisfactorily. These officers should visit the Gold Fields under their charge periodically. Disputes arising as to the ownership of ordinary block-claims and as to the adjustment of boundaries to be settled on the ground, at the discretion of the officer; but all disputes relating to survey and registered claims should be heard in Court. Assessors should be allowed to assist the Warden in his decision if required by the litigants. It should be imperative on the officer in charge not to engage either directly or indirectly in any gold-mining, or hold any shares in any claim or gold-mining Company. The officer in charge should have the appointment of assessors. Appeals should be allowed when the property in dispute is over the value of £100, such value to be determined by the Commissioners' Court; but in all cases where the value of the property is under that amount the decision of the Commissioner should be final.

Administration, settlement of disputes, &c.

Appeals.

The constitution of the Appeal Court, under the Act of 1866, is the most objectionable we have ever had since the discovery of gold. In my opinion, the Court of Appeal should be constituted, as under the Act of 1861, viz.:—two members and a Chairman appointed by the Government.

The most stringent efforts should be made to put down jumping. In my opinion, jumping has done more to prevent the successful development of the Gold Fields, and to deter the investment of capital in mining, than any other cause. It is a constant source of litigation, and only benefits the loafing portion of the community, to the expense and injury of the legitimate miner. The jumper, in all cases, should initiate proceedings, and should not occupy the ground in dispute until having been formally put in possession by the officer in charge; and the applicant or jumper should deposit a sum of money in the hands of the officer to abide the costs of the case, if any. In cases where the ground has been abandoned, seven days notice shall be given to the Commissioner, and posted on the ground; and if within that time any objection be made, the applicant shall take the usual proceedings to take possession of the ground. In breaches of the regulations as regards occupations, for the first and second offence fines should be imposed instead of forfeiture,—the fine for the second offence to be double the amount of the first; after the second offence the penalty should be forfeiture.

Jumping an enormous evil.

I am of opinion a wise and liberal policy of large areas should be the basis of any future legislation, but after hearing the Victorian areas explained to me, I am of opinion they have gone too far; as the Gold Fields of this Colony being limited, too large areas would not thoroughly prospect the ground as well as moderately large claims would do. I especially apply my meaning to the alluvial leads as hitherto worked in this Colony. My suggestions only refer to new ground, as I am of opinion to encourage the taking up of worked ground too large areas cannot be given, as it is better for ground to be worked and the gold extracted. I am of opinion a claim on a quartz reef should not be less than 60 feet on a dry reef, and double that area on a wet. I think the present size of ordinary block claims in any ground sufficient of 80 x 80 feet, but in wet sinking I would increase the claims to 120 x 120 feet for one man. I think registration should be compulsory in all cases except the ordinary block claims, and the present fee I consider sufficient for all purposes.

Areas.

Registration.

Leases should be granted in all descriptions of ground except new alluvial rushes, no limit in quantity, but rent to be £1 per acre.

Leases.

The labour conditions should now be reduced,—they should only guarantee the *bonâ fide* working of the lease; and the lessee shall only be required to put on the amount of labour in opening his mine, or in preparatory labour as he has room for, so as not to be compelled to employ useless labour, but the lease should be worked in a proper manner.

A clause should be inserted in any new regulations framed providing that the liabilities of each miner or shareholder shall be limited to amount of his share or shares of the property he holds.

Limited liability in mining partnerships.

I think all previous blunders and mistakes that have occurred are owing to the want of a special Act and Regulations framed and carried out by thoroughly competent persons, as the occupation of mining being special and distinct requires such special legislation.

JAMES TORPY.

The

I. L. Isaacs, Esq.

27 Oct., 1870.

Magisterial testimony to the great mistake of empowering unpaid Magistrates to entertain mining disputes. Department of Mines.

The examination of Isaac Lewis Isaacs, Esq. :—

I am a Magistrate of the territory, and reside at Ironbarks. I have been connected with the Gold Fields of New South Wales since 1851. I think on the whole the present Act and Regulations are unsuitable, one of the principal objections being the power given to the unpaid Magistrates to decide disputes. Speaking as a Magistrate, I know that unpaid Justices do not like to have anything to do with mining disputes, from not having any experience in mining matters; and Justices on Gold Fields who have had experience do not care to act, as it interferes with their private business.

The principle introduced into the Act of 1866, giving this power to unpaid Justices of the Peace, has been now proved for six years and found to be an utter failure.

I think there should be a separate department with a responsible Minister at its head, as I consider the mining interest of such importance as to warrant the extra expenditure (if any) of such a department.

If there should be a separate department, then the Minister, assisted by his officers, should frame the Regulations, but otherwise the duty should be entrusted to a Central Elective Board sitting in the metropolis. The Regulations hitherto in force have been very defective.

The settlement of disputes should be entirely made by special paid officers, who should in no case be permitted to hold shares in any claim or gold-mining Company, which in my opinion would be likely to influence his decision. I think that appeals should be allowed in all cases, but I will offer no suggestions as to the constitution of an Appeal Court.

Jumping.

Jumping should not be allowed, but that for the first and second offences against the Regulations fines should be imposed; and in the event of any paid miner deserting ground that he is hired to represent, at least seven days notice should be given to the owner, in order that he may be in a position to replace such miner. The fee for registration, viz., 2s. 6d., is a monstrous charge, and should be reduced to 6d. in all cases.

Registration fees too high.

Leases on new ground should not be allowed, but on old and deserted ground and quartz-reefs leases should be granted. A nominal rent should only be charged until the ground has been proved to be remunerative, and the same liberal measures should be applied in the labour conditions; all labour conditions should only be stringent sufficient for the *bonâ fide* working of the lease.

That in all cases where practical, the Postmaster should be the Registrar, as his office being central is best adapted for posting notices.

I. L. ISAACS.

BATHURST, SATURDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 1870, 10 A.M.

Examination of Whittingdale Johnson, Esq. :—

W. Johnson, Esq.

29 Oct., 1870.

Condemnation of present Act

and of the Regulations.

Mistaken policy of our Gold Fields legislation.

Defects of present Act.

I am Commissioner in charge of the Western Gold Fields. I have held that office since the framing of the Gold Fields Act of 1866. I have been a Gold Commissioner since 1853, continuously; and from January, 1852, in the Gold Department. I am the senior Gold Commissioner. Mr. Buchanan was a Sub-gold Commissioner before me, but his service has not been continuous. I have, in one capacity or another, been called upon to assist in the administration of all the successive systems of Gold Field management. I am well acquainted with the provisions and practical working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations.

Question: Do you consider the present Act and Regulations on the whole are an improvement upon any of the prior codes?

Answer: No, I do not; I think it is decidedly the other way. The Act is crude, and as imperfect as an Act can possibly be.

Question: And with regard to the Regulations?

Answer: In many important particulars they are faulty; many of them have been framed under a mistaken policy.

Question: What is the policy to which you refer as a mistaken policy?

Answer: They are framed with a view of concentrating a large population upon particular Gold Fields for a short time—to further rushes, in other words; and this I think altogether a mistake.

Question: Point out a few of the graver evils resulting from the adopting of such a policy?

Answer: In the first place, it prevents the settlement for any length of time of the diggers in any one locality; secondly, it prevents gold-mining on a proper scale, it encourages individual digging instead of mining on an efficient system. *It vagabondizes the population.* Experience has uniformly shown that new rushes induce the establishment of a host of public-houses, and many other establishments of a more directly immoral tendency. These rushes are flooded with idlers, loafers, and generally the bad characters of the community.

The rush is glutted with stores and places of business, got up in such a way that legitimate success is almost an impossibility, and the population rapidly diminishing, wholesale insolvency is the ordinary result.

Question: It has been asserted that rushes tend to the development of the auriferous resources of the Colony, by causing prospecting;—Do you think that the advantages flowing from such prospecting compensate for the disadvantages attendant upon rushes, or that more advantageous means could be devised for bringing about the development of the auriferous resources?

Answer: I do not think that the advantages accruing from the prospecting caused by rushes in any way counterbalance the evils attendant upon rushes; and I certainly think that more beneficial and effective means could be devised for the development of the gold resources of the Colony.

Question: Now, to go back to the Act, what are, in your opinion, the more glaring defects of the Act?

Answer: In the first place, the entrusting of the hearing of mining disputes to unpaid Magistrates. The system of appeal from one unpaid Justice to two is absurd. The penalties, again, for breach of the Act or Regulations are altogether too stringent—they make infractions of the Act or Regulations almost criminal. Imprisonment, in default of compliance, is too commonly made the punishment. One who obtains a verdict against another under the Act now is confined to the alternative, where the offender cannot pay at once, of either giving up all claim under his verdict or sending the other party to gaol. The mode of recovery ought to be more assimilated to the process of Civil Courts. I speak, of course, not of offences criminal in their nature, such, for instance, as resistance to officers in the execution of duty, but of civil trespasses, or encroachments, or of damage ordinarily cognizable by civil tribunals.

Again,

Again, the mode of procedure ought to be prescribed; and the absence of any schedule of forms leads both to much difficulty to the Magistrates who adjudicate and to increased litigation to the disputants interested; for instance, there is no form of injunction prescribed for cases falling under the 14th section, and the unpaid Magistrate is thrown on his own resources for the drawing up of such a document. The result, in many cases, is, to say the least of it, curious. There is no form of plaint, summonses, or decision. The forms of Jervis's Acts are insufficient, and altogether inapplicable in very many cases. Greater facilities ought to be provided for the institution of process.

W. Johnson,
Esq.,
continued.
29 October, 1870.

Question: Do you think that any means could be devised to stop rushes?
Answer: Not entirely, but to a very great extent. A step in the right direction would be the giving of larger claims. The greater inducements you give to men to settle down to permanent work, the less likely are you to have rushes. The best way to go to the root of the evil is, in my opinion, to give liberal rewards for prospecting. It is not desirable that new rushes to newly-discovered Gold Fields should be entirely stopped.

Question: You say that the granting of larger claims would in a great measure abate the evil of new rushes—Do you think that the present size of the alluvial block claims is large enough? Size of areas.

Answer: The size of the ordinary block claim of 80 feet per man on new alluvial ground is, in my opinion, quite large enough; but, at the same time, there are many restrictive regulations, upon which I would desire to express an opinion, such, for instance, as the limiting of the number of men who together are allowed to take up a claim. I think there should be no such limit. The provisions for the amalgamation of claims do not prevent the evil of the limiting the number of men—at the best they mitigate it.

Question: Can you give us any reason for the institution of such a limit?
Answer: No, there can be no reason for it, but I believe it has its origin in the mistaken policy to which I have before referred, viz., the desire to concentrate in a short time a large number of people upon one particular field.

The policy was to do everything that would, as people supposed, guard against monopoly—let everybody get a finger in the pie.

(The areas granted on the various Gold Fields of Victoria were here explained to the witness, and his opinion asked as to whether he considered the adoption of similar provisions upon the matter of areas would be advisable for New South Wales.)

Answer: I am inclined to doubt whether we in this Colony are prepared at once to adopt provisions which would grant areas quite so large, but I would certainly move in that direction.

Question: Do you approve of the principles upon which these provisions as to areas in Victoria are based?
Answer: Yes, I do. The principles upon which I consider those provisions are based, and of which I approve are,—

- (1.) Encouragement for the erection of machinery in lieu of manual labour.
- (2.) The avoiding of compulsory wasteful expenditure of labour and capital in opening or working the mines.

Advantages of liberal system.

(3.) Generally, inducements to persons to embark capital in mining enterprise, by giving permanent employment; and, as consequentially following from this, the settlement of the mining population to steady and permanent industry, instead of perpetuating a floating and vagabond population.

Question: Do not such large areas as are given in Victoria tend in a great degree to prevent the ground on a Gold Field from being properly prospected?

Answer: I think not. I have said that in shallow alluvial ground, easily worked, and not requiring machinery, the present claim of 80 feet per man is quite enough; and also that I am not prepared to give at once such very large areas as are given in Victoria; at the same time I have no experience of how they have worked in Victoria.

Question: You said, a short time ago, that more beneficial and effective means than confining the area to a small size could be devised to bring about a thorough prospecting of the Colony—Would you be good enough to say what means you would suggest? Prospecting.

Answer: The granting of liberal areas as a reward to the successful prospector; not pecuniary rewards.

Question: Do you think the present prospecting areas sufficient?
Answer: No, they should be enlarged; I would give an acre per man in every case where the discovery was a mile from old workings.

I would not increase the size in proportion to the increased distance.

Question: Would you not grant a larger reward to a prospector who discovered gold in an entirely new district never dreamt of as being auriferous?

Answer: Yes; for such a case as that I would make special provision.

Question: Do you think protection areas are necessary?

Answer: No. I think that where a man discovers gold he should at once be compelled to mark out his claim and register it within a reasonable time.

Question: In saying you would allow an acre per man as a prospecting claim, do you mean that you would impose no limit upon the number of a prospecting party; for instance, if thirty or forty men formed themselves into a prospecting party, would you grant 30 or 40 acres to that party; would not the unlimited granting of an acre per man lead to some abuses?

Answer: In order to guard against that, it would be well to limit prospecting claim to (say) 10 acres. With regard to the general question as to the best way of securing tenure, I am of opinion that the present system admits of very great improvement. Security of tenure.

In the first place I do not think it should be incumbent upon a man, in order to take up ground in the first instance, to be then the holder of a miner's right. It is a most fruitful source of dispute and litigation,—the inquiring whether a man had or had not a miner's right at the time when he alleges he took up his claim.

Any one who desires to hold a claim should be at liberty to take out a miner's right after taking the claim up,—and its production at the time of dispute should be considered sufficient.

(Adjourned at 1:30 to 2:30 p.m.)

Examination resumed :—

W. Johnson,
Esq.,
continued.
29 Oct., 1870.
Compulsory
registration and
survey.
Harsh operation
of forfeiture.

But I would desire to say that registration should be compulsory in every case; I think that instead of having a miner's right enforced from every claim-holder as a condition precedent to his right to take up a claim, I would require that on his taking up a claim he should pay a distinct fee for it proportionate to the size of the claim and the number of men to be employed upon it; but I would in all cases allow him to hold his claim quite irrespective of those whom he employed having miners' rights or not. The present liability to forfeiture merely through the neglect of a shareholder or of any employed servant operates very harshly. The document of title according to my plan should be the certificate of registration, survey should be coupled with the registration,—and the certificate of registration should describe accurately the situation and local boundaries of the claim.

The issuing of the certificate of registration should, according to priority, be conclusive proof of the holder's title to the claim. Notice of application to register should be posted at the Registrar's office for a reasonable time. I would supply the revenue by the registration and survey fees, I would abolish miners' rights altogether, and impose a fine on any one digging without being a registered holder of a claim.
Question : Do you then think that the exaction of a fee of ten shillings per annum for the privileges now granted by a miner's right exorbitant or unnecessary?

Answer : It would be unnecessary under such a system as that which I propose.

Question : Do you think that your plan would press less hardly on the miners as a class than the system of requiring miners' rights to be taken out in the first instance?

Answer : Yes, upon the real *bonâ fide* mining class; it might interfere with those who go about pottering from place to place without any regular system—what is termed "fossicking."

Question : What fee would you propose to charge for the registration?

Answer : For each man employed I would make him pay at the rate of ten shillings per annum, supposing that he kept to that claim. If the claim were changed, then new registration fees should be charged.

Question : Should all the fees on registration go to the State, or any proportion to the Registrar?

Answer : I would require that in addition to the fee at the rate of ten shillings per annum per claim that I spoke of, a small fee should be paid to the Registrar for his own remuneration; the ten shillings per annum per claim should all go to the general Revenue.

Question : Then do I understand that you would recognize no title to a claim unless it were evidenced by registration?

Answer : That is my meaning, but I would allow fourteen days after marking out, during which the party might register; during these fourteen days the question would be as to priority of marking out—not as to priority of registration.

Question : Would you provide that facilities should be afforded to the miners to register?

Answer : The Registrar might be obliged to go upon the Field with his book of registry—making periodical fixed visits for that purpose.

Question : Is your meaning that, whether the miners' rights be retained or abolished, a uniform system of compulsory survey and registration should be adopted?

Answer : Not for ordinary alluvial claims or claims in river or creek beds, but in all others. There can be no doubt that registration and survey would tend more than any other plan to prevent litigation; and in all cases where I would require compulsory registration I would require compulsory survey. Registration would be of very little use without survey, because you would without survey have no satisfactory means of identifying the certificate of registration with the particular area referred to.

Most frequent
cause of disputes
and litigation
hitherto.

I speak from extensive experience when I say that the absence of a system of survey and registration has been by far the most frequent cause of disputes and litigation of any cause that has ever existed. If you had such a system, the necessity for Courts and officers to adjudicate would be very largely diminished. One officer could then alone efficiently supervise a very extensive district. In all those cases where registration and survey were not compulsory, I would still hold out inducements to parties voluntarily to have survey and registration. One other great evil with regard to the present system of registration consists in this: the almost unintelligible manner in which the registrations are effected. Questions of transfer of shares often involve matters of extreme difficulty, and yet in many material particulars the practice of Registrars varies.

There should also be a regular local defining of particular districts, and it should be provided that no registration affecting claims within these local limits, if registered on the side of those local limits, should avail. The officer who has to adjudicate as to the title to claims should in no case be the officer to register.

Definite uniform codes of instructions should be furnished to the Registrars, so that the practice should be uniform. At present there is great abuse of the provisions for what is called "registration for suspension"; upon the most trifling and absurd causes such registration is granted and perpetually renewed.

(Adjourned at 4:20 p.m.)

MONDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1870. 10 A.M.

Examination of Whittingdale Johnson, Esq., resumed :—

W. Johnson,
Esq.,
31 Oct., 1870.

No registration for suspension or "held in reserve" should be made for more than fourteen days, or until the Commissioner decides the point himself. With reference to races or claims worked by means of races or dams and reservoirs, no registration as "held in reserve" to be necessary when the water supply fails or during floods. This should also apply to claims in creek or river beds liable to be injured by an excess of water.

Restraint upon
jumping.

In all cases of jumping the jumper should initiate proceedings, and should have no legal right to any claim so jumped until he has been formally put in possession by the Commissioner; he should also, on making his application for forfeiture, lodge the sum of £2 with the Court so as to cover the costs.

Forfeiture should not be the penalty for a slight breach of the regulations; I would institute a system of fines for all minor breaches of the regulations. Forfeiture should go for absence of original title, or for wilful and continuous neglect of labour conditions, non-payment of rent, or any direct attempt to defraud the Revenue.

Collection of
Revenue.

As regards the collection of Revenue, I think it is fairly collected at present, except in the case of Chinese. In their case the penalty of forfeiture is not sufficient, but should be enforced by summary arrest,

arrest, fine, and imprisonment in default of payment. In case of a great influx of Chinese, there should be a clause in the Act empowering the Commissioner to allot a site for an encampment separate from the Europeans.

W. Johnson, Esq., continued.
31 Oct., 1870.

Question: Do you think it would be advisable that there should be a distinct Mining Department?

Answer: Yes, there should be a separate Department for Mines, with a permanent head, to enable a distinct and more efficient system to be carried out; that there be no unnecessary delay in the transaction of business; and that all statistics relating to gold-mining matters be properly kept, so that information on all points connected with mining can at any time be given to the public.

Recommends separate Mining Department with permanent head.

The present system of deciding disputes has given very great dissatisfaction. In some cases the miners positively refuse to take the decision of the unpaid Magistracy; and, within the last three months, I have gone a distance of 100 miles from Bathurst to settle disputes, which, under the present Act, should have been adjudicated on by the Bench of the district. I am aware of the Victorian system; and, in my opinion, a modification thereof would work well in New South Wales. I would advise that the laws be administered by competent paid officials possessing the requisite technical knowledge, assisted by Assessors, if required; the verdict to be that of the Commissioner and one Assessor. Assessors to be paid. That each district should be subdivided, and the principal places of each such subdivision visited periodically. The officer to hold a Court in the first instance for the adjudication of all mining disputes, and afterwards he could take any police cases. Each officer should have the entire control of his own district, subject only to the Department of Mines. I think six properly qualified officers would be sufficient to do the work of the Western District,—and these officers would perform the police duties as well. These duties should be secondary to the Gold Fields duties.

Settlement of disputes.

Question: Do you think the officials you recommend should be appointed should be paid on the same scale as the same class of officers in Victoria?

Answer: I think so, in order to secure the services of thoroughly efficient men; and I also am of opinion that no such officer should, either directly or indirectly, have any share or claim in any gold-mining venture.

This should also apply to all officers connected with the administration of the law and regulations of the Gold Fields Act.

There should be an appeal allowed in all cases; but the appellant should be obliged to deposit £10 to abide the costs.

Appeal.

The appeal should be to a District Court Judge and a jury of miners. The jury list should be struck by the Commissioner.

Recommends District Court with jury of miners.

Question: Do you think all mining disputes should be settled in Court, or should the officer have discretionary power to hear and decide disputes on the ground?

Answer: The Commissioner should have that power, but should be compelled to make a minute of the proceedings. I also think that if either of the litigants should require (during the course of the proceedings) that the case be concluded in Court, the Commissioner should accede to such request, and he should then have power to award costs.

Question: Do you say you would have appeal cases decided by a jury of miners in the District Court?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Do you not think that some more expeditious mode of having appeal cases decided by a jury of miners could be arrived at than through the District Court?

Answer: Not without having an officer specially appointed for that purpose in each of the districts of the Colony, who would be required to be a barrister.

Question: Do you not think that considering the delay which would arise in hearing appeal cases in the District Court, that it would be better to have a special itinerant officer to empanel a jury and hear appeal cases?

Answer: I do not think the number of appeals would warrant the expense attendant on the appointment of such officer; and I also think such appointment would induce more appeals if such facilities were afforded.

I think that with a good code of regulations, efficiently administered, there would be very few appeals; but under the present system they would be numerous. In my experience I do not at present remember one case of appeal which did not arise from maladministration.

Question: Should, in your opinion, an injunction at any time be granted without the Commissioner requiring the party to show sufficient cause, and make affidavit of the same.

Interim injunctions.

Answer: I do not think he should, but I recommend the Commissioner should have the power to appoint a receiver, and impound the proceeds of the gold, pending the decision of the Court, in cases where it is not thought advisable to stop the working of the claim.

In my opinion the framing of the Regulations should be entrusted to a central Board, partly elective and partly nominated, meeting annually for revision after the code had been once framed. To consist of three elective members, viz.: each district to elect one, in a similar manner to the election of a Member of Parliament, and two members nominated by the Government—one of whom should have a thorough knowledge of mining, and the other of law. One of the nominated members to be Chairman. The Board so elected and nominated to exist for three years.

Framing of Regulations.

Question: Do you think the best men would be elected to a Board of the description you recommend?

Answer: I do not think the best men that could be selected would be elected, because I think the mass of the votes would be in the hands of men who hold narrow and illiberal views as to mining legislation; but I do not think any other system would be acceptable to a large portion of the miners.

Question: Do you consider that one Board could efficiently legislate for the whole of the Colony?

Answer: Yes, as I do not think it would be impracticable to frame such a number of regulations as would meet the requirements of every description of mining; and I think a number of Boards would cause confusion.

Question: Do you not think there would be danger of a partially elective Board with a majority of the members representing the prejudices of the mines, framing such illiberal regulations as would seriously retard the development of our Gold Fields?

Answer: I do not think the tendency of the miners would be illiberal as to the occupation of ground otherwise than by leasing. I would not give the power to frame regulations for leases to the Central Board, but would leave them to the Mining Department; as, in my opinion, if the principle of extended areas were carried, the leasing system, as it now exists, would be unnecessary, but that a proper system of leasing would still be required.

Question:

W. Johnson,
Esq.,
continued.
31 Oct., 1870.

Question: Notwithstanding the opinion you express as to the improbabilities of the miners electing the best men to the central Mining Board, do I understand you to say that you think the mode you have suggested to get regulations framed is the best there can, under the circumstances, be adopted?

Answer: Yes, I think so.

Question: Do you think that, irrespective of the opinion of the miners, a Board of this description would frame the best regulations that could be devised?

Answer: I do not think so; I think a wholly nominated Board, but largely composed of the mining element, would be better in the first place to frame a code of regulations, and that subsequent revisions would be better done by a Central Board such as proposed.

The present Commission, from its composition, and the opportunities had of gaining the most extensive experience in the varied evidence brought before them from the whole of the New South Wales Gold Fields, would in my opinion be better qualified to frame a code in the first instance than any other body.

Leases.

Leases should be granted in alluvial worked and abandoned ground—worked and abandoned quartz-reefs—and in special cases on new alluvial ground or quartz-reefs, subject to a special report from the officer in charge of the Gold Field. I would also allow any claim or amalgamated claim held by virtue of miners' rights to be converted into a lease, should the shareholders request it for security of tenure, after the claims have been worked a certain time, to be determined by the officer in charge.

The area of a lease should be of any size up to 50 acres,—perhaps in some extreme cases even more might be granted. The rent should be £1 per acre; labour conditions should be determined according to circumstances; each case should be dealt with according to its own merits. The conditions should be such as to insure the efficient working of the ground without being oppressive to the lessee.

It should not be imperatively necessary to employ more labour than could be used, with due observance of economy; and further, I am of opinion that the mode pursued in Victoria, with respect to the number of men to be employed on leased ground, should be adopted in New South Wales. The minimum number of men, when the mine is fully at work, should be determined by regulation.

Question: There has been a suggestion made some time since to the Government, that there should be no lease allowed on any Gold Field until it had been proclaimed as such for four years—Do you think that such a law would either prevent monopoly on the one hand, or tend to encourage the introduction of capital on the other?

Answer: I think such a law would be prejudicial to the mining interest.

Water-rights licenses.

The Victorian system of granting water licenses should be adopted in the cases where a large volume of water is brought on to a Gold Field. For an ordinary race, the present mode of application and registration is sufficient; but the applicant should state the quantity of water he requires in his application, and it also should be distinctly stated in the permit. On the usual notice, the race may be extended without forfeiting the owner's prior rights; and furthermore, the water should be considered the property of the race-owner until it has reached a natural channel, other than any natural channel that may be used as a portion of the race. In the regulation regarding races, there should be inserted a clause compelling the owner of a race to either use or let the water, otherwise to turn it off at the source at whence it is diverted. No race should be forfeited while the owner can show sufficient cause for its remaining idle. Where a race is so much out of repair as to cause one-third of the water to be lost, the race-owner should be compelled to turn the water out until the race has been put in thorough repair.

Necessity for limited liability in mining partnerships.

I am of opinion that the present law, which in mining ventures makes each shareholder liable for the whole amount of the debts on the claim, prevents the introduction of capital on the Gold Fields. I think some clause might be inserted in any new Gold Fields Act, whereby each shareholder should only be responsible for the proportion of the debt due on the claim according to the number of his shares in such claim. I do not think the Limited Liability Act meets the case, as it is too cumbersome, and does not meet the necessities of small parties or Companies.

Free selection on Gold Fields.

Question: Do you think that free selection should prevail on Gold Fields?

Answer: I think it should not; and further, that no land should be alienated on Gold Fields until the matter has been reported on by the Commissioner or Warden to the Government.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON,
Gold Commissioner.

TRUNKY, 2 NOVEMBER, 1870, 9:30 A.M.

Mr. D. Collins.
2 Nov., 1870.

Daniel Collins, Hon. Secretary to a Committee chosen at a public meeting, held on the 13th August, at which some 250 miners were present, headed a deputation consisting of John T. Allan, James Riordan, Thomas Hopper, and Robert Gibson, handed in resolutions framed by the Committee above mentioned, and submitted to the miners at a public meeting held Tuesday, November 1st, when they were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions were received, and directed to be appended to the proceedings of the Commission.

Paper submitted to Commission by deputation of miners at Trunkey.

TRUNKY, 2 NOVEMBER, 1870.

At a public meeting held on the 13th August, 1870, at Chasher's "Miner's Arms," a Committee of practical miners was appointed to collect evidence of the insufficiency of the present Gold Fields Regulations, and in any other way prepare to lay before the Royal Gold Commission the views of the miners of Trunkey Creek of what should be the leading principles of the proposed new Gold Fields Act. This Committee have met several nights in each week from the above date until the present time, and the following paper contains their views and suggestions:—

- 1st.—That the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations are unsuited to the requirements of the gold-mining population of this Colony.
- 2nd.—That it is of the first importance that a Mining Department be created, with a responsible Minister at its head.
- 3rd.—That each of the gold-mining divisions of the Colony be represented by an elective local Board (all general elections to be simultaneous), whose duty it shall be to make regulations for the proper management of their separate districts. (These regulations need not be uniform, as the requirements of each district may be dissimilar.)
- 4th.—That a Court of Mines be established on every proclaimed Gold Field, to be presided over by a Judge.
- 5th.—That all mining disputes must be primarily settled by the Commissioner, who may if required by either party, be assisted by two Assessors, to be appointed in the following manner:—The Commissioner shall cause to be summoned six practical miners, and in the presence of the disputants shall call over their names, when each party shall have the right to challenge two; if neither party challenge, then the two first names called shall act as Assessors—no miner to sit on two consecutive cases.

6th.

- 6th.—That the following claims be registered on occupation:—Quartz-claims, prospecting-claims, frontage-claims, river-claims, all amalgamated claims, water-rights, dams, reservoirs, puddling-machines, and business sites. All the above-named claims when 15 miles and over from a Registrar's office to be allowed six clear days in which to register; less than 15 miles, three clear days. The shareholders' names and number of miner's right to be posted in a conspicuous place on the ground.
- 7th.—No claim shall be registered in reserve unless there have been three consecutive months' work done on it previous to asking for registration, and in no case shall any claim be registered for more than three months at one time.
- 8th.—Any person wishing to register a claim must have a notice of his intention (stating reasons) posted in a conspicuous place on his ground, and also in a public place at the Registrar's Office, seven clear days before the granting of certificate, during which time all objections must be lodged. Any registration granted as above shall have all the force of law during its currency.
- 9th.—Prospecting claims:—
- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to 2 miles from any proclaimed Field or payable shaft, three or four men, 200 feet x 200 | |
| 2 miles to 5 | 300 " 300 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to 10 | 500 " 500 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ " 2 | one or two men, 100 " 100 |
| 2 miles to 5 | 150 " 150 |
| 5 " 10 | 200 " 200 |
- 10th.—All prospecting parties shall as soon as payable gold is struck, declare it at the nearest Registrar's office, in accordance with the time named in Resolution 6.
- 11th.—Shallow sinkings, that is 60 feet and less:—
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 man | 50 feet by 50 feet |
| 2 men | 50 " 100 " |
| 3 " | 75 " 100 " |
| 4 " | 100 " 100 " |
- 12th.—Frontage prospecting claim.—Double claim on any proclaimed Gold Field not less than half a mile from any payable shaft, ordinary claims the same as provided for in Mining Regulations of September 24th, by-laws 95 to 104.
- 13th.—Old ground workings.—When ground can be worked by appliances costing £50, 200 feet by 200 to four men. When dams or puddling-machines are required, there shall be allowed for every £50 so expended or proposed to be expended, an additional 100 feet by 200, without extra compulsory labour representation; should steam be used, there shall be allowed for every 2-horse-power, an additional 100 feet in width of claim and 100 feet in length of claim—half-labour representation.
- 14th.—River claims, 40 feet per man. No limit to number of company. Frontage, from bank to bank. Running creeks, the same as river claims; dry creeks, as ordinary alluvial ground.
- 15th.—Sluicing claims to be taken up as ordinary alluvial ground; but when capital or labour to the extent of £50 has been or is proposed to be expended, 10 feet by 10 feet extra for every man up to six men, and so on for every additional £50.
- 16th.—Reefs.—40 feet of base, with a frontage of 50 yards on each side of base for each miner; claim to be marked at right angles to base line, half-labour representation until claim is proved payable. All gold or other minerals within the bounds of any claim to be the property of the holder. One man to be allowed to mark to the extent of six men's ground, but within forty-eight hours half-labour representation must be employed.
- 17th.—The Committee are unanimously of opinion that it would be in the interest of the mining population of this Colony if leasing were abolished. Objections to the leasing system:—The monopoly it encourages, the ease with which the law can be evaded, and the great difficulty there is in getting a lease cancelled.

Mr. D. Collins,
continued.
2 Nov., 1870.

DANIEL COLLINS, Hon. Sec.
THOMAS HOPPER.
JAMES RIORDAN.
JAMES FIELD.
ROBERT GIBBON.
JAMES W. LANDER.
JOHN T. ALLAN.

Trunkey Creek.

To the President of the Royal Gold Commission.

Objections to the present Act and Regulations.

The vague and incomplete manner in which the Act is worded, this would be remedied if the Regulations (against which are the same objections) were framed to carry out the spirit of the Act. Some of the by-laws are positive terms; others having reference to the same subject are indefinite, or have really no meaning at all; penalties are imposed for the breach of certain by-laws, and unlimited power is given to the Commissioner in the interpretation of them. Country Justices also have this power. By one by-law a Commissioner may give a decision, and by another by-law a Court of Petty Sessions can reverse it; and then to find out what is really the law the miner must go to the expense of appealing to the Supreme Court. The undefined position and irresponsibility—a Commissioner may hear a case or not; if he does not choose to hear it, he can adjourn it, so that it may be heard before an ordinary Justice, who are most probably totally ignorant of mining matters, and in whom the miners have no confidence.

The Commissioner should decide in all cases of mining disputes, and should give his decision in writing; this would prevent half the appeals that now are made. Another cause of complaint is the facility afforded to any one holding a miner's right to annoy and put to trouble and expense the holders of claims, on the most trivial points, that cannot really involve forfeiture. A claim may be placed under suspension at the instance of any one who has nothing to lose and all to gain; the loss caused by suspension cannot be estimated. The complainants in these cases should deposit a sum of money to cover costs. Jumping is one of the best safeguards the miner has; but this would prevent jumping on insufficient grounds.

What is required is a simple Act, unincumbered by unnecessary provisos; this applies with greater force to the Regulations (which alone guide the miner).

With reference to Resolution 2nd accompanying this paper, we believe the time has now arrived when gold-mining should be recognized as an established colonial industry, and that the forming of a separate Mining Department, with a Responsible Minister at its head, will tend to develop and foster that industry.

Also to Resolution 4th, the constituting of a Court of Mines, presided over by a Judge. The District Court Judge should hold a Court on all proclaimed Gold Fields while on circuit.

The greatest boon of all to the miners would be thoroughly competent and responsible officers as Commissioners.

Examination of Mr. Daniel Collins:—

Question: Can you point out any advantage attending the regulation which limits the number of men to four or six who can join their claims together to work in the first instance?

Answer: We cannot see any advantage; any number of miners should be permitted to join to work their claims, so long as they are fully represented. This matter should be left to the miners themselves.

Question:

Mr. D. Collins.
2 Nov., 1870.

Mr. D. Collins,
continued.
2 Nov., 1870.
Areas for ground
sluicing.

Question: With regard to sluicing-claims, where ground sluicing is employed, do you not think the areas you have set forth are too circumscribed?

Answer: No. We think that, where ground sluicing is employed, the preliminary labour in cutting races, &c., would represent enough capital to make the claim sufficiently large, as for every £50 expended 10 feet would be added to the measurement on each side of the claim.

(The areas given by the different Victorian districts were explained to the deputation, and their opinion asked thereon.)

Objection to
areas as large
as in Victoria.

Answer: We do not think the extremely large claims granted in Victoria would be so advantageous as those now recommended by us. We think these large claims would tend to monopoly. Under the present areas, if the miner who opens the ground does not reap all the advantage, the other miners will do so.

Question: What is your opinion with reference to the alienation of land, under the 13th clause of the Land Act, in the neighbourhood of Gold Fields?

Answer: We think there should be a clause inserted that, under the 13th clause, the Minister should have the power to re-enter, on the proprietor of the land being compensated for actual damage; and within a radius of five miles of any gold workings it would be advisable that no land be alienated without the report of the Commissioner in charge of the Gold Field.

DANIEL COLLINS.
JOHN T. ALLAN.
JAMES RIORDAN.
THOMAS HOPPER.
ROBERT GIBBON.

Examination of Mr. Henry Wells:—

Mr. H. Wells.
Nov., 1870.

I am a miner, resident at Trunkey, and have been engaged in mining for fifteen years,—thirteen years in Victoria, and two in New South Wales.

(This witness handed in a written statement, which was directed to be appended to the proceedings of the Commission):—

2 NOVEMBER, 1870.

Statement of Henry Wells.

Leases are correct enough for the capitalist, but the majority of the miners not being so, precludes a deal of wealth being found, for I have invariably seen more shafts that are sunk more likelihood of finding gold, especially when the Gold Fields are so patchy as they are at the present time.

By making the Commissioner's verdict final, it would save a great deal of expense, for every digger cannot afford to move to further appeals, and still it is hard for him to lose his right for being short of funds.

Excessive claims are injurious; for if a party comes by and sees a few blanks, that prevents his trying; and when there are only patches and small runs, there is a greater chance of their being found by smaller claims. 40 x 40 is quite enough for any single man ("hatter").

There is ground now here payable for the alluvial miner, which he cannot touch, being on reef claims; neither can the holder of a reef-claim work both quartz and alluvial. If a clause were inserted that any party holding a quartz-claim should allow alluvial working, so long as this is no detriment to their claim, at an extent of 20 feet on each side of their reef, it would be beneficial to every person, for the party that holds the reef-claim cannot work both it and the alluvial.

Any person jumping without good grounds for so doing, to be punished by imprisonment.

Any person or party holding or marking out more than one claim, to be fined according to the judgment of the Commissioner.

For area 40 x 40 per man alluvial a greater number in proportion.

Reef 30 x 100 per man.

The Commissioner to attend once a month at the lead, upon every proclaimed Gold Field, and during the interim power to be invested with the head of the Department of Police, in cases of disputes, until the arrival of the Commissioner.

I think local Boards are preferable to the Executive Council.

Although adverse to leasing, should leases be granted, then the party taking out a lease to be compelled to put on the full quantity of men, and keep the ground in full work.

A Minister of Mines to be appointed by the election of the local Boards, and returns to be published monthly.

Trunkey, 2 Nov., 1870.

HENRY WELLS.

Examination of John M. Flatau, Esq.:—

J. M. Flatau,
Esq.
2 Nov., 1870.

I am engaged in mining pursuits, principally in quartz-mining. I do not think the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations suitable to the proper management of the Gold Fields, from their vagueness, and from there being a great discretionary power given to the Commissioner.

A Department of Mines should be created, with a responsible Minister at its head; as, in my opinion, were such a department in existence, all mining business would be more expeditiously transacted, and the public more easily able to get information on all matters connected with the Gold Fields.

In the event of a Mining Department being formed, the executive Government should frame the Regulations; as, from the report of the present Gold Fields Commission, the Department would be in possession of sufficient data whereon to frame a good code; an elective Board I do not think would answer, as I fear the men elected would not be the best that could be selected.

I am opposed to the adjudication of mining disputes by unpaid Magistrates, and I think a properly qualified staff of officials should be appointed in each mining District. Each of these officers should have the locality of his labours well defined, and should at each Gold Field in his District hold periodic Courts.

He should be only responsible to the Mining Department. I think all appeals should be to the Supreme Court, and in all cases the applicant should lodge a sum of money to abide the costs.

Settlement of
disputes.

I think in no case ought jumping to be allowed. A system of fines should be instituted for non-compliance with the Regulations—£5 fine in the first instance, £10 in the second, and then imprisonment. I am strongly of opinion the miner should be allowed to purchase his claim or leased tract, say at an upset price of £8 per acre, and leave him to work it as he thought best.

Registration should be compulsory in all cases, and surveys also if Mining Surveyors be appointed. This would greatly tend to diminish litigation, but the registration fee should be reduced to one shilling.

I am in favour of granting leases on all quartz-reefs, worked or abandoned, alluvial, river and creek beds, and in all such localities where from the physical difficulties a combination of labour or the introduction of capital has to be made in order to work the ground. I think the Victorian system of making application for leases would answer well in New South Wales. The system of making quarterly returns from each lessee setting forth the labour that has been employed is very good, and should be carried out in this country. I would limit the area of leases on quartz-reefs to five acres, and from five to fifty in alluvial; the rent should be £1 per acre. With reference to labour conditions, I would suggest that on taking up a five-acre lease, three men should be on immediately on the application having been received. At the expiration of three months, three more men should be employed.

There should be no limit to the number of claims that can be taken up together in the first instance. I have heard a description of the system that obtains and the areas of claims in the different Mining Districts of Victoria; and I think if our Regulations were based on similar principles, it would tend greatly to develop our mines, and improve the condition of our miners. I think that for prospecting especially large areas should be granted, far beyond the areas now given, increasing with the distance from any recently worked or existing Gold Field. The size of quartz-claims should be doubled.

I will not express any opinion as to water-rights, but I think the manner of granting water licenses in Victoria should be adopted in New South Wales. In mining partnerships each should be liable only for its proportionate share of the liability.

No free selection should be allowed in auriferous lands; some provision should be made to counteract the evils attendant on alienation on auriferous lands not on proclaimed Gold Fields under the 13th clause of the Land Act of 1861.

J. M. FLATAU.

THURSDAY, 3 NOVEMBER.

The examination of Mr. George Gibbs, Manager of the Enterprise Company, Trunkey:—

I have been engaged in mining since 1852,—the greater part of the time in Victoria, and the last two years in Queensland and New South Wales. (Hands in a paper containing suggestions for the improvement of our mining legislation. Paper read, received, and ordered to be attached to the proceedings.)

3 NOVEMBER, 1870.

1st. That the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations are unsuited to the wants of the mining community.

2nd. That the mining interests of the Colony require a separate and distinct department, with a responsible Minister at its head.

3rd. That an elective Mining Board would frame regulations most suitable to the requirements of the Gold Fields.

4th. That a more numerous staff of Commissioners are required. The police would be the best parties to collect the revenue, and should hand the same over to the Commissioner.

Courts of Appeal, simple and inexpensive, say the District Court, should be constituted, with a jury.

5th. As a rule, I am against jumping, but I think it should be allowed, as it prevents men marking out too much ground to which they are not entitled. The same applies to leases or other claims which ought to be considered forfeited.

6th. No lease should be granted on a quartz-reef until it has been opened for six months; this is not to exclude Companies, but to prevent monopoly by speculators.

Large areas should not be granted on any description of ground, until it has been opened for six months.

Unpaid Justices of the Peace should not have the power of deciding mining disputes.

Under Regulation 15 of the 24th September, 1869, any miner whose claim may be unworkable from any cause whatsoever can register. This right is so frequently abused, and thereby locking up ground, that on only good and sufficient grounds, such as illness, or too great a quantity of water for manual labour, and then only a sufficient time to allow of machinery being procured, should it be granted.

I consider the areas granted in alluvial ground too large. The regulations should state which way the claims should be marked out, whether the greatest extent should be along the lead or across it.

The registration fee should be 1s. in every case.

I am of opinion that under the present form of General Government there should be a responsible Minister of Mines, with a permanent Under Secretary as head of the department; that permanent head should be a thoroughly competent person, well versed in mining and every thing connected with it, as well as possessing large administrative ability and powers of organization.

I have but little confidence in elective Mining Boards, from the fact that as a rule the best men fitted for the purpose would not be elected, and the majority holding narrow and illiberal views, from the fact of the majority of the miners never giving mining legislation either thought or study; and I recommend the Mining Department should adapt the regulations based on sound and equitable principles of mining, which has been the basis of the Act and Regulations adopted in the neighbouring Colonies.

The assertion that mining varies so much as to require separate codes of regulations has no foundation whatever, as it is an axiom like a false story frequently repeated gains credit from its very repetition.

I decidedly object to the unpaid Magistrates settling disputes, from the fact of the majority of them knowing very little of mining, and a thoroughly competent staff of officials alone should have the administration of the regulations, to give the miners cheap and speedy settlement of all mining matters; and all appeals should be to the District Court, presided over by a Judge and assisted by a jury. I am in favour of the granting of large extended areas of ground based upon the principle that it is necessary in the interests of the State and of the miner to encourage the introduction of efficient mining in the working of the Gold Fields and the settlement of the mining population, instead of compelling them to lead the present wandering life they now do; the only restrictions on the miner should compel him to work his ground in a *bonâ fide* manner; the present area of half an acre for machinery is practically of no use, and should be enlarged.

The present regulations tend to encourage a wandering population with unsettled habits, with little or no attention given to the condition of their children; and a class is being formed that will inevitably cause a great anxiety to the State in future years. Our object ought to be to raise the status of our mining population instead of deteriorating them.

Leases on Trunkey Creek have been as well worked as the block claims; and the proof that leases are not a monopoly, after having been abandoned they have not been retaken up in block claims in one instance;

J. M. Flatau,
Esq.,
continued.

2 Nov., 1870.

Registration and
survey.
Leases.

Mr. G. Gibbs.

3 Nov., 1870.

Framing of
Regulations.

Settlement of
disputes, &c.

Appeal.
Large areas.

Moral and social
prospects of the
mining popula-
tion.

Mr. G. Gibbs,
continued.
3 Nov., 1870.

instance; and of the leases retained, the lowest tribute offered for working them was 90 per cent.; and the great outcry against leases here has not been warranted by the facts.

I would allow leases in any ground. I state my reasons more especially relating to the poor man's ground; large areas of very poor ground exist in this district where the gold is fine and very fairly distributed; such ground will not pay the individual miner working by small claims, but the miner should be discouraged from working such ground with the tub and cradle, but should be induced to co-operate and take up large blocks and work it with improved appliances, such as sluicing where practical, or in this place by puddling machines; to do this with advantage he requires large areas and a secure tenure. The present rent I consider equitable, as I wish to discourage speculators and schemers from taking up ground otherwise than for *bonâ fide* working; and where ground is not worked, the lease should not be renewed yearly without paying double or treble rent.

Security of
tenure.

Registration and survey should be compulsory in all descriptions of claims, both for security and to prevent litigation; of course I always except prospecting claims from this regulation until they strike payable gold.

GEORGE GIBBS.

The examination of Mr. Samuel Jagoe, assistant storekeeper at Trunkey:—

Mr. S. Jagoe.
3 Nov., 1870.

I have been mining for some years on the Western Gold Fields.

I hand in a series of suggestions drawn up in accordance with the circular of the Gold Commission. (Paper received, read, and appended to the proceedings.)

I see no reason why the number of men should be limited in taking up claims jointly.

I think a large area should be given to prospectors on discovering gold half a mile from any workings.

After having the areas explained to me in force in the neighbouring Colonies, I am of opinion it would be a sound principle for the basing of our regulations that a miner should be allowed to take up as large an area as he can work efficiently, as on that depends the success of our Gold Fields.

SAMUEL JAGOE.

(Paper by Mr. Samuel Jagoe, Trunkey.)

1st. As a whole, the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations are not as good as could be desired.

2nd. The mining interests of the Colonies require a separate department, with a responsible Minister at its head.

3rd. One common elective Board representing the whole mining interest would, if judiciously chosen from intelligent practical miners, frame the Regulations most suitable for the Gold Fields.

4th. A more numerous staff of Commissioners, whose power should be limited, so that each decision should be in accordance with the Regulations. I do not mean to say they are now given antagonistic to them, but that fresh regulations should be made from time to time, to suit different cases. The police are the best suited to collect the revenue and hand it over to said Commissioner, as from their supposed knowledge of persons and places, few would be enabled to evade paying their dues.

Courts of Appeal are desirable, simple, and inexpensive, as few persons like to be bound by the decision of one man. In fact, there are many cases where trial by jury before a District Judge or by a person specially appointed for that purpose is absolutely necessary from the amount of value involved.

5th. As a rule, I am against jumping; but again on the other hand, unless every man or party of men mark out only the ground they are entitled to, persons may be walking about idle, knowing that others have twice the quantity of ground they are entitled to, and it cannot be touched if all jumping is put an end to.

The same applies to leases or other claims which ought to be considered forfeited.

6th. Leases.—Since the leasing system came into operation it has been abused most shamefully, especially in quartz-reefs, as in most cases that have come under my notice the parties for whom the Act was made do not benefit much by it, as on every diggings there is a class of men who are ready to take out a lease on speculation, and unless compelled to put on a certain number of men to each acre, hold the ground for the purpose of getting a Company to purchase it, and exclude the *bonâ fide* digger who would work the ground.

No lease should be granted on a quartz-reef until it has been opened for six months. This is not for the purpose of excluding Companies, but to prevent the speculator from monopolizing the country to the detriment of the miner.

As a whole, I do not consider it beneficial to the community at large to grant leases of any description until the ground has been opened six months.

Even Companies would benefit by it to a great extent. Take Trunkey, Wattle Flat, and other places where I have been; if the ground was in the hands of the individual miner it would have been prospected in a better manner, and thousands of pounds saved to the shareholders.

As a rule, I object to Justices of the Peace deciding disputes, as very few of them are sufficiently acquainted with the Gold Fields to give a sound decision.

Under Regulation 15 of the 24th of September, 1869—"Any miner whose claim may be unworkable from any cause whatsoever" can register. This liberty I have seen much abused on Trunkey and elsewhere. One claim was registered for the want of funds on a quartz-reef, another for want of tools, &c., and so on, thus locking the ground and debarring any one else from trying it. Good and sufficient cause should be shown, such as illness, or a quantity of water too great for manual labour; and if water is the reason alleged, only sufficient time should be allowed to procure machinery. Under Regulation 27—"No person shall have any right to any tail-water after it shall have passed his works"; which is rather restrictive, although it is right to place a limit, for if there was none, persons could dam a creek, run it through a race, use it, and then claim it in its run even for miles.

I consider the extent of ground now allotted for claims in alluvial ground too much, as one party of four will occupy so much ground in cases where the flats are small that three or four such claims will take up the whole of it, and the Regulations should state which way the claims have to be marked out, whether the greatest extent should be along the lead or across it.

The registration fees are too high, 1s. being sufficient in each case to defray the expenses of Registrar, stationery, &c.

The

The examination of Mr. Henry Dayton :—

I have been a miner since 1853 ; in Victoria to 1860, and for the last ten years in this Colony.

In marking out claims, the old law, requiring the full complement of men to be on the ground the following day, worked well, and I suggest the present regulation should be altered to that effect.

Leasing should be granted in all ground except in new alluvial rushes. I think such labour conditions should be imposed as would not restrict the working of the lease.

I think the present size of claims is sufficient. Prospecting claims should be large, to induce the opening of new Gold Fields, and the claim should be so much per man. In ground requiring more expenditure of labour or capital a large area should be given, and when wet ground was met with an extra claim given per man.

Any number of men shall be allowed to take up claims jointly ; and I am of opinion if the miners would co-operate more than they have hitherto done it would be more to their advantage.

I think the frontage system should only be in force when the depth of the ground is 80 feet. All persons marking out claims on the block-system should not be disturbed by any frontage.

I think a Mining Department should be formed ; and after the valuable evidence collected by the present Gold Commission is laid, together with their Report, before the Government, such department, with the assistance of the Commission, could frame the most suitable regulations.

Unpaid Magistrates should not be allowed to settle disputes, but proper officials should be appointed to settle all disputes on the ground.

The Court of Appeal should be the District Court, presided over by a Judge and a jury of miners.

In water-races the quantity of water should be unlimited, always guarding against waste and monopoly ; and the holder of all water-rights shall be protected in his works, and his rights to his tail-water shall not cease until the water is diverted into a natural channel. That regulation, where an absent miner is required to appoint a miner as his agent, should be altered ; he should be allowed to appoint any one.

I think no forfeiture of claims for mere infraction of some paltry regulation should take place. In giving information to register a claim in reserve, the party proving to have made a false declaration shall forfeit his claim.

In old ground the area should be doubled or trebled, as may be considered wise.

HENRY A. DAYTON.

Mr. H. Dayton.
3 Nov., 1870.

BATHURST, 5 NOVEMBER, 1870 (10 A.M.)

The examination of J. Milbourne Marsh, Esq. :—

I am Police Magistrate of Macquarie.

In my experience the adjudication on mining disputes does not work well by the unpaid Magistrates, chiefly from the difficulty the miners have of getting Magistrates to take the case in the first instance. Speaking generally, Justices do not like to deal with cases of which they have no knowledge. The settlement of mining disputes requires technical knowledge ; these cases sometimes take several days, and country Justices can ill afford the time. I have heard Magistrates say they would never sit on gold-mining cases, from these causes. The administration of the laws should be entrusted to Gold Fields Commissioners.

Jumping seems to be a fertile cause of mining disputes. It seems to me the Act encourages it. The miner wishing to become possessed of a claim liable to forfeiture should in all cases be the complainant, and should not take possession of the ground until the case had been heard and determined by the proper officer.

Question : Do you think the office of Police Magistrate and Commissioner could be combined with advantage in most of our gold-mining districts ?

Answer : Yes ; I think the Gold Fields Commissioner could with advantage take the police cases in the gold-mining districts, and that the system of holding fixed Courts, as in Victoria, would work well in New South Wales.

Question : Do you not think that a better system of registration would tend to lessen litigation on the Gold Fields ?

Answer : After hearing the method of registration in Victoria, I am of opinion that a system of registration and survey would tend to lessen litigation most materially, and that for trifling breaches of the Regulations a fine should be the penalty, in lieu of forfeiture. I think it most iniquitous that a person should lose his property for any slight breach of the Gold Fields Regulations.

Question : Was there not an opinion given by Mr. Justice Hargrave some short time since, in reviewing a case in which you had adjudicated, to the effect that each of the shareholders should be on the ground at the time of marking out any claim to entitle the claim to be held by the whole party ?

Answer : I cannot speak with certainty on this subject, but my impression is that it was so. I will forward the depositions for the perusal of the Commission.

Question : You are aware that at present the appeal against a decision in Gold Fields disputes is from one Magistrate to two ; and sometimes the decision of a Police Magistrate—who having been a Gold Field Commissioner, is possessed of technical knowledge—is upset by two unpaid Magistrates, knowing nothing whatever of the matter ;—do you think, therefore, that the Appeal Court, as at present constituted, a proper one ?

Answer : I do not ; the appeal should be to a higher Court—say the District Court. The present Appeal Court does not give satisfaction, inasmuch as prohibitions are constantly asked for at the Supreme Court against the decisions of the Appeal Court.

Question : Do you think there should be a jury of miners for the Appeal Court ?

Answer : Decidedly so, if practicable.

J. MILBOURNE MARSH, P.M.

J. M. Marsh,
Esq., P.M.
5 Nov., 1870.
Settlement of
disputes.

Jumping.

Registration.

Appeal.

BATHURST, 7 NOVEMBER, 1870.

Mr. J. O. Phillips.
7 Nov., 1870.

Mr. James O. Phillips handed in a written statement as to his views on the Gold Fields question. (The statement was received, and directed to be appended to the proceedings of the Commission.)

My mining experience commenced in California in 1850; continued actively in this Colony from 1853 to 1861,—since which date I have been constantly interested in mining enterprise.

Clause 1.—Unsuitable to the requirements of the mining population.

Clause 2.—I am of opinion that a distinct and separate Department of Mines should be formed, with a responsible Minister at its head.

Clause 3.—I think that an elective Mining Board for the whole Colony, composed of members elected by the mining population from each mining district—South, West, and North—should be created, and that this Board should frame all mining regulations.

Clause 4.—All mining disputes should be settled by paid Magistrates; the collection of revenue by export duty; and miners' rights to remain as at present. A Court of Appeal in each mining district, composed of a Chairman and Assessors, should be constituted, and sit at frequent intervals,—the Assessors to be elected by the miners. Appeal should be allowed in all cases, on sufficient security being given for its prosecution.

Clause 5.—All claims should have their full number of men working on them. Registration at the discretion of the Magistrate only, in cases where a claim is unworkable from wet or other causes, should be allowed.

Clause 6.—Leasing on new Gold Fields should not be allowed, as it causes undue speculation and locking up of auriferous ground which could be worked to better advantage by the individual miner. I approve of leases on old and abandoned ground, or on any Field after it has been worked for three years; lease not to exceed 10 acres in extent, and number of men employed four to the acre. These conditions to be in force immediately from date of issue.

Clause 7.—Areas on quartz-reefs should be 30 feet per man; prospecting claims 80 feet per man; on new alluvial workings, 30 feet square per man; on old and worked alluvial ground, 60 feet square per man; river and creek claims, 30 feet per man.

Clauses 8 and 9.—I consider the working contemplated under them should be left in the hands of the Board I referred to.

JAMES O. PHILLIPS.

WATTLE FLAT, WEDNESDAY, 9 NOVEMBER, 1870.

Examination of Mr. Richard Butters:—

Mr. R. Butters.
9 Nov., 1870.

I am a miner. My experience extends over twenty years, in California, Victoria, and New South Wales.

I do not think the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations suitable to the requirements of the Colony, from there not being sufficient importance given to the mining interest.

Mining Department.

There should be a separate and distinct department. The Gold Fields of New South Wales are of sufficient importance to warrant the establishment of such a department with a responsible Minister at its head, so that the miner could communicate at once with the department if occasion required it. At present great delay arises from not having an efficient department, and many matters which should be inquired into are entirely burked in consequence.

The framing of regulations should be left to a central elective Board, which would elect its own Chairman. I object to local Boards, because in small localities petty jealousies exist, which in my opinion would prevent the best men from being elected.

Settlement of disputes.

Unpaid Magistrates should not decide disputes on the Gold Fields. Disputes should be settled in the first instance by the Commissioner and three Assessors, the majority of Assessors giving the verdict. The Commissioner to act solely as Judge. Appeals should be allowed in all cases. The Appeal Court should be the District Court, presided over by a District Court Judge. The jury should consist of four miners. I approve of the Victorian system of fixed Courts in the first instance.

There should be no limit as to the number of men who can take up their claims together. I never could see any reason for this limit, and always considered it a Government obstruction.

I approve of the system and principles on which the Victorian Regulations are founded, under a proper check to prevent abuse.

In any claim supposed to be liable to forfeiture, the applicant or "jumper" should initiate proceedings, and should not be allowed to take possession until the officer in charge of the Field has decided the case in his favour. I think also a sum of money should be deposited by the "jumper," to abide the costs of the case.

The name and number of miners' rights under which claims are held should be kept posted upon the ground.

I do not think universal registration would be advantageous, in consequence of miners so often changing their ground.

Leases.

Registration should be optional in all cases. Leases should not be allowed in new alluvial ground; but on quartz-reefs, river-claims, and old abandoned ground, I would advise that leasing be allowed. Great evils sometimes exist from leases having been granted without proper supervision. There has been a great many leases taken up at Wattle Flat for the purpose of speculation, and in this way have kept the miner and *bona fide* capitalist out of the ground.

The maximum area of a leased tract should be 10 acres; the rent should be 10s. per acre. It does not work well to hamper the working with too many restrictions. The labour conditions should be only such as to secure the thorough working of the mine; and the quarterly return, furnished by lessees in Victoria, should be required to be furnished in New South Wales.

Question: Do you think Wattle Flat can be supplied with water from any source in the neighbourhood?

Answer: Yes; I think water could be taken from the Winburndale Rivulet at somewhere near its head, although I think the supply would be limited.

Question:

Question: Do you think the present law relating to partnerships among miners satisfactory?

Answer: I do not. The law whereby each partner is answerable for the whole of the liabilities often deters men from embarking in mining adventure. It would be well were each party to be liable only for his share of the debt on the claim.

In my opinion Gold Field officials should not remain longer than four years in any one district. I have known officials take bribes. They would not do this unless they knew whom to trust. Friendships and enmities are always more or less developed by long residence in a particular locality.

Mr. R. Butters,
continued.
9 Nov., 1870.

Curious statement as to witness's knowledge.

RICHARD BUTTERS.

The examination of William Campbell, Esq., J.P. :—

I am engaged in mining and quartz-crushing. I do not think the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations altogether suitable to the management of the Gold Fields. Generally, I think the arrangements for leasing are bad; and also the settlement of disputes is badly provided for by the present system.

The establishment of a Mining Department, with a responsible Minister at its head, would be very advisable; more interest would be taken by the Government in the development of the Gold Fields of the Colony, and increased facilities for carrying on operations given to the miner. The present system, of having the mining affairs of the Colony placed under the Lands Department, causes great delay in attending to the wants of the miners.

The framing a new code of Regulations should be entrusted to the Executive Government, assisted by, and in conjunction with, the present Gold Fields Enquiry Commission. This latter body, from the experience it will obtain by visiting and taking evidence on such Gold Fields, will be certainly the best qualified to judge as to the wants and requirements of the mining population. Should there be a revision in the Regulations required at any future time, I would entrust the duties of making such revision to the Mining Department; but, in my opinion, if once a good code of Regulations were laid down, the alterations required would be very trifling.

The officers appointed to form a Mining Department should be carefully selected men, having a thorough knowledge of mining subjects.

The administration of law on the Gold Fields, the collection of revenue, settlement of disputes, measurement of claims, and all duties connected with mining, should be entrusted to officers appointed by the Department of Mines. These officers should possess a fair amount of mining knowledge, and should be Police Magistrates. Courts of Appeal should be established in the most central localities of the Northern, Southern, and Western Gold Fields; and the decision of all cases in these Courts to be final. The Chief Gold Commissioner should be Chairman of the Appeal Court, assisted by four Assessors. This Court to sit as often as there was a case, so that miners should be in a position to have a speedy settlement of the dispute.

Jumping should be allowed much the same as at present, only the time should be extended to four clear days before any claim should be liable to forfeiture.

Registration to be optional in alluvial ground, but in quartz-reefs compulsory.

Question: Do you think compulsory registration and survey would tend to lessen litigation as to boundary questions?

Answer: I certainly think it would.

Question: What then would be the evils attending compulsory registration?

Answer: The expense and inconvenience of going to the Registrar's office in ordinary alluvial-claims would be too great.

Question: Could not these objections be modified by giving greater facilities for registration, and allowing seven or fourteen days to elapse before the registration was required?

Answer: In that case it could be modified, as a man would know in that time whether the claim was worth registering or not.

Question: Presuming that a system of extended areas and larger claims were introduced, would it not then be advisable to adopt compulsory registration and survey in all cases?

Answer: Yes, I think it would.

Question: On new rushes, supposing we have block-claims, as now exist, and supposing increased facilities of registration were given, would you have compulsory registration on such ground?

Answer: It would be better, so as to avoid litigation, provided the miner is not put to any expense in travelling a long distance, and the fee should not exceed 1s.

Leases from 1 to 10 acres should be granted on abandoned quartz-reefs for a period of ten years, at the rental of 10s. per acre, subject to the conditions that labour, at the rate of two men per acre, be employed, and the lease forfeited on the abandonment of the ground by the lessees for one clear month. All alluvial ground and quartz-reefs to be worked by claims, and no leasing allowed,—the advantages to be derived from this measure being more beneficial to the public interest, as well as the working community, and tending to check the present pernicious mode of leasing adopted by unprincipled speculators for taking up large areas of ground through the facilities afforded them by the Gold Fields Act in force.

Question: Do you think that a system of leasing, with sufficient provisions to secure efficient working of the ground and to prevent abuse, would be objectionable?

Answer: Yes, I think it would be objectionable. The areas of claims—prospecting, new alluvial, old and worked alluvial, and quartz-reefs—should be the same as specified in the Regulations of February, 1870; but ground intersected by very narrow quartz-veins, as on this Gold Field, should be classed as alluvial-claims, and not taken up as quartz-claims. My opinion as to areas of claims refer particularly to this district. My reason for recommending block-claims on narrow quartz-veins is, that the width of the claim gives too large an area.

Question: Do you think there should be any limit to the number of men who can take up their claims in one block?

Answer: Yes, there should be a limit, the same as at present, viz.:—Six in quartz-reefs, and four in alluvial ground.

Question: Would you state what advantage is derived from keeping on any limit?

Answer: It prevents large areas from being taken up and inefficiently worked. I think these limits are better suited to the wants of miners.

(The

W. Campbell,
Esq., J.P.
9 Nov., 1870.

Mining Department.

Framing of Regulations.

Administration of law on the Gold Fields.

Appeals.

Registration.

Leases.

Areas.

W. Campbell,
Esq., J.P.,
continued.
9 Nov., 1870.

Water-supply.

(The witness having heard the areas existing on the Victorian Gold Fields explained, is of opinion that the principles on which they are based are not applicable to New South Wales; but he has had no experience as to what benefits have accrued from the application of those principles in Victoria.)

The introduction of water on the Gold Fields should be left to private enterprise, and should be encouraged by liberal grants of ground, according and in direct proportion to the capital expended.

In my opinion water could not be brought here from the Turon, but Mitchell's Creek; the supply would be too limited to warrant the expense.

WM. CAMPBELL, J.P.

The examination of Mr. Henry Stuart:—

Mr. H. Stuart.
9 Nov., 1870.

I am a storekeeper at Wattle Flat. I have been engaged in mining in California and New South Wales for eighteen years. In this Colony I have been eight years occupied in quartz-crushing and mining. I have heard the examination of Mr. William Campbell, and fully agree in the opinions expressed by him.

HENRY STUART.

WATTLE FLAT, 10 NOVEMBER, 1870.

The Commission met at 9 a.m., and proceeded to examine the Gold Field, with reference to water-supply.

At 2 p.m. the Commission again sat to receive evidence.

The evidence of a deputation from Surface Hill and locality, consisting of John Moyle, George Pidding, and James Mitchell, was then taken.

Wattle Flat, November 10th, 1870.

At a meeting, held on Surface Hill this day, of the whole of the claimholders, it was resolved unanimously that Messieurs John Moyle, George Pidding, and James Mitchell, be appointed a deputation to report the views of the gold-miners to the Gold Commission now sitting at Wattle Flat.

The Act and Regulations at present in force are not wholly suitable to our requirements, being much more defective than the Act and Regulations of 1861; in first, as to the facilities given for leasing; and secondly, that mining disputes can be settled by the unpaid Magistracy, who are generally incompetent and liable to be swayed by local prejudices; and thirdly, that under the present system the mining interest is not considered of sufficient importance, having no separate department.

We think there should be a Mining Department established, with a responsible Minister at its head, having the charge of everything relating to mining of every character.

The delays in getting matters settled, and the general inattention to the wants of the mining community, act very disastrously to the mining interests, and call loudly for some change.

The Executive Government has altogether proved itself incapable of framing Regulations. We would therefore recommend they be framed by a central elective Board, the members to be elected by the miners, sitting in Sydney, and the members to be paid by the Government. The details to be worked out by the Act in Parliament.

The administration of the law should be in the hands of officers specially appointed and paid by the Government. We are in favour of appeals being allowed in all cases, and the Appeal Court should consist of a Chairman and jury of miners.

Leases should be granted, with proper restrictions, on all kinds of ground, whether new or old. On new alluvial, or on a new reef or river-bed, I would only allow the prospectors to be entitled to take a lease. This lease should not exceed 5 acres in alluvial or 250 yards on a reef or river bed; the labour conditions to be two men per acre, or four men to the 100 yards. Should no objection exist to the lease, after the expiration of fourteen days, all the labour to be on the ground. The rent should be £1 per acre, or £2 per 100 yards. We would lease to other parties besides the prospector, but they should be only allowed to take up leases at a distance of half a mile from the prospector's shaft.

This is with reference to new ground; but on all old and abandoned ground we would allow leases to be granted, not exceeding 5 acres. If quartz-claims or leases be simply measured along the line of reef, no survey would be necessary.

Registration should not be compulsory, except in cases of transfer or holding claims in reserve. A Registrar should be appointed on all Gold Fields, but we strongly advise the fee to be reduced to one shilling.

We think the present areas sufficiently liberal. Single claims on reefs should be allowed. In prospecting claims on reefs the areas should increase in direct proportion to the distance from any known workings,—from 60 feet to 100 feet per man.

With reference to water-supply, the water should go according to prior right, and where the largest quantity of men are employed. At present one sluice-head of water is required to be left in the creek or source of supply before any can be taken away. This regulation works badly, inasmuch as although the water might not be required in the creek, you may be compelled by any ill-natured person to leave it there.

Question: Have you examined the country between this locality and the heads of the Turon, Winburndale, and Mitchell's Creek, with a view to bring water upon the Gold Field?

Answer: I have to a certain extent, and do not consider it practicable.

Question: If water could be brought on, is there, in your opinion, any extensive area of ground that would pay for ground-slucing?

Answer: Yes, we think there would be a large quantity that would pay.

Question: Do you think that jumping should be allowed?

Answer: Yes; but the jumper should initiate proceedings, and leave a sum of money with the officer in charge, to abide the costs, if any. He should not in any case take possession until the case has been heard and properly determined.

Question: Should not any number of men be permitted to take up their claims together in the first instance?

Answer: In some cases, such as wet ground, or where other natural difficulties exist, no doubt it would be very beneficial to be permitted to do so; but on the other hand, it might hinder a lead from being traced, as so few shafts would go down.

Question:

Question: Do you think the law of partnership relating to shareholders in mining-claims, should be altered, so that each shareholder should be liable only for the share of the debt proportionate to his interest in the claim?

Answer: Yes, certainly.

We think the charge for miners' rights too high; it should be reduced to 5s. per annum. The Escort and Mint charges on gold are also in our opinion excessive. The Government should be responsible, as "common carriers," for the gold.

JOHN MOYLE.
GEORGE S. H. PIDDING.
JAMES MITCHELL.

SOFALA, 11 NOVEMBER, 1870.

Examination of Hugh Bridson, Esq. :—

I am Police Magistrate of Tambaroora, and Clerk of Petty Sessions of Sofala, and have been in the Gold Field Service as Sub and Assistant Commissioner at Sofala since 1856. H. Bridson, Esq.
11 Nov., 1870.

I don't think the present Act and Regulations altogether suitable, but capable of great improvement.

I find considerable difficulty in settling disputes, from the ambiguity of the wording of the Act and Regulations. Some of the clauses are contradictory to others. In some respects the present Act and Regulations are better than the Act of 1861, and in some respects worse.

I am in favour of a separate Department of Mines, with a responsible Minister at its head, having entire control over everything relating to mining matters. I am induced to advocate a change from the present system to that I have indicated, for one reason, amongst others, of the great delay I have experienced in communicating with the Government in matters relating to the management of the Gold Fields; with a separate department the mining interest would be much better looked after than it would ever have been, leading to a more extensive development of the Gold Fields. Separate Mining Department.

I am of opinion a new code of Regulations should be framed by the present Gold Fields Commission, as on no previous occasion have men of mining experience had such opportunities of forming practical opinions as to the actual wants of the mining community. In the event of the Government not asking the Gold Fields Commission to perform these duties, then perhaps three elective Boards, one for each district, should frame Regulations. I, however, speak with some diffidence on this subject, as my experience has been wholly confined to Sofala. Framing of Regulations.

The laws should be administered, and all mining disputes settled by paid officials.

There is a disinclination among miners to receive the decisions of unpaid Magistrates, and a great difficulty to get unpaid Magistrates to act—from their want of mining knowledge and their dislike to adjudicate in mining disputes. Special officers should be appointed with fixed localities for their jurisdiction. These officers could also, with the assistance of the unpaid Magistrates, take all the Police Court cases; but the Gold Fields duties should be always of the first consideration. I think the duties of Commissioner and Police Magistrate could be efficiently discharged by one official, provided he be assisted with proper clerical assistance,—on both the Turon and Tambaroora. The officers should be well paid, and a sufficiently large district given them to keep them constantly employed. The Victorian system of fixed Courts would be advantageous, as it would allow one Commissioner to take charge of an extensive district. It should, however, be left to the Commissioner's discretion as to whether he decides the dispute in the Court or on the ground. I think the Appeal Court should be constituted as provided in the Act of 1861, viz., a Chairman and two members. This Court, in my opinion, always worked well, and gave satisfaction to the miners of this district. Administration.
Appeal Court.

I have heard that in other districts it did not work so well,—where unfit persons were appointed. The revenue is in my opinion fairly collected in this district, but some more stringent measures should be adopted to compel the taking miners' rights by the Chinese. I have issued up to the end of October in the present year 590 rights to Europeans, and 450 to Chinese. This refers to the Sofala district.

Jumping should be restrained as far as practicable. Proceedings should always be commenced by the jumper in the first case. Jumping.

He should also be obliged to deposit a sum of money with the Commissioner, to abide the costs, and should have a power to enter on the ground in dispute, until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Commissioner. The Commissioner should have power to award and enforce costs. Where the breaches of the Regulations are trifling, it should be optional with the Commissioner to impose a fine instead of forfeiting the claim, for the first and second offences; or perhaps even more, as the forfeiture of property is unjust and oppressive. If it is possible to get rid of forfeiture without encouraging the abuse of holding claims without working them, or injuring the Revenue, I would do so. For instance: I know a case where a man held a share in a rich claim, worth, I should say, £2,000. This man got drunk, and was proved to have been away from his claim for three clear days; and for this comparatively trifling offence his property was forfeited in favour of a person who had never spent a penny in any of the preliminary expenses for work performed in opening out the ground in order to get the gold, which probably has amounted to several hundreds of pounds. Oppressive working of forfeiture.

The present system of registration is defective; and I think a good system of registration would be of considerable advantage in giving a better tenure to the miner. Presuming that the system of granting extended claims is introduced, I think that compulsory registration and survey of such claims should be introduced; and I believe that although the miners might object to this at first, it would tend greatly to benefit them, by giving greater security of tenure and reducing the amount of litigation, while, at the same time, it would do away with a great part of the mining disputes now having to be settled in Court. Registration.

Question: On new rushes on alluvial ground, with the present areas of claims, would you have compulsory registration?

Answer: As far as my experience goes in this place, I should think so. The names and numbers of the miners' rights should also be posted on the claim; but the system of issuing miners' rights is most certainly defective.

The

H. Bridson, Esq.,
continued.
11 Nov., 1870.
Method of
issuing miners'
rights.

The method of issuing is as follows:—Books of miners' rights are forwarded to me in blank, signed by the Commissioner of the district. There is a butt to the right, having the number, the district, and the name and date of issue. At the end of the quarter the butts are returned to the Commissioner in charge, with a report. The money received is forwarded monthly, after the period of three months has expired. I have no registration whatever as to the miners' rights issued. I have never found the want of such registry, from the fact that, from my long residence on this Gold Field, I am acquainted with almost every miner. A consolidated miner's right would be of great advantage, inasmuch as it would tend to increase the security of the tenure, and not leave the shareholder at the mercy of his hired man.

Leases.

Leases should be granted on all classes of old and abandoned ground up to 50 acres, but I would not allow leasing on new ground, unless in such localities where it is necessary that capital should be expended in making the preliminary works. The rent should be reduced to £1 per acre. The labour conditions on leased tracts should be in accordance with the Victorian system, viz., that the quantity of labour should be suited to the character of the ground. I think this system would greatly reduce the amount of abuse to which the present leasing system is liable. The lessees should be also required to furnish the quarterly returns of the actual labour employed. I think the granting of larger areas, more in accordance with the Victorian system, would be attended with great advantage here, as it would tend to the better development of the gold-mines, and the consequent condition of the miner. The miner having a considerable amount of work in one place would make himself a more comfortable home, and would have a better opportunity of sending his children to school. With a view to encourage sluicing, and to work the large amount of ground now lying idle, I would give an acre per man as a claim held under the miner's right; and further, to encourage the combination of capital and labour in bringing in water, making dams, reservoirs, or other works of the same character, I would give one man's claim for every £100 so expended.

Areas.

Water-licenses.

The principles of granting water-licenses for races, as carried out in Victoria, would work well here, always providing stringent regulations enforcing the race being kept in proper repair, with a view to avoid a waste of water; and if he cannot employ the whole of the water, he shall be compelled to turn the water off at its source; all roads or bridges over such races to be kept in good repair by the race-owner. The Commissioner should have the power to turn off the water at its source until the race is put in proper repair, so as to avoid loss of water. No certificate of registration of any water-race, dam, or reservoir, should be granted without the permission of the officer in charge of the Gold Field.

In all cases of land alienated on Gold Fields I think provision should be made for carrying races through or mining on such lands, compensation being made for actual damage,—the amount of such damage to be determined by the Commissioner and two Assessors. No claims should be registered in reserve without the permission of the officer in charge of the Gold Field.

HUGH BRIDSON,
Police Magistrate, Tambaroora, and
Clerk of Petty Sessions, Sofala.

The witness withdrew at 5 p.m.

SOFALA, 12 NOVEMBER, 1870.

The examination of Mr. Henry Westphal, miner:—

Mr. H. Westphal.
12 Nov., 1870.

I have been engaged in mining for twenty-one years,—in California, Victoria, and New South Wales; for the last ten years at this place.

I think the present Act and Regulations are unsuitable to the management of the Gold Fields, and worse than the Act and Regulations which preceded them.

I think a Department of Mines is required; but I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of government to express an opinion as to the way this should be arranged.

Framing of
Regulations.

The Executive Government has tried for twenty years to frame satisfactory Regulations, and has failed; and I think this duty should be entrusted to local elective Boards—say five or six to the whole Colony—seven paid members on each Board, to be elected yearly. I think a sufficient number of intelligent men would be elected as members of these Boards to ensure good legislation.

From my experience in Victoria some ten years ago, I came to the conclusion that the local Mining Boards worked well; and, from what I have heard since, I believe they continue to do so, but I have no personal knowledge since leaving Victoria.

Settlement of
disputes.

I think that disputes should not be settled by unpaid Magistrates, because they know nothing at all about it. These matters should be attended to by a paid staff of officials.

The Victorian system of holding fixed Warden Courts would work well here.

I would allow appeal in all cases, but am not prepared to go into details; only the Appeal Court should be as cheap and as effective as it is possible to make it; and in any plan adopted a jury of miners would be necessary.

Before any party can take possession of the claim ostensibly occupied by any miner, he should summons the owner before the Commissioner, and prove that the claim is forfeited. The jumper should be compelled to deposit a sum of money when he obtains the summonses, to abide the costs.

For trifling breaches of the Regulations the Commissioner should have the power to inflict fines instead of forfeiting the claim.

There should be no limit to the number of men who can take up their claims together.

Recommends
large areas.

I am entirely in favour of large claims together. With small claims the miners erect miserable tents or huts to serve until it is worked out; with large claims he builds a comfortable house, and settles down and brings up his family respectably. In small claims there is a great waste of labour, and the ground is worked inefficiently, and it is impossible to introduce a good system of mining with these small claims.

Large areas should be granted to prospectors, to encourage the opening up of the country.

Registration.

The objections to registration are caused more by the loss of time in travelling long distances to the Registrar's office than by the fee, although I am of opinion the latter is too high, and should be reduced.

No registration should be required for prospecting protection areas; the registration should only be required when he marks out his prospecting claim. In large extended claims, registration and survey should be compulsory, but this should not apply to ordinary block claims.

In

In quartz-prospecting claims all claims should be half a mile from any workings on the line of the vein, and 200 yards, if on a parallel vein.

In case of any prospector striking gold, the Commissioner shall have the power, if it is proved to his satisfaction that any other prospector has been unsuccessfully at work for not less than six months, to award a double claim to such unsuccessful prospector, next to the successful prospector's claim. Provided no party who has been working for several days on a claim next the prospecting claim shall be obliged to move his pegs, or shall be dispossessed.

I think the claims adjoining to a prospecting claim should be marked out in accordance with the date of registration,—such registration to be allowed from the time the protection area is marked out.

I am in favour of leases on old ground, except new rushes in alluvial grounds—area, 10 acres, and rent 10s. per acre. The labour conditions should be such as will ensure the opening and continuous working of the ground, without being oppressive to the lessee.

H. WESTPHAL.

Mr. H. Westphal,
continued.
12 Nov., 1870.

The examination of Mr. Kenneth M'Leod, miner:—

I have been engaged mining in this Colony for the last twelve years.

The present Act and Regulations are universally condemned by the miners of my acquaintance as unsuitable.

The Regulations should be framed by local elective Boards appointed for such districts as it may be found convenient to divide the Colony into.

I disapprove of the settlement of disputes by unpaid Magistrates, and think paid officers should be appointed to perform these duties, and settle all disputes on the ground.

I think appeal should be allowed to Courts, where the costs were light and the proceedings simple.

The jumper should initiate proceedings, and only be entitled to enter on the claim after having it declared forfeited by a competent Court. He (the jumper) should also be required to deposit a sum of money at the time he makes the complaint, to abide the costs of the case.

Forfeitures should only follow the non-working of the claim, and a fine would be sufficient for any minor breaches of the Regulations.

There should be no limit to the number of men allowed to take up their claims together.

I have heard the Victorian areas read to me by a member of the Commission, and I think the principles on which the extent of these claims are based would be of advantage if applied to this Colony.

The ordinary block-claims of 80 feet x 80 feet are of sufficient size where no difficulty exists to delay the working of the ground, but extended claims should be given to ensure the opening of ground which is costly to work. The size of quartz-claims should be increased to 45 or 50 feet.

Question: Do you think that the regulation of the Sandhurst Mining Board, c. 12, which says, that in all ground where the sinking shall exceed 80 feet in depth from the grass to the bed-rock, that any two or more miners can occupy a claim of 20 acres in extent, gives too large an area, and tends to monopoly?

Answer: I think it does do so.

Question: Have you any knowledge whether this regulation has proved beneficial or otherwise in the Sandhurst District?

Answer: No, I have not.

In large claims registration and survey should be compulsory, but the fees should be as reasonable as possible. The present system of registration is as bad as it can be.

Registration and
survey.

Leases should only be granted on worked or abandoned ground.

The owner of any water-right to be allowed to extend his race to any distance without injuring his first right to the water.

A party cutting a race should have as much water as the race will carry, provided he states in his application what amount of water he will take, and the dimensions of the race.

It should not be necessary to register a race in reserve for want of water; it should be sufficient to post notices on the ground.

Every facility and encouragement should be given for the formation of water companies; and indeed the same principle should be carried out in the case of all mining ground difficult to work.

I think the price of miners' rights should be reduced to 5s. There are a great number of miners who do not take out miners' rights, and I think a reduction in the price would enable many of these men to take them.

I think in the case of the selection or purchase of any land on the Gold Fields, or any auriferous land in the Colony, the right of entry for mining should be reserved,—the compensation for damage to be assessed by the Commissioner and two Assessors.

The means for effecting registration are very defective in this district, and the miner is put to great trouble and expense in taking long journeys for this purpose. Special provision should be made for giving the miners commonage on every Gold Field.

KENNETH M'LEOD.

Mr. M'Leod was appointed by a meeting of forty or fifty miners at Palmer's Oakey to represent them.

The witness withdrew at 5:30 p.m.

SOFALA, MONDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1870.

The examination of Mr. John Mongan:—

I am engaged in mining at Sofala. My experience extends over twenty-one years in California, Victoria, and New South Wales. The present Gold Fields Act and Regulations are quite unsuitable to the requirements of the mining community. The appointment of the three Commissioners in charge is quite useless, as, instead of forwarding work, these officers only cause delay; because without their interference the duties would be performed on the spot. The same delay is also experienced when disputes arise

Mr. J. Mongan.
14 Nov., 1870.
Defects of
present system.

Mr. J. Mongan,
continued.
14 Nov., 1870.

arise as to leased ground, and which cannot be inquired into, except by the Commissioner or his agent. Another great objection is the power given to unpaid Justices, who, as a rule, are incapable of administering the law in mining cases from want of knowledge on the subject. The present Appeal Court is also worse than useless. The 1861 Act worked far better than that now in force, although that was far from being perfect.

Distinct Mining
Department
unnecessary.

I do not think a Department of Mines necessary with a responsible Minister. The importance of the mining interest is not sufficiently great to warrant the expenses attendant on such a system, and miners in consequence would be taxed more than they are. In my opinion a sub-department under the Minister for Lands, with a permanent Under Secretary, would answer all our wants, and I think this office should be filled by an officer having an intimate acquaintance with the management of Gold Field matters.

Framing of
Regulations.

The Regulations should be framed by the miners themselves. Mining Boards should be established, say five or six for the Colony, according to the necessities of the population.

A central elective Board would be worse than leaving it to the Executive Government. Good practical men would not leave their business to go such a distance, and as a consequence the members that would probably be elected would be men not having the real interest of the miners at heart, but "schemers." These local Boards should be elected by the miners, and the details I would leave to be worked out by Parliament. No serious disadvantage would result from there being five or six different codes of Regulations; at all events I think it would be better than one code. Local wants being better known would be better provided for by local legislation. The greatest objection I have to the framing of the Regulations at head quarters is, that invariably the areas of claims have been made too small, while that wherever local legislation has existed to my knowledge this great defect has been remedied.

Administration.

The administration of the laws and regulations should be entrusted to special paid officers, whose districts should be definitely laid down, and who should be only responsible to the Minister at the head of the department. This officer should have full power to decide all disputes, whether pertaining to claims or leases, and where necessary should view the ground in dispute.

Kind of Com-
missioners
wanted.

I think the system of holding Courts at fixed intervals in different portions of his district would answer well, as the miners would then know where and when to see the Commissioner; besides, it would very much economize that officer's time. Whether the dispute be heard on the ground, or in Court, I would leave to the discretion of the officer, provided he is a good man; but I would impress upon the Government the great necessity of appointing men possessed of the requisite technical knowledge,—honesty and ability. Men of this class should be paid well and have plenty to do. There should be one office at which all business should be transacted. At the present time in this district men do not know where to go to get mining business transacted, the officer using two offices, and being sometimes at the one and sometimes at the other. An appeal should be allowed in all cases. It would be impossible to suggest anything more farcical than the Appeal Court as at present constituted. The District Court, with a jury of miners, would perhaps be suitable, but there must be restriction as to costs. I will not however express any opinion as to what would be most suitable for a Court of Appeal.

There should be no limit as to the number of men who take up their claims together, and with respect to areas the claims of 80 x 80 feet for new alluvial ground is sufficient. On a new quartz-reef the claim should be not less than 20 yards, and on old and abandoned reefs I would allow 50 yards per man. Sluicing-claims on ordinary new alluvial should be 100 feet square, and on old ground about an acre per man; and in the case of cutting races, making dams, or other preliminary permanent works, two claims should be allowed for each £100 expended, up to £500.

Question: You are acquainted with the areas allowed generally by the Mining Boards of Victoria, whereby, in some instances, as at Sandhurst, they allow 20 acres as a claim for two men, on any ground over 80 feet in depth;—do you not think that in this and other cases they have gone too far?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Are you aware that no such regulation exists at Sandhurst?

Answer: I am not aware whether it does or does not.

[The clause referred to, viz., clause 12, Sandhurst by-laws, 1869, was hereupon read, and is, that two men can take up the ground, and hold it for six months, but that afterwards it requires ten men to hold it.]

River-claims, viz., 30 feet by the width, are worse than useless, and necessarily compels a man to lease. I can instance my own case, where I have been compelled to lease ground at a cost of £510, which in Victoria or any of the other Colonies would have been held by my miners' rights in consideration of the money I had expended in water-races. A large proportion of this ground turned out to be valueless, and the whole of it had been worked by Europeans and re-worked by Chinamen. A river-claim in new ground should be 25 yards, and in old ground not less than 50 yards.

Question: Are you aware that in the Regulations under the present Act, which were in force before the present Regulations of 1869, there was one which gave 400 feet as a river-claim to four men in old and abandoned ground?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Do you know any reason why this should have been abolished, and the river-claim of 30 feet only allowed?

Answer: No. I presume, however, it was through ignorance.

Question: In ground rendered difficult to work by water and other causes, requiring an expenditure of capital and labour, do you think that extended areas should be granted to induce miners to open and work the ground?

Answer: I think the areas I have recommended, with no limit to the number of claims to be taken up together, and an allowance of ground for capital expended on machinery, races, dams, &c., may be large for ground presenting no difficulty of working, and small for ground of a contrary character; but upon the whole those I have recommended would meet the requirements of the miners.

Question: Do you think that in framing the Regulations it would be advisable to keep in view the advantage arising from settling on the ground permanently, by granting large claims which would take several years to work out, rather than compel him to be constantly moving about looking for new ground, as he is now obliged to do?

Answer: Yes, I do think this is one of the principles which should guide the framing of Regulations.

I know from my own experience that small claims have been injurious to the moral character of the mining community, and have led to ruin in many instances, because the miners have had to leave their families

families behind while attending new rushes, where the claims were so small as to readily work out, and therefore not worth moving their families for; and when absent from the restraint of their families they were often led into dissipated habits. I have known many persons ruined by this alone. In speaking of small claims I do not mean the block-claims of 80 feet x 80 feet, now in force, as these are in my opinion sufficient. As to prospecting claims, I think that the prospectors should have a certain number of the ordinary claims given him as a reward, without conditions as to labour, and irrespective of the number of men in the prospecting party. In addition to the ordinary claim held by him and his party, from two to ten claims might be given, according to the distance from old workings.

Mr. J. Mongan.
14 Nov., 1870.

I think jumping should be discouraged. It is a necessary evil, but might be removed in a great measure by good laws. I think the jumper should initiate the proceedings, and deposit a small sum of money to abide the result. For minor breaches of the regulations a fine should be inflicted instead of forfeiture. Claims should only be forfeited for non-working in accordance with the regulations.

The present system of registration is very defective. I see no necessity for registration in all cases; not for an ordinary claim for instance. I would only make registration compulsory for dams, races, or extended claims, or business allotments. Registration.

As to survey I don't think it is necessary, and I don't think that a combined system of survey and registration would prevent litigation to such an extent as would counterbalance the cost and delay arising from such a system. Survey.

I would recommend that the name of the miners and number of their miners' right be kept posted on their claim under the penalty of a fine.

Leases might be granted on old or abandoned ground, but not in new ground, whether it be quartz or alluvial, with a maximum area of 10 acres in alluvial ground, 2,000 yards in a river-bed and quartz-reefs. Rent ought not to exceed 10s. per acre.

I think that one man per acre, and one man per 100 yards of river-beds or quartz-claims should be enough,—employed constantly.

I think there ought to be no hindrances to the amalgamation of a claim with a lease, so as to work them together.

In giving the labour conditions as one man per acre, or per 100 yards of river-bed or quartz-reef, I mean that this should be the maximum number of men, and that when the ground is so opened as to allow of its being done without compelling the lessee to work to disadvantage, then double the above-mentioned number of men should be employed.

I would not recommend the Victorian system of judging each application for lease on its own merits, to be granted or refused at the discretion of the Mining Department, but would make the granting peremptory, if in accordance with the regulations the ground is open for lease.

I do not think a quarterly return, such as is required in Victoria, would be of any use here.

The indiscriminate system of leasing under the present Gold Fields Act has retarded the development of the Gold Fields in this district and injured the mining community.

Question: In what way has leasing retarded the development of the district?

Answer: Where gold has been struck, causing excitement, parties from a distance have found the ground all taken up by sham leases; taken up for speculative purposes,—not for actual working. This would be remedied in a great measure if leasing was not allowed on new rushes.

The Regulations under the Act of 1861, and those under the Act of 1866, are not bad, with the exception of those for 1869, which ought to be called regulations to prevent the taking up of water-rights. Water-rights.

There should be no limit to the quantity of water, provided the race is large enough to carry that quantity; and the tail-water should remain the property of the race-owner until it reaches a natural channel. He should also be allowed to extend his race without this affecting his original right. The Commissioner should have power to compel a race-owner to keep his race in repair and to prevent waste.

I think registration for suspension, on account of deficiency of water, should not be required, or through floods.

There has been great neglect of the Government in placing the Magistrates and Commissioners at places where they are not required, instead of in the centre of a mining district.

There should be no selection on Gold Fields, unless under such conditions as would allow of the land being mined on—on payment of compensation for actual damage,—such damage to be determined by the Commissioner and two Assessors.

I was appointed at a public meeting, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Wesphal and Mr. Frederick Wyld, to represent the views of the miners to the Commission. At this meeting about 100 miners were present.

JOHN MONGAN.

The examination of Mr. Frederick Wyld, miner:—

I have been engaged mining from 1851,—partly in Victoria up to 1859, and since then here. I have heard the evidence given by Mr. John Mongan and agree with him with the exception I now mention.

Mr. F. Wyld.
14 Nov., 1870.

I think that all disputes should be settled on the ground wherever it is possible to do so.

I have strong opinions as to the necessity for giving miners such large claims as would tend to settle them permanently on the ground and encourage them to enter upon large and extended mining works.

I object to the sale of 2 acres of land on the Gold Field without permanent improvements having been made on it of greater value than is now allowed.

In the case of all alienated land there should be right of entry for mining purposes on payment of compensation for actual damage.

A party making application for a water-right should state the size of his race and the quantity of water he proposes to take, and these particulars should be registered.

FREDERICK WYLD.

TUESDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1870.

The examination of Mr. Joseph Dunbar:—

Mr. J. Dunbar.
15 Nov., 1870.
Areas.

I have been mining since 1851 in New South Wales.

I recommend the following areas,—

Under 60 feet sinking	60 x 60 feet for 1 man.
"	80 x 60 " " 2 men.
"	80 x 80 " " 3 "
"	100 x 80 " " 4 "

I am aware of the discrepancy in the size of the areas I recommend, but I think the area allowed per man should decrease up to four, the most I would allow in a claim under 60 feet.

For a prospecting claim I would give 120 x 100 for four men, but should two men make the discovery and then employ an additional two men,—

In old ground I would allow—

For 1 man	80 feet x 80 feet.
" 2 "	100 " x 80 "
" 3 "	100 " x 100 "
" 4 "	120 " x 100 "

In alluvial ground over 60 feet sinking I think it should be on the frontage system, and no claim should be recognized for less than four men; the present area of 40 feet per man is liberal, and over 200 feet in depth for every 100 feet I would allow an extra 10 feet per man.

I recommend the claim on a quartz-reef should be 40 feet per man for prospecting. I would give on discovery of a new reef,—for four men 250 feet, two men to hold this area until thoroughly prospected.

I would not allow more than 200 yards of a quartz-reef to be leased by a party. The miners to be allowed to work any Crown Lands occupied by persons either as residences or business sites on paying a fair compensation to the occupant for any damage done; and after the miner shall have worked the ground he shall fill up all holes and leave the ground in the same state as he found it.

The Commissioner, with the assistance of Assessors, should determine the amount of compensation to be paid.

I would allow any miner to work under a race by means of tunnelling, provided he did not injure the race by any means; and he should be compelled to fill up all drives and shafts, and make the ground as secure as it was before he worked it.

For a sluicing-claim in old ground I would lease up to 10 acres;—rent £1 per acre, and four men to be employed to every such acre.

Leases.

Leasing should not be allowed on new alluvial ground, as it tends to monopoly and deprives the *bonâ fide* miner from taking up ground that is held by schemers and speculators.

I think all Church and School Lands, not built upon by either of the above, I would have thrown open for mining purposes on condition of the holes being filled up after the ground is worked. All Church and School Lands, when first granted, should be fenced to define the extent and area of such lands.

During a great scarcity of water, requisite for domestic purposes and cradling,—should be retained in the river and creeks and not diverted by the races for claims and river-beds. I would allow 50 feet per man. Every claim should be represented by the proper amount of labour,—say one man for every 50 feet, when workable. River-bed-claims should be from bank to bank.

I would allow leases to be taken up in river-beds for half-a-mile, by employing three men for every 100 yards, and continuous working when practicable.

Registration and survey.

I believe in a sound system of registration, but the fees should be sixpence.

I do not consider the survey of claims necessary, as I consider any jackass can measure his claim, and any dispute as regards the claim must be decided by the Commissioner.

No claim marked out on the Sabbath Day shall be legal. My objection to remove the limit of the number of men taking up claims jointly is, it leads to monopoly.

JOSEPH DUNBAR.

TAMBAROORA, 17 NOVEMBER, 1870, 10 A.M.

The Commission met at the Hill End, and finding that the miners were not yet prepared to meet them, they proceeded to examine the Field, the mines, and mining works.

3 P.M.

Examination of Mr. John Rossiter:—

Mr. J. Rossiter.
17 Nov., 1870.
Mining Department.

I have been engaged in mining nineteen years in Victoria and New South Wales, but principally in Victoria; during that time I have been manager of several large companies.

The present Act and Regulations are totally unsuitable, and only tend to impede the development of our gold-mines. I am of opinion a Mining Department, with a responsible Minister at its head, would be a great boon to the miners, as I have had on several occasions to go to the Lands Office for business, but I had the greatest difficulty in obtaining any information respecting the Gold Fields. I was on one occasion two days travelling from office to office to try to obtain a miner's right but was unsuccessful, having made the discovery that miners' rights could only be obtained on the diggings.

I am of opinion this department should only be filled with thoroughly competent and practical men.

Framing regulations.

I think the Mining Department would be the best to frame the regulations; but in the event of that department not framing the regulations I would recommend a central Mining Board, elective. I would, perhaps, be in favor of local Boards if I thought the best men would be elected, but from what has come under my notice, thorough practical men, from local jealousies, would not be elected, but I think sufficient able men would be found to constitute one central Mining Board.

I

I object to the unpaid Magistracy settling disputes, but I recommend a staff of officials, who shall be thoroughly competent men, and these Wardens or Commissioners, or whatever they are called, should hold periodical Courts in their respective districts. Each such Commissioner should be head in his own district, and all disputes should be heard in Court, as from my experience this system has long worked well in the neighbouring Colony, and no inconvenience has arisen from such a system, as it is impossible to take evidence on the ground, and give that attention to a case as can be done in a Commissioner's Court. I have seen this system carried out in new rushes, and it worked well, as the production of a plan in Court is quite as good as viewing the ground;—indeed, in most cases it is preferable.

Mr. J. Rossiter, continued.
17 Nov., 1870.
Settlement of disputes.

I would allow appeals, and the Victorian system should be adopted here, viz.:—A Court presided over by a Judge and a jury of miners. I speak from experience in saying the institutions of the Courts of Mines in Victoria has greatly improved the working of the Warden's Court.

Appeals.

There should be no limit to the number of miners taking up claims jointly. I am of opinion the large areas, as given under the Victorian system, would work exceedingly well, and would greatly add to the prosperity of our mines and miners; and should such policy guide our future legislation it would greatly tend to the combination of the miner and the capitalist, as both are required to develop our Gold Fields.

Approves of large areas.

I have a good opportunity of judging of the character of the gold deposits of New South Wales, and I have no hesitation in saying the system which works well in Victoria would work well here. In this Colony the miner has no encouragement to take up ground, to obtain the assistance of capital, from the smallness of the claims which has caused a very wretched system of digging to be carried out instead of mining, and when any unusual obstacles present themselves the miner has to abandon his claim from want of assistance, which would be given if larger areas were the rule. The size of quartz-claims should be 90 feet at the least, but in old or abandoned ground, or where difficulties in the shape of water exist, I would give larger areas, but my experience in reefs in New South Wales only extends to Adelong and Tambaroora.

Victorian system well adapted for Gold Fields of this Colony.

Present system of this Colony tends to the exclusion of capital—

Question: Are the reefs in these districts in work very narrow?

Answer: They are, but large reefs exist; and from the fact of the reefs being narrow the size of claims require to be larger.

Question: Would you give less than 90 feet for a large reef?

Answer: No, but you might give more for narrow reefs.

In my trips through New South Wales I have met several Victorian miners returning from this Colony; the reason they assigned was the smallness of the claims,—only 30 feet on a quartz-reef,—drove them away, as it was impossible to get capital to assist them with such small claims; and unless they had capital themselves they could not work under the regulations in force here. They told me they had seen fine country, and only wanted some encouragement for prospecting. They also stated that on the different Fields visited by them they were only scratched over, not worked in any systematical or efficient manner, which was the effect of the narrow and illiberal regulations in force here; and I concur in that opinion. There existed in the early days of Mining Boards in Victoria,—some twelve or thirteen years ago,—a great objection to any increase in the size of claims. These objections gradually disappeared when it became apparent that large areas were requisite, and times had so altered as to demand a radical change; and from that period the Boards have gradually advanced in liberality.

and to insufficient prospecting

Question: If it were proposed, what, in your opinion, would be the feelings of the Victorian miners if we were to retrace our steps back to the old illiberal system?

Answer: The man who proposed such a thing would be looked upon as a maniac, and the effect of carrying out any such proposal would be that the majority of the mines now in profitable work would be abandoned.

Leases should be granted in all descriptions of ground, except in new alluvial rushes and in new alluvial presenting no difficulties of working by the individual miner. There should be no limit, provided the lessee undertook to efficiently work the ground. 10s. per acre would be ample rent. Rent of a gold-lease should be more than a mineral-lease on account of the latter requiring a larger capital and the returns being slower. No unnecessary labour should be employed,—only sufficient to keep the ground in work; any further labour conditions would be only oppressive, and deter ground from being taken up and worked that is now lying idle.

Leases.

Applicants for machinery-sites should have as much ground as they can satisfactorily show they require, on condition of registering the same.

I am altogether opposed to jumping; but for small breaches of the regulations I would recommend a system of fines instead of the barbarous custom of forfeiture. Forfeiture should only be allowed where the owner of ground persists in non-working the same.

Jumping altogether bad. Fines should be the system of penalties, not forfeiture.

In the Owens District jumping was altogether unknown, and the result was that claims were better worked, and the regulations better fulfilled. The jumper should, in all cases, initiate proceedings, and deposit a sum of money, to abide the decision of the case.

The Warden should have the power to award costs; and if the jumper does not prove his case he shall be liable to fine or imprisonment.

I think, if a system of large and extended claims were adopted, registration and survey would be, if not indispensable, certainly highly desirable, to give a secure tenure and prevent litigation. It has been found to work exceedingly well in Victoria, and the miners there would not dispense with it if they could. The advantages the miners gain under the system I propose is more than commensurate with the expense.

Registration and survey.

The applicant should state in his application for a water-license the source of supply, the dimensions of the race, the number of heads of water he required; and, if no objection is lodged within fourteen days, the license should be granted. Each water-right should be represented by a miner's right, and should be registered, and the race likewise. The Commissioner shall have power to order the race-owner to turn out the water at the source, on complaint being made of leakage or waste of water; and if the owner is not using the water, he shall turn it out at the source. He should be compelled to keep all bridges in repair. According to distance, an extra quantity of water should be allowed for leakage. Races should not be liable to forfeiture, but subject to fines for breach of regulations. In cases of scarcity of water, one sluice-head should remain in the creek or river, if required. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to see these regulations are complied with; and, on non-fulfilment, he shall inflict the fines on the party showing cause to the contrary. I recommend the introduction of, and the taking up of claims under, the consolidated miner's right, as I find the system works well in the neighbouring Colony. The rights of water shall be in rotation,—the last granted to turn out first.

Water-rights licenses.

Consolidated miners' rights.

In

Mr. J. Rossiter,
continued.
17 Nov., 1870.

In taking up prospecting claims on a quartz-reef or alluvial, a large protection area, with registration, shall be allowed, with the view of encouraging prospecting; this registration to last six months. Prospecting should be both large and liberal, with a view of developing the resources of the Field within the period of six months; the prospecting claim to be taken up, or the ground abandoned.

I desire to add that a good drainage law is much wanted.

JOHN ROSSITER.

TAMBAROORA, FRIDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1870.

The examination of Mr. Matthew Bloomfield:—

Mr. M.
Bloomfield.
18 Nov., 1870.

Present Act and
Regulations
generally disap-
proved of.

I have been engaged in mining since 1855,—in Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales. I think the present Act and Regulations are unsuitable, and are not as good as the Act and Regulations of 1861. The general opinion held among the miners here is, the present Act and Regulations work badly.

I am in favour of a Mining Department, with a responsible Minister at its head, as the wants of the Gold Fields have not that attention paid to them as required; and a Minister for Mines would, in his place in Parliament, give a better representation of mining matters than is now done by having only three Gold Fields Members.

I am of opinion the Mining Department, provided efficient men were appointed to this department, would be the best parties to frame the regulations.

Question: Do you think if a separate department were created the Government of the day would be likely to find or appoint competent persons as officers of that department?

Answer: I think they ought to do so.

Settlement of
disputes.

I object to unpaid Magistrates deciding disputes—that system has signally failed; but a staff of competent officials should be appointed to each district, and the officer should hold fixed Courts at stated times throughout his district. All disputes should be settled on the ground when practicable, but should be left to the discretion of the officer to adjourn to a Court House to decide important cases.

Assessors should be called, at the option of either of the litigants. I would allow appeals in all cases. The Court should be composed of a Chairman and a jury of miners; the jury should elect their own Chairman; there should be an Appeal Court for each district.

There should be no limit to the number of miners taking up claims jointly.

I have heard from the Commission the Victorian system of granting large areas explained to me, and I highly approve of them; they encourage mining on a better system, and better the condition of the miner, as well as develop the Gold Fields, which cannot be done under the miserably small claims now in force in this Colony. I have known a claim for four men worked out in a month.

I think jumping should be discouraged, and the jumper should initiate the proceedings, and he should deposit a sum of money, to await the decision of the Commissioner, who shall have the power to award costs; and the Commissioner shall put the party in formal possession. I think a fine would be sufficient for minor breaches of the regulations; forfeiture should only be adjudged for non-working of the claim.

I think if extended areas were allowed, a proper system of registration and survey, with small fees, should be enforced. I think this system would in a great measure do away with litigation.

In all claims not registered, the name and number of miner's right should be kept posted on the claim.

Leases.

I am in favour of leases in any description of ground; the area should not be limited in old ground, and 20 acres should be the limit in new ground; rent, 10s. per acre. The lessee should not be compelled to put on more men than is necessary to open the ground. The lessee should state in his application what number of men he is prepared to put on in preliminary works on opening the mine, and what number he will employ when the mine is open.

Water-supply.

The Government should give every inducement to parties to bring water on the gold-claims in the shape of large areas of ground and a secure tenure.

I would give large areas for prospecting, and recommend the Government to give pecuniary rewards when the discovery was of sufficient importance to warrant it.

I think the principle of consolidated miners' rights should be adopted here, and a miner should be allowed to take up ground under a consolidated miner's right.

Miners' rights should be reduced to 5s. per annum.

Opposed to alie-
nation by sale of
land on Gold
Fields.

I would not allow any land to be alienated on the Gold Fields, except sufficient for the miners' residences and business men.

I think in all free selections and sales of land a clause should be inserted, allowing the right of entry for the purpose of mining, on payment of compensation for actual damage,—the amount to be fixed by the Commissioner and two Assessors.

In any future regulations a clause should be inserted, compelling all parties to contribute towards drainage, an efficient drainage law being very much required.

MATTHEW BLOOMFIELD.

Made an inspection of the Gold Field surrounding Tambaroora, for the purpose of ascertaining the best means of supplying the Field with water, and judging of its capabilities.

HILL END, SATURDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1870.

Paper sent in by Mr. Harvey, containing suggestions in answer to the circular of the Commission. (Paper read, received, and ordered to be attached to the proceedings.)

Mr. J. Harvey.
19 Nov., 1870.

(Paper by Mr. James Harvey, of Hill End.)

To the Gold Fields Inquiry Commission,—
Gentlemen,

I embrace the opportunity of replying to your invitation for an expression of opinion upon several points described in your circular of the 1st August.

- 1.—There are many suitable clauses in the various Gold Fields Regulations, but they have now become so confused and contradictory, and such a mass of patchwork, that few miners know under what regulations they hold their claims. For instance, previous to 1866, quartz-claims might be laid off with or without a base-line, with an area of 100 yards; next an area of 200 yards. Then the regulations of 1866 also gives the latter area, but 100 yards each side the base-line, which must be laid off in the direction of the reef or vein, with the parallels at right angles to the base-line; but although these last regulations are very good, yet the Government appointed no mining surveyor, consequently the shareholders of every claim had to mark off their ground, and a fine job many have made of it. Again, the area is curtailed to 50 yards each side of the base-line, although 30 feet along the reef or vein has been allowed in them all for each miner.
- 2.—I believe it would be advantageous to have a separate Department of Mines, with a responsible Minister at its head.
- 3.—In my opinion, one central elective Board, representing the whole mining interest, would be the best to frame regulations.
- 4.—I think that mining disputes should be settled by a Commissioner, who should have a thorough knowledge of surveying, as well as of mining; he should also be a gentleman above suspicion, and be paid a liberal salary to keep him so.
The Appeal Court abolished some four years ago, with the Chief Commissioner, Chairman, and two miners members, in my opinion worked very well; but I think there should be a greater choice of members (say six members) so that two could always be chosen who were entirely disinterested.
- 5.—I believe that occupation only should give possession.
- 6.—I am in favor of leases, but opposed to monopoly.
- 7.—Quartz-claims: The area in the old regulations 30 feet in the direction of vein or reef, with 100 yards each side the base-line is sufficient; double area for prospectors. Frontage-claims also 30 feet in the direction of the lead or base line with the width of the gutter.
- 8.—I consider it to be the duty of the Government to construct reservoirs on the Gold Fields, like the Victorian Government has done already.
I consider this a most important subject for the serious consideration of the Government, as well as of the present Golds Fields Inquiry Commission.

In conclusion, I will make a few suggestions towards remedying the evils that exist in the co-operative system. It generally happens in most claims that there are one or two, sometimes more, who are incapable and too indolent to do their share of work, and who, as I have often witnessed will work when they like and play when they choose; and when there are several of these indolent cantankerous pig-headed beings in any claim it is the ruin of it. I would submit the following for your consideration, viz.:—Should one or more shareholders in any claim impede the working of the said claim by indolence or incapacity, that the Commissioner should have the power to divide the claim and to assign to the disaffected party their portion of the ground on one side of the claim, to be determined by ballot; but should it happen that the gold was on one side of claim or the principal part of the improvements, and that it would be unfair for either party to lose their interest in the best portion of the claim, then the Commissioner should have the option of appointing wages-men to work in room and stead of those men who would not do so themselves, and for those wages-men to hold the share or shares as security for their wages.

Further,—should the shareholders of any claim disagree about the working of the said claim, and should the work be stopped or carried on at a disadvantage, and to the injury of all concerned, and especially to absent or sleeping shareholders, that the Commissioner in this case, with the consent of a clear majority of the shareholders, should have power to appoint a manager, who should be responsible to all the shareholders alike, but to have full power of employing or discharging all wages-men, and should shareholders be employed, to be treated in every respect as wages-men whilst at work in the claim.

Lastly,—my experience in gold-mining extends over a period of twenty years in California, Victoria, and New South Wales. Have been engaged in alluvial, shallow, and deep-sinking on the block and frontage system; worked puddling-machines for several years on Bendigo; and for the last four or five years have been engaged in quartz-mining.

I have, &c.,
JAMES HARVEY.

Examination of Mr. William Parker:—

Fifteen years engaged in mining in Victoria and New South Wales.

I object to leasing new ground, either alluvial or quartz, but I would allow it on old and abandoned ground; my objections to leasing are, the labour conditions are not sufficient, and they do not sufficiently prospect the ground, and it offers inducement to capitalists as against the individual miner; in fact, leases have been a great failure everywhere; the ground is taken up but never worked. I point to the Wentworth as an instance of what I say.

The present areas for quartz I think sufficient. I think 80 feet x 80 feet is sufficient; for four men I would give 100 x 100 feet on the frontage. I think the size of claims in river-beds and creeks sufficient; for sluicing-claims no more ground should be allowed than the ordinary block; they should take out leases.

The patchy nature of the ground here necessitates smaller claims than Victoria. I have not been in Victoria for the last 12 years, so cannot say what effect the size of claims has had.

Small Approves of smaller claims than in Victoria.

Mr. W. Parker.
19 Nov., 1870.
Leases.

Mr. W. Parker,
continued.

19 Nov., 1870.

3 oss. to the ton
to pay working
expenses.

Small claims tend more than large claims to develop the resources of the Field. I think on Hawkins' Hill it takes a yield of nothing less than 2 ounces to the ton to pay working expenses; I mean on the north end, where there are large veins of some 6 feet in width worked. I think there should be no duty on gold sent to the Mint for assay. I think the withdrawal of the Commissioners was a mistake, and they should be reappointed. I don't think the office of Commissioner and Police Magistrate should be united.

I am strongly opposed to unpaid Magistrates deciding disputes; and the Commissioner should have discretionary power to settle the disputes either on the ground, or adjourn to a Court. The present Act and Regulations are inferior to the Act of 1861.

WILLIAM PARKER.

MUDGEE, 22 NOVEMBER, 1870.

Notices and circulars sent to Gulgong, and arrangements made for going there. Circulars sent to Windeyer, Hargraves, and the Meroo, generally inviting suggestions from those Gold Fields. Notices posted in Mudgee, announcing arrival of Commission, and arrangements made to receive the evidence of parties in the town.

Mr. Tebbutt, J.P., of Mudgee:—

I have been connected with mining since 1861.

I hand in a paper containing suggestions in answer to the circular of the Gold Commission.

Paper read and ordered to be attached to the proceedings.

H. Tebbutt, Esq.,
J.P.

22 Nov., 1870.

Mudgee, 22 November, 1870.

J. Geo. Long Innes, Esq., President, Gold Fields Commission,—

Sir,

In reply to your circular, dated 1 August last, I do myself the honor to state my own views on the subject.

Question 1.—As to the general suitability of the present Gold Fields Act I offer no opinion; but as to the regulations I believe they are unsuitable, for the reasons mentioned hereafter.

Question 2.—I am most decidedly of opinion that a separate Department of Mines should be established, with a responsible Minister at its head. The gold-mining industry in this Colony has now been established upwards of 19 years, and the general prosperity of the Colony is attributable to the discovery of gold. The pastoral, agricultural, and commercial interests of the country depend, in a great measure, upon gold-mining. New towns have sprung up, and large tracts of country have been opened; a pursuit that produces such beneficial results should be fostered and encouraged, and should be under the charge of a responsible Minister, whose sole duty should be confined to mining affairs.

Question 3.—If a Minister of Mines was appointed there would be no occasion to entrust the framing of regulations to the Executive. In my opinion the regulations of one Gold Field will not be applicable to another. Some Fields are very shallow,—mere surfacing; others require deep sinking; some Gold Fields have a scarcity of water,—others a superabundance. Unless therefore regulations can be framed to meet all these cases, with justice to all parties, it would be better to entrust the framing regulations to local elective Boards at the various Fields, to be sanctioned by the Minister of Mines. No doubt some difficulty would arise as to boundary, but this difficulty might be got over.

Question 4.—The law, as administered upon the first discovery of gold, was far better and more effective than at present. In point of fact, there appears now to be no law on some of the Gold Fields. I will for the purpose instance Gulgong, with a population of about 2,000; there is a sergeant and a trooper, neither Court House or lock-up, and no means of settling disputes as to mining affairs. The present system, authorizing Police Magistrates to act as Gold Commissioners, is simply absurd, for although many Police Magistrates may have a tolerable knowledge of mining affairs, yet there are others who are utterly unacquainted in these matters. Then, if we regard the collecting the revenue, it appears to be a mere matter of option whether the miners pay or not. I am of opinion the revenue is lost through not having proper officers to insist on payment of the mining revenue. It would be far better to abolish the license fee than to allow the payment to be merely optional. I am of opinion it is desirable to allow appeals in mining affairs to a local Court, when the matter in dispute does not exceed a certain sum; in important cases the Supreme Court should decide.

Question 5.—No doubt the Commissioners have abundant information on this subject.

Question 6.—I am more decidedly of opinion no leases should be granted for alluvial gold-mining on new ground; it not only prevents population but is unjust to individual miners. Instances have occurred in which miners have travelled hundreds of miles to a new rush, and upon arrival have found the ground occupied on lease.

On worked out and abandoned alluvial ground leases might justly be granted, in order that the tailings might be worked with machinery; but even in these cases difficulties might arise, for one or two miners might occupy the land for the express purpose of preventing a lease, in order that they might be bought out. This subject requires careful consideration.

I am of opinion that quartz-reefs should be leased, as in the majority of cases these cannot be worked, except with powerful machinery. I refrain from entering into details as regards labour or money expenditure.

Question 7.—I find no fault with the present regulations as regards the measurement of claims on alluvial-ground, reefs, or river-beds.

Question 8.—I am not prepared to enter into the general question of water-supply. I may here observe that the very existence of some Gold Fields depends upon the existence of dams; encouragement should be given for their erection.

On other diggings, especially in deep ground, the water prevents the claims being worked. In such cases a claimholder having a rich claim will go to the expense of steam-machinery for the purpose of freeing his shaft from water; in doing this he at the same time drains all the others on the same level, thus rendering them fit to work. In common justice and honesty those parties receiving such a benefit should be compelled to pay some portion of the expenditure incurred.

In

In conclusion, I would here observe that the system of appointing Gold Commissioners to the Gold Fields was the best system; it secured to the Government the gold revenue; it brought justice to the miners' tent-door; and it afforded a satisfactory and speedy tribunal, for the settlement of ordinary mining disputes, a tribunal which does.

With reference to the foot-note of your circular I may here state that in August, 1861, I first visited the Gold Fields as a miner on the Meroo and Devil's Hole Creek. I subsequently became a store-keeper, employing labour on the Field; and have since that period been, until a short time, more or less engaged in mining affairs. As a Magistrate I have, upon several occasions, been occupied in the investigation of mining disputes, and I have reason to believe the decisions I have been concerned in arriving at have given satisfaction.

I have, &c.,
HENRY TEBBUTT.

H. Tebbutt, Esq.
J.P.,
continued.
22 Nov., 1870.

WEDNESDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1870.

The examination of Mr. Thomas Lewis:—

For 7 years I have been connected with mining operations. For the last 14 years I have been in the Mudgee District, and what I would particularly desire to bring under the notice of the Commission is, that owing to the loose way in which the boundaries of proclaimed Gold Fields are defined, the miners are frequently uncertain as to whether they are mining upon Government lands, or whether they are trespassing upon private lands. This places the miner in a position of great risk, and very frequently involves him in needless expense. On the one hand, I have reason to believe that very frequently unfounded claims are put forward by persons who allege themselves to be private proprietors of lands which they really do not possess, and under such claims exact license fees from the miners which they are not entitled to; and, on the other hand, miners sometimes expend a considerable sum in works upon land which they believe to be Government land, but which turns out to be private property.

Again, in this district, and more particularly upon Apple-tree Flat, there are instances where, after the land is supposed to be auriferous, and indeed in some cases after it has been ascertained to be payably auriferous, persons have taken up the land under the free selection clauses of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, and have thus held it as conditional purchasers, not for the purposes of *bonâ fide* agriculture, but in order to secure to themselves the gold in the land.

In one instance, which came under my own personal knowledge, a conditional purchaser had taken up his selection under the 13th clause, *i.e.*, before the land was proclaimed, and he made, while he paid to the Government but some £20 for two 40-acre selections, about £1,200 for licenses to mine. He cultivated part of one of the selections, but when the gold deposits were extracted he threw up the selection and forfeited his £10. McDermott, of Apple-tree Flat, is the person to whom I refer.

The statement of having made £1,200 for licenses is his own. This is done under the 14th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, and I complain of the provisions which at present exist for the resumption of the land by the Government. What I would suggest is, that no land within the boundaries of a proclaimed Gold Field should be open to conditional purchase; or else that the miners should be at liberty to go into any part of a conditional purchase at once,—of course paying fair compensation for the actual damage he might do.

In the neighbourhood of the Gulgong Gold Field I have known cases where, before the Field was proclaimed, and after it was known to be auriferous, parties, who had merely followed the prospectors about for the purpose of profiting by their discoveries, were able, in consequence of the delay that took place in the proclaiming of the Field, to select the land under the 13th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act; and this, not for the purpose of agriculture, but for the purpose of securing to themselves a private Gold Field; and thus the diggers were absolutely excluded from a considerable tract of land which should be open to mining. I don't know where the blame should properly be put, but there is blamable neglect somewhere; and although we wrote repeatedly to Mr. Commissioner Johnson, he could not come, as he had so much to occupy him elsewhere. There should certainly be some means provided for more speedily proclaiming the Field as a Gold Field. In all this district there is no resident Commissioner.

Mr. Johnson, who lives in Bathurst, has been here once; but for three months continued applications were made to him and he could not come. There certainly should be a Gold Commissioner for the Mudgee District, which would embrace Gulgong, Apple-tree Flat, Two-mile, Windeyer, Hargraves, and the Meroo District generally. The Police Magistrate's time is too much taken up with Police and Bench duties; and the administration of the laws relating to the Gold Fields is of so special a character that it requires long experience and special study in order to understand the matters arising for adjudication.

The mining population, exclusive of women and children, within the limits I have referred to, amounts at least to 4,000 persons. There is good reason for supposing that there are in this district thousands of acres of auriferous lands in the hands of private proprietors entirely shut up from mining. If this land were thrown open to mining, on terms which would be mutually advantageous, both to the private proprietors and the miners, it would employ a large population of thousands of miners, and would give a great stimulus to the prosperity of the district; but even if this were not done, it would be a great boon to the miners if surveys were made, to let them know what are private lands and what are Government lands.

Witness—JOHN BARRY.

his
THOMAS X LEWIS.
mark

The witness withdrew at 5 p.m.

Mr. T. Lewis.
23 Nov., 1870.

Evils attendant upon present loose system of marking boundaries of proclaimed Gold Fields.

Evils of present system of delay in proclaiming as Gold Fields land known to be payably auriferous.

Grievance—No resident Commissioner in Mudgee District, except the Police Magistrate.

GULGONG,

GULGONG, THURSDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1870.

The Commission arrived from Mudgee at 11 a.m.
At 2 p.m. sat for reception of evidence.

The examination of Mr. Peter Riordan :—

Mr. P. Riordan,
24 Nov., 1870.

I have for the last twelve years been continuously engaged in mining pursuits,—with the exception of the last four months in Victoria,—in the Maryborough, Castlemaine, Arrarat, and Sandhurst districts, in both quartz and alluvial, wet and dry mining. I am well acquainted with the mining system obtaining in Victoria, both with reference to the practical operations of mining and the administration and working of the mining laws there. I am also well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working of the Gold Fields Act and Regulations of this Colony.

My personal experience of the mines of this Colony is confined to Gulgong. I am one of a committee, who were appointed at the public meetings of the miners held here on various occasions from the 21st August, to draw up a series of recommendations or suggestions in answer to the circular of the Commission.

Leases.

Those recommendations or suggestions will this afternoon be laid before the Commission; but as there are one or two points upon which I personally differ from the majority of that Committee, I would desire to be examined singly upon those points. The principal question upon which I differ from the majority of the Committee is with regard to the leasing system. The majority of the Committee are disposed to regard the leasing system less favourably than I do. I would grant leases in any ground where, in order to the efficient working of it, the employment of machinery or the expenditure of capital was necessary.

The areas I think should vary according to the difficulties of working. £1 an acre is not I think too much rent. As to the labour conditions, they too I think should vary according to circumstances. They should be so framed as in all cases to secure the *bonâ fide* working of the ground without amounting to anything oppressive. I think that the Victorian system of the applicant stating the conditions on which he would be prepared to take up the lease should be adopted in this country; but I think also that there should be a more general enforcement of compliance with those conditions than exists in Victoria.

The administration with regard to leases should be to some extent elastic.

As a general rule, I think those conditions should be enforced; but at the same time I think that as in some cases a rigid enforcement of compliance with them might act oppressively, the Minister for Mines should have a discretionary power to relax them.

The general objection which exists in the minds of the miners of this Colony to the leasing system has been due to the indiscriminate granting of leases of ground which could be efficiently worked without leases. The absence of any thorough supervision of the mines has caused these evils.

Mining on private property.

With regard to the mining on private property, I think my brother Committeemen do not entertain the opinion I hold upon that matter. I think that a law should be passed, compelling the private proprietors of auriferous lands to throw open those lands to gold-mining, on payment of ample compensation for damage. In Victoria, the miner has no protection at all against the demands of private proprietors of land on which mining may be carried on. I believe that the Victorian system on the whole is far preferable to that existing here. With regard to the administration of the laws here, I am not from my limited

In this witness' opinion, the decisions of the Commissioners in this Colony are not generally respected.

personal experience competent to speak of the deficiencies existing here, but I hear on every side the decisions of the Commissioner ridiculed amongst the miners, whereas in Victoria the decisions of the Wardens are regarded with general respect and confidence. By Commissioners here, I mean both the Police Magistrates, who are *ex officio* Commissioners, and the Gold Field Commissioners, properly so called, the Commissioners-in-charge. Here, at Gulgong, with a population of 800 to 1,000 miners, we have no resident official who can decide any dispute, and in all cases of dispute we are compelled, in order to a settlement, to go to Mudgee, a distance of some 20 miles. In Mudgee too the Police Magistrate, who is *ex officio* a Commissioner, requires that disputants should be represented by lawyers, and he evinces a very great dislike to entertain any such disputes; and I believe that to other persons he has stated that he knows nothing about Gold Field matters, and for that reason declines to interfere in them. There certainly should on all Gold Fields of any importance be regular visits made by the Warden or Commissioner at intervals as short as possible, and at stated times.

Particular grievance in the Gulgong District.

PETER RIORDAN.

Received a deputation, being a Committee appointed by the miners—Mr. Thurston being the spokesman.

(Document read, received, and ordered to be appended to the proceedings of the Commission) :—

REPORT of the Committee elected by the miners at Gulgong, to answer the queries in the circular issued by the Gold Fields Inquiry Commission :—

I. The general suitability, or otherwise, of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations to the proper management of the Gold Fields?

Not at all; generally unsuitable.

II. The establishment of a distinct and separate Department of Mines, with or without a responsible Minister at its head?

That it is desirable to create a Department of Mines, with a responsible Minister at its head.

III. As to the framing of Regulations. To whom should this duty be entrusted?—whether, as now, to the Executive Government;—or to local elective Boards;—or to one central elective Board, representing the whole mining interest;—or (in the event of the establishment of a separate Department of Mines, and the appointment of an adequate staff of officials upon the Gold Fields) to that Department?

That the duty of framing the regulations should be left, or entrusted to Boards, elected by the miners, such Boards to be assisted by a revising Barrister; that there should be one Board for each mining district in New South Wales; that each district be divided into four divisions; each division to return three members; that the term of office shall be one year.

At subsequent meetings, and after further discussion, particularly at the final meeting to definitely settle these resolutions, an amendment was agreed to with reference to the Mining Boards. It was then agreed that the better plan would be to have one central elective Board, composed of members elected by the various districts—each district sending a certain number of members; that this one Board was to meet in Sydney and frame regulations under the Act, which regulations should apply to the whole Colony.

ROBERT ADAM, Chairman.

IV.

IV. The most efficient means of administering the laws affecting the Gold Fields;—the collection of the revenue, settlement of disputes, the desirability of allowing appeals, and the constitution of the Court of Appeal?

That the administration of the laws should be carried out by Commissioners and Police Magistrates, the collection of revenue as at present. The settlement of disputes (mining) to take place on the ground by a Commissioner, with the option of either party to the dispute to call in Assessors to settle such dispute; the evidence to be taken on oath with proper depositions; a Court of Appeal to be constructed,—to consist of a District Court Judge and a jury of four.

V. The best mode of securing tenure to the miner and of preventing "jumping";—whether by a system of uniform registration, or of enforcing posting of name and number of miner's right upon claims, or by any other mode?

That the present system of tenure is deemed satisfactory; actual occupation in ordinary claims compulsory, twenty-four hours after pegging out.

VI. Leases. Should any lease of auriferous grounds be granted? If yes, what description of ground; in what areas; at what rent; subject to any (and if any) what conditions as to labour or money expenditure? State generally, the advantages in your opinion arising from, or objections existing to, a system of leasing?

That there should be no leasing.

VII. Areas of claims. Specify what areas should be granted in the various kinds of claims; prospecting, new alluvial, old and worked alluvial—river and creek, quartz, and sluicing.

Reef-claims. That the reward be 200 feet by 300 feet across, and an additional claim of 30 feet for every man employed therein, not exceeding six. Amended at public meeting.—That no additional area be granted to a reward claim.

That ordinary claims shall be for one man 80 x 80, for two 120 x 120, for three 140 x 140, and for four 160 x 160.

The above was at a public meeting convened to hear the Report of the Committee, amended to. For one man 60 x 60, for two 80 x 80, for three 100 x 100, and for four 120 x 120.

That claims in rivers and creeks shall be 40 feet frontage per man, and across the whole bed.

That all ordinary alluvial prospecting claims, at a distance exceeding half-a-mile from any claim then producing gold, shall be 200 feet by 200 feet, and an additional area shall be granted on a sliding scale, according to distance, up to 7 miles,—the area at that distance not to exceed 500 x 500 feet.

That the size of frontage claims should remain as at present, viz.: 40 feet per man on the length of the lead by 160 feet when blocked off.

That on old and worked alluvial ground, claims should be granted double the ordinary extent, as on new alluvial ground, as proposed.

That any party discovering a new frontage lead shall be entitled to 400 feet x 400 feet; and when such discovery shall exceed in distance 4 miles from any other workings, it shall be 700 feet by 700 feet.

Amended at meeting to 300 x 300 feet, and 500 x 500 feet, as per above motion.

VIII. Water-rights and supply. Mode of obtaining water-right; conditions of granting such rights. Should any, and if any, what inducements be offered by the Government to parties to embark capital, with a view to an efficient water-supply on the Gold Fields?

That inducement should be offered by Government to capitalists and others to construct large reservoirs or storages of water in central positions, on the various Gold Fields,—such inducement to take the shape of grants of money, land, guaranteed interest, or water-tariff.

IX. General suggestions?

That money rewards should be granted to the prospectors of any Gold Field, such reward to be in proportion to the importance of such Gold Field.

That the discovery of payable gold on any Crown Lands should, in itself, be sufficient to proclaim a certain area in the neighbourhood, a Gold Field,—such area to be defined by those entrusted with the framing of the Regulations, and thus prevent auriferous tracts of country being alienated from the miners.

That no persons should be appointed as Commissioners, other than such as possess a thorough knowledge of mining customs.

That whatever size ordinary claims may be fixed at that all block-claims in every case should be a true square.

That it is advisable to have a law framed to regulate mining on private property.

That prospecting areas should be granted to any party discovering auriferous ground, whether such party consist of but one or more.

ROBERT ADAMS, Chairman.
JAMES SELLMAN.
WARD BROWN.
PETER RIORDAN.
MAURICE WALSH.
C. DRISCOLL.
H. THURSTON, Hon. Secretary.
WILLIAM SELFF.

[These resolutions were adopted after discussion by some 200 or 300 miners, and the Commission are informed by the Deputation that they may fairly be considered to represent the views of two-thirds of the miners of Gulgong.]

Mr. Adams, Chairman of the Committee, being interrogated in the presence of the Committee, upon matters more in detail than is entered upon in the document, states for himself and the Committee:—

With regard to the administration of the laws affecting gold-mining, we are of opinion that it would be advisable to have periodical Courts held at stated short intervals by the Commissioner. We are unanimously of opinion that it is not desirable to call upon or allow unpaid Justices to entertain or settle any mining disputes; but with regard to mere Ministerial functions, such for instance as the granting of an interim injunction and matters of that kind, which require immediate interference, we think some person easily accessible should be empowered so to act. This province might be entrusted to the resident Mining Registrar, or to any Justice of the Peace.

The general opinion, so far as I can gather, is, that no person should be allowed to hold the ground unless they are actually on the ground. But while we say this, we think that the party who wants to take possession of the ground which he supposes is abandoned, or has been forfeited by non-occupation, should be bound to take proceedings before a Warden or Commissioner, and should not be allowed to possess himself of the ground. That the Commissioner should adjudicate upon the question. We think that it would be throwing too many obstacles in the way of a person rightfully entitled to a judgment dispossessing a prior occupant, to call upon that person as a condition precedent to his complaint being heard to deposit any sum of money for costs; but at the same time the Commissioner should be empowered to award and enforce the payment of costs against any person putting forward a clearly unfounded claim.

We desire to say that we unanimously think that the penalty for non-compliance with the regulations, except perhaps in repeated and flagrant cases of infraction of the regulations, should not be forfeiture, but by a graduated scale of fines,—forfeiture operates so unequally, and therefore unfairly. But stringent regulations should be enforced to compel claimholders to work their claims, and not leave them idle while they are away without just excuse. There are great abuses of the system of registration for suspension under the 15th clause of September, 1869, regulations. For all sorts of frivolous excuses, or for no excuse

Mr. P. Riordan,
continued.
24 Nov., 1870.

Mr. R. Adams.
24 Nov., 1870.

Administration
of the laws
affecting gold-
mining.

Jumping.

Forfeiture, a bad
system of pun-
ishment. Fines
preferable.

Mr. R. Adams,
continued.
24 Nov., 1870.

at all, these claims are held under registration; the cause, and a valid cause, should be shown to exist, and if a false cause be alleged, such an offence should be heavily punishable. The great difficulty of obtaining the services of a Commissioner renders the latter portion of clause 15 inoperative.

Question: Do you see any advantage in limiting, as is done by the present regulations, the number of men who should be allowed to take up their claims together?

Limit as to the
number of
holders of the
same claim.

Answer: Yes, it would encourage monopoly, to allow an unlimited number of men so to join together. The present system of amalgamation provides quite sufficiently for all the combination that we think desirable. If you allow so many men to join together, in taking up claims together, you would open the door to monopoly by a capitalist who would employ men on wages or quarter shares and hold the ground himself. We do not want to be employed; we want to mine on our own account. In ordinary alluvial claims, where no special difficulties exist for the working of them, the allowing of the combination of so many men would retard the development of the Gold Field.

Evils of delay
in proclaiming
Gold Fields.

We would desire particularly to draw the attention of the Commission to a circumstance which interferes very unfairly with the mining interest. There are large portions of this district, where, after gold had been discovered, and before the land had been proclaimed as a Gold Field, many acres of auriferous land have been selected under the 13th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act. We think that the law should be so altered to meet this difficulty, that the discovery of payable gold on any Crown Land should of itself operate as a proclamation of the land as a Gold Field, to the extent of an area, say of 5 miles square.

Much discontent and alarm has also been experienced at a decision of Mr. Commissioner Johnson, that no holding at all under miner's right on Crown Lands was valid unless within the area of a proclaimed Gold Field.

Necessity for
geological survey
of the supposed
gold-bearing
lands of the
Colony.

We would also suggest that it would be highly desirable to have without delay a geological survey of those lands of the Colony which are supposed to be auriferous, and upon its being ascertained that such lands are likely to be auriferous, that those lands should be declared to be withheld from alienation, except under a Gold Fields Act. This would prevent the system of persons following and watching prospectors with the object of selecting lands as soon as they are ascertained to be auriferous.

ROBERT ADAMS,
Chairman.

The witness and deputation withdrew at 6 p.m.

GULGONG, THURSDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1870, 10 A.M.

Examination of Mr. Robert Roberts:—

Mr. R. Roberts.
24 Nov., 1870.

Since 1853 I have been, with the exception of about twelve months, continuously engaged in mining operations. In Victoria from 1853 to 1860. Since 1860 I have been in New South Wales—Lambing Flat, Forbes, Grenfell, and the Mudgee District. I am well acquainted with the provisions and the practical working of the Gold Fields Act and Regulations.

Mining Depart-
ment.

I think that the establishment of such a department, with a responsible Minister at its head, is urgently required,—a department similar to that which is in existence in Victoria. At the present time the mining interest, being only a branch of the Lands Department, is almost wholly neglected. The officials in the Lands Office, from the Minister down, have, I suppose, so much to do with the other lands of the Colony that they know nothing about the Gold Fields interests. No stronger proof can be adduced than the utter unsuitability of the existing regulations which have issued from the Lands Office.

Framing of
regulations
should be en-
trusted to central
elective Board.

I should recommend, as the best of all the plans suggested, a central elective Board, meeting in Sydney, and representing the whole mining interest. I have seen the working of the local Mining Boards at Lambing Flat and Forbes, and they never seemed to come to anything. Some of the regulations were no doubt good, but generally they were absurd. And there has always been, and I think always would be, so much local petty jealousies and disputes and selfish ends to serve, that there would be no chance of getting good regulations passed. Moreover, if you had all these separate local Boards, a miner would require to carry about with him a whole library of regulations. Different regulations for each district must necessarily give rise to great confusion, and an absence of that uniformity and simplicity which the digging population, above all things, require in their regulations. A miner, who for some years or even months is mining in one place, makes himself acquainted with the regulations in force, but when he goes away he finds an entirely different code of rules, and he is entirely at a loss. In Victoria the evil results of having all these different codes for various places have been so manifested that there is an agitation going on how to reduce to one general code all the different regulations of the various Mining Boards of that Colony. If members were elected for each district, those members could together draw up one general comprehensive code, which could answer all the requirements of all the Gold Fields of the Colony.

Advantages of
one uniform
code.

Administration
on Gold Fields.

I should say that the old system of paid Commissioners is the best. You must have resident Commissioners; or, if you could not afford that, a Commissioner who should have an extensive district, but who should be compelled to pay personal visits at short intervals to the various diggings. Commissioners' Courts should be held at fixed stated intervals; it is a very great hardship that here, at Gulgong, all the miners who want to have a dispute settled should be obliged to go into Mudgee. The Police Magistrate of Mudgee won't come out here, and so we are altogether without a Commissioner. I think the Victorian system of adjudicating in the Wardens' Courts is by far the best plan.

Appeal.

I think that an appeal should be allowed in all cases; the District Court, with a jury of miners, where practicable, to be the Court of Appeal.

Registration.

I am not in favour of registration, nor of posting names on the claims; I think the present plan is the best. In all cases of extended areas and of large claims I would advocate a system of registration, but in the ordinary alluvial block-claims, of the sizes now granted, I think that compulsory registration would operate harshly and restrictively.

Leases.

I am not in favour of leases in ordinary alluvial ground or quartz-reefs, but I would grant leases in old and abandoned ground; or in cases where there are unusual difficulties to be overcome.

Areas.

I see no objection to the present system of fixing a limit to the number of men who can take up a claim together, nor do I see any great advantage in fixing any such limit. Amalgamation seems to me to answer all the reasonable requirements for co-operation. 80 x 80 feet per man for ordinary block-claims, I think too much; 60 x 60 feet is enough.

Frontage-

Frontage-claims—as they are now.
River and creek claims and quartz-claims—60 feet per man.
I pass no opinion as to the areas of sluicing-claims.

Mr. R. Roberts,
continued.
24 Nov., 1870.

I am aware how much larger the Victorian areas are than ours; but I do not think they would be applicable to New South Wales,—the circumstances of the country are different; the gold-mines of Victoria are much more extensive than those of New South Wales. The individual miner in Victoria is done away with in consequence of granting these very large areas; and if you grant them here you will do away with the individual miner. The leads in Victoria run for miles—here the gold is so patchy, and the run of the lead of no extent whatever. The only lead of any extent in New South Wales has been that on the Lachlan; for this reason I think that the areas here should be much smaller than in Victoria. For prospecting claims I would give a large prospecting claim to each of the prospecting party, provided the party was in no case more than six.

Reasons for difference as to size of claims in Victoria and in this Colony.

Every encouragement should be given to parties to expend capital, to enable them to bring in a supply of water on the Gold Fields.

Water-rights and supply.

The erection of dams should not be allowed on ground within which the lead of gold runs, or, if so, the miner should be allowed to follow the gold,—giving compensation to the dam-owner for any injury done.

Townships again should not be allowed to be laid out as this township is,—quite close to the workings, and most probably covering the gold.

So again, at Grenfell, Forbes, and Young they have done exactly the same thing. The townships should be laid out at some reasonable distance away from the actual workings. There are always places to be found which would furnish good sites for townships, near enough to the workings, but not actually covering the gold itself.

ROBT. ROBERTS.

The examination of Mr. William Loneragan:—

I have been engaged in mining operations since September, 1853. For seven years at Ballarat; seven years in New Zealand; two years on the Cape Diggings in Queensland,—and since there here at Gulgong.

Mr. W. Loneragan.
25 Nov., 1870.

I would recommend a Minister of Mines.

I have heard Mr. Roberts give his evidence, and in almost all points I concur with him; but I desire to add that I am in favour of large claims. If you give small claims the miners are kept constantly on the move, looking out for new claims. Even a poor claim, if a large one, will furnish remunerative employment for a long time; and I think it a great advantage to provide him with such a work as will give him a settled industry; so I think 80 x 80 feet per man for an ordinary block by no means too large.

Concurs generally with last witness.

The abuses of the system of registration for suspension are very glaring; without any reasonable excuse at all, certificates of registration are granted. Then again, there are inducements held out by allowing the Registrar to charge a fee to make the Registrar register, without any cause at all.

I would advocate a system which would tend to bring capital and labour into co-operation, and in all cases where difficulties of working existed I would grant extended areas.

I would have the discovery of gold to operate itself as a proclamation of the land within a defined area, say, a radius of 10 miles as a Gold Field. This would check the abuses of conditionally purchasing auriferous land.

I think if a man owns a big waterhole on his private property, as the case here in this neighbourhood, and if that waterhole is required by the miners, they should be at liberty to take it. I don't think any man should be allowed to have a monopoly of water that other people want for mining purposes.

Rights of private proprietors to yield to the interests of general mining population.

Here, in this neighbourhood, the waterhole I am speaking of has been for fifty years the private property of the owner; but I don't think that makes any difference.

I have only to add, that I think the Government should enter upon a scheme of water-supply for the Gold Fields; and I believe that the rents for the water which Government would obtain would amply compensate them for the outlay.

WILLIAM LONERGAN.

SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1870.

Examination of Harold Maclean, Esquire:—

I am now Sheriff of the Colony. For many years I was a Gold Commissioner. In January, 1852, I entered that branch of the Government service in the capacity of an Assistant Gold Commissioner, and I was a Gold Commissioner from that period continuously to August, 1864, when I received my present appointment. For several years prior to 1864 I had been the senior Gold Commissioner. The various changes in Gold Fields legislation had occurred under my personal observation, and many of them were made upon my own recommendation.

H. Maclean, Esq.
30 Nov., 1870.

Long official experience in connection with Gold Fields.

Question: Would you point out more particularly those enactments, both of statute and by regulations, for which you are to some extent responsible?

Answer: Partly the Act of 1857, 29 Victoria, No. 20; and the regulations thereunder of 5th August, 1858. The additional regulations of 30th October, 1861. The Act of 1861 in all its main provisions, and the regulations thereunder of 9th February, 1862; and also of some additional regulations of 31st March, 1862; of 17th November, 1862;—also the frontage regulations of 18th February, 1863.

Question: Were you consulted at all with reference to the preparation of the present Act,—that of 1866?

Answer: Not that I remember. If I was spoken to upon the matter it was only some very casual conversation. I am in no degree responsible for the Act of 1866, or for the regulations under it. Indeed, one of its principal features was to destroy my own handiwork in the previous provisions, of whatever value my handiwork was.

Question: Can you specify which of the systems, in these various changes, is in your opinion the best?

Answer:

H. Maclellan, Esq.,
continued.
30 Nov., 1870.

Act of 1861, and
regulations
under it, the
best legislation
we have yet had
in New South
Wales.

Answer : The Act of 1861, and the regulations thereunder, I think the best. Of course circumstances alter, and what may be suited to one stage of the development of an interest may cease to be so suited ; but the principle of that Act was certainly the best, and I believe was capable of expansion, and of its being carried out as to answer most of the requirements of the gold-mining interest.

Question : In what special particular do you regard the Act of 1861 as being superior to that of the present Act of 1866 ?

Answer : Particularly in its administrative provisions—in the administrative facilities afforded—the provisions made for an adequate staff of officials to administer the law. This, which I regard as a good work, has been almost entirely undone by the present Act. Again, the system of appeal under the Act of 1861 was infinitely superior to the system substituted for it under the present Act. These are I think the two main features of superiority in the Act of 1861 over that of 1866.

Question : So that, in so far as legislation has affected the mining interest, you think that instead of progression we have adopted a policy of retrogression ?

Answer : Yes, undoubtedly ; for the reasons, amongst others, which I have specified.

Question : I believe you have some acquaintance with the working of gold-mining administration in Victoria ?

Answer : Yes, I have some acquaintance with that, but not a very extensive, or a very definite, acquaintance with the present system obtaining in Victoria.

Question : Have you had opportunities of observing the practical working of the Victorian system ?

Answer : Yes. In 1865 or 1866 I was in Victoria, and for some few days on the Gold Fields. You will understand I was not there specially upon this kind of business or enquiry ; but I gathered, generally, being interested in the matter, and making many enquiries upon it, the working of their administrative system.

Policy of assimilating our system to that of Victoria.

Question : Have you considered whether it is desirable to assimilate our system with that of Victoria, particularly with regard to the establishment of a distinct and separate Department of Mines ?

Answer : Having regard to the way in which the question is propounded in the circular of the Commission, there are two main questions which arise : The political and Ministerial question—and the nonpolitical question of having merely a distinct permanent head. I do not know that you can establish a complete parallel between the circumstances of Victoria and those of New South Wales. There may be more gold in New South Wales than in Victoria, but if so it is scattered over a far wider extent of country ; and cannot so readily be made available ; and it may be questionable whether the circumstances of this Colony would justify awarding to the gold-mining interest here so great and special an importance as is justly given to it in Victoria.

Question : But then you must remember that here the other mineral deposits,—coal, copper, iron, &c., are greatly in excess of those in Victoria ?

Thinks there should be some permanent head exclusively for mining affairs.

Answer : Yes. I am to understand then from the Commission that it would be part of the duty of this department to supervise the whole mineral interests of the Colony. That being so, I think that while it is not in my opinion necessary or desirable at the present time to have a separate Ministerial office for this interest, there certainly should be some permanent officer, attached to the Department of Lands, at the head, exclusively of mining affairs. This permanent officer should have control over the whole mining staff, and part of his duties should be inspection throughout the various districts.

Question : Can you tell the Commission some of the evils or defects which have existed through the absence of some such officer as you recommend ?

Reasons for that opinion.

Answer : The chief evil has been the want of sufficient technical knowledge in the Minister responsible of the subjects brought before him ; the entire absence of any person in the Sydney office, competent to supply that requisite information, and to advise the Minister ; the exceeding inconvenience, delay, and expense of bringing the local officers from their districts to Sydney to advise.

Question : Have you yourself been ever brought down from your district for occasions such as this ?

Answer : Frequently. Indeed, I have heard a Minister for Lands, the Minister longest at the head of the department to which I belonged, regret the want of a Chief Commissioner in Sydney.

Framing of regulations.

With regard to the framing of regulations, I have at various times bestowed considerable thought upon this branch of the subject, and have had very great experience not only in the framing of regulations myself but also in considering the legislative efforts made by local Boards.

Opinion upon the various plans suggested. Instructive experience as to local Board legislation.

I have no hesitation in at once saying that no system of local elective Boards will succeed. I have on several occasions had referred to me the codes of so-called regulations which had been drawn up by local bodies ; and in every instance these codes have been utterly useless—repugnant to the laws, repugnant to one another, and objectionable in every way. The most strenuous efforts have been made by myself and others,—Ministers, other Commissioners and Crown Law Officers,—to bring these codes so into shape as to give effect to what we thought was meant by their framers ; but one and all these efforts had to be given up. There are many other objections which might be mentioned to local elective bodies.

Question : But are you not aware that the by-laws under the Act in Victoria are made by local elective Boards, and that these by-laws are by many people regarded as models of legislation ?

Answer : I am aware the by-laws are made by local Mining Boards, but have not sufficient knowledge of the by-laws themselves to be able to pronounce upon their merits or demerits. I prefer a uniform code of regulations to any local Board legislation, however good it may be.

Question : What then do you recommend upon this matter ?

Answer : I think the regulations should issue from the Executive ; but it would be advantageous to have the Executive assisted by the advice of a central Board, under the presidency of the permanent head of the Mining Department.

Question : Would you have that Board elective ?

Answer : I see no objection to its being elected ; indeed I think it would be better.

Elected Board to assist the Executive in framing regulations.

Question : Do you think then that the miners would elect men—or that good men would consent to be elected—merely to advise an Executive which might in its wisdom either adopt or reject their advice ?

Answer : I suppose that the members of the Board would be paid ; and moreover, I think, it would be a position of honor. The Indian Council in England composed of men of the highest eminence, is a mere Council of Advice to the Secretary of State for India. I believe also that the miners would lend every assistance to the Government in framing the regulations, and that the best men would become candidates and would be elected to such a Board. The Government also, I believe, would be only too glad to avail themselves of advice offered

by a body of practical and intelligent men, such as I believe would compose this Board. If the miners would not act in this spirit it would evidence so great a want of regard to the matter as would justify the withholding from them of all Legislative functions; and to meet the contingency of the miners not acting, there should be a provision that the Executive alone should in such event frame the regulations.

Question: You said some little time ago that you had never seen any code of regulations passed by a local body in New South Wales which were suitable to the requirements of the mining interest;—do you know that the Burrangong local Court, under the Act of 1861, passed a most admirable code of regulations, which were gazetted and in force for some time?

Answer: I do not know of that code to which you refer. At the same time it may be possible, as I have spoken more particularly of my own district—the Western. I have, however, some recollection of having seen a set of regulations from the Burrangong local Court, which I certainly would not have recommended to have been passed; that however may not have been the same set of which you speak.

Question: You have before this expressed your disapproval of the administrative provisions of the present Act, which vests in the unpaid Magistracy administrative functions?

Answer: I desire to do so in the strongest possible way. I look upon it, to say the least of it, as quite impracticable. These gentlemen (unpaid Magistrates) are for the most part unacquainted with the nature of the questions and indisposed to act. Gold-mining disputes are too troublesome and difficult to be dealt with voluntarily, and it is not to be expected that unpaid Magistrates should devote the time requisite to the special study necessary. There are many other circumstances which deter a Magistrate from interfering in such a matter. There is generally an absence of the usual surroundings of the administration of justice, and the presence of excited and excitable bodies of people in remote places.

Question: Do your objections apply equally to the administration of stipendiary Magistrates?

Answer: Not so much; but the functions of Police Magistrate should be attached to those of the Gold Commissioner, not the Gold Commissioner's functions attached to those of the Police Magistrate.

One great objection is, that in order to be an efficient Gold Commissioner you must have a considerable amount of practical and special acquaintance with that particular subject, whereas no such reason applies in the case of a Police Magistrate. I might put it thus:—Any efficient Gold Commissioner must necessarily be able to discharge a Police Magistrate's duties well, while a man may be an excellent Police Magistrate and a perfectly incompetent Gold Commissioner.

The Gold Commissioner would also be an officer movable at a moment's notice, as in the opinion of the Mines Department circumstances might require. A Gold Commissioner might well be *ex officio*, a Police Magistrate.

Question: Do you not consider that the appointment of so many Commissioners would involve a largely increased expenditure?

Answer: I think not, because first of all there would be so many less Police Magistrates required as such that I do not think there would be a great additional number of officers required at all. Again, the more efficient collection of the revenue would make up for any additional expense.

Mr. Maclean's examination adjourned at 1.15 to 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Commission resumed at 2 p.m.

Sent circulars to eight Postmasters at various unvisited Gold Fields.

Discussed particularly case to be submitted to Crown Law Officer, with view to obtaining opinion as to mining on private property.

Adjourned at 4 p.m. to 10 a.m. to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 1 DECEMBER, 1870, 10 A.M.

Examination of H. Maclean, Esq., resumed:—

Question: From your knowledge of the circumstances and extent of the Gold Fields of this Colony, are you prepared to say how many additional Gold Commissioners should be appointed in order to the efficient administration of the laws upon the Gold Fields?

Answer: I would desire to limit my expression of opinion upon that matter to the Western District, with which I am more intimately acquainted. I think one should reside at Orange, who could take charge of Ironbarks, Carcoar, Ophir, Cargo, Forest Reefs. A second at Sofala, for the whole Turon District and Tambaroora and Hill End. A third for the Mudgee District, Gulgong, Windeyer, Hargraves, and the Meroo generally. And a fourth at Bathurst, who should have charge of Trunkey, Tuena, and Mitchell's Creek.

All these Gold Commissioners could do the duties of Police Magistrate throughout the whole of their respective districts. By this arrangement there would not be any necessity for the appointment of a single additional office. On the contrary, this arrangement would admit of a reduction of one in the present staff. I have omitted Forbes, partly because I think it might conveniently be placed in the Southern District, and also because there is at present a resident Police Magistrate there. *It must throughout be understood that I only contemplate these offices being filled by active, energetic, and thoroughly competent men.*

Question: What, in your opinion, setting aside for the present the Police Magistrate duties, should be the functions of a Gold Commissioner as such?

Answer: 1. The determination of disputes. 2. The dealing with applications under the Act and Regulations. 3. The collection of the revenue—in this matter being assisted by subordinate officers of the police. 4. Control over and direction of the mining registrars and surveyors within his district. These would be the main duties. But I am clearly of opinion, that in order to the effective administration of the laws by the Commissioner, the Police upon his Field must be more at his disposal than they are now. And there must in all cases be adequate Police assistance to enforce the decisions and orders of the Commissioner.

Question: With regard now to the determination of disputes, would you recommend the Commissioner alone being empowered to determine?

Answer: I think that Assessors should be allowed at the option of either party to the dispute, or at the desire of the Commissioner. The Assessors should, I think, be the holders of miners' rights, and I think that the number of Assessors should not be more than two.

Question:

H. Maclean, Esq.,
continued.
30 Nov., 1870.

Emphatic condemnation of the system of requiring or permitting unpaid Magistrates to entertain mining disputes.

Necessity for practical acquaintance with the subject in the office adjudicating. Question of uniting positions of Commissioner and Police Magistrate.

H. Maclean, Esq.,
1 Dec., 1870.

Proposed arrangement as to work, residence, &c., of Commissioners.

Peculiar functions of Gold Commissioner as such.

H. Maclean, Esq.,
continued.
1 Dec., 1870.

Question : Would you recommend the hearing and settlement of cases on the ground or in Court?

Answer : I would leave it optional with the Commissioner in every case. In many cases it is quite unnecessary to go to the ground; and important cases are generally better heard and settled in Court; of course allowing the Commissioner and the Assessors to have a view if requisite; whereas many minor cases are better settled on the ground. It would be desirable for both the Bench duties and the Gold Field duties that there should be fixed periodical Courts at stated intervals, as short as possible. It would also, in my opinion, be highly desirable to introduce the Victorian system (See sections 177 and following particularly section 180 of the Victorian Mining Statute of 1865) of having regular proceedings by summons in all cases. No doubt there may be some inconveniences occasionally on the ground of delay; but on the whole, as you cannot provide for everything, it would be a great improvement to have the proceedings by summons,—to assimilate the jurisdiction of the Commissioners to that of the Wardens in Victoria, as defined by the sections to which I have referred.

As to investigation of disputes. Prefers proceeding by summons, &c.

Appeal.

I would not allow an appeal in every case, unless it were of sufficient importance to induce the appellant to deposit a sum of £10 as security for the costs of the appeal, or as a guarantee of the *bonâ fide* intention of the appellant to prosecute the appeal.

Question : You have had considerable practical experience in the administration of the laws prior to the present Act;—Can you say whether under any of the systems which have obtained here there has been a satisfactory Court of Appeal. Would you specify which you think the nearest approach to a satisfactory Court of Appeal?

Answer : There was no Court of Appeal prior to the Act of 1861. The Court constituted by that Act did in practice work very satisfactorily; but I am not prepared to say that such a Court would work satisfactorily, unless as formerly was in practice the case. You had a local Chief Commissioner as Chairman.

Present Court of Appeal a mere farce.

That appellate Court was infinitely superior to the present one. Indeed it could not be possible to establish a more absurd Court of Appeal than that provided by the present Act.

Question : What Court of Appeal would you recommend now?

Recommends District Court with jury of miners.

Answer : Perhaps the best would be the District Court, with a jury of not more than four, and the jurymen to be holders of miners' rights.

I do not lose sight of the delay which would be to some extent inseparable from such a Court of Appeal, but I do not see how you can get a satisfactory Court of Appeal more expeditiously.

Security of tenure.

Question : Do you think that the present system provides adequate security of tenure to the miner?

Registration and survey.

Answer : I think the security might be improved, and my opinion is that the only effective way of doing this is by a well devised system of registration.

New rushes.

The subject is one of very considerable difficulty, for it is not easy to see how you could institute satisfactorily a complete system of registration on new rushes, where I think you must confine the holdings to small areas. I am quite alive to the great advantages of large areas; but at the same time I do not think you should entirely discourage new rushes; and I do not think it would be desirable to permit the congregation on a newly-discovered Field of a large body of population, a great proportion of which, if you at once grant large claims, will find themselves without any ground.

You cannot in the nature of things prevent a large rush where a really rich Field is newly-discovered, and for the reason I gave above. I think at first you must as far as you can allow them all to get claims. Then you cannot I think compel registration in those cases. But where the areas are large, and in all cases but new rushes, I would grant large areas. I think registration should be uniform and compulsory. One practical difficulty is to know how long after discovery a Field should be considered a new rush. So, I think, you must for some limited time, say six months, consider it a new rush, and for that period limit the size of claims.

Question : Do you think the present area, 80 x 80 for ordinary alluvial block-claims, too large for what you would call a new rush?

Answer : Certainly not.

Question : Would you state some of the advantages which occur to you as likely to arise from instituting a system of registration?

Advantages of well devised system of registration.

Answer : The chief advantage is in giving a better security for the holding. It secures title without actual personal presence. It provides a ready means of proving the proprietor's title, and in that way prevents litigation. Again, in all cases of encumbrances, it is very necessary for on the one hand the prevention of frauds, and on the other for the facilitating the obtaining of advances upon the interests of shareholders or proprietors. The general interests of the community will be greatly benefited by such a system. You have a ready means provided for compiling accurate statistics for the general information.

Question : Would you recognize any title to a claim (of course you understand I am now speaking of the claims on Fields other than what you have spoken of as new rushes) unless registered?

Answer : No, I would not. But at the same time I would allow a claimholder a certain reasonable time after pegging out wherein he might register, and the certificate of registration should relate back to the time of taking up and pegging out.

Question : Do you think that survey should, in addition to registration, be in all cases compulsory?

Survey.

Answer : I would not quite go the length of making survey in all cases compulsory; but seeing that the advantages which the claimholder would derive from the survey would in many cases more than compensate for the extra expense, I would make it compulsory in all holdings other than ordinary alluvial-claims. A very great proportion of the disputes which arise on the Gold Fields turn upon questions of disputed boundaries, and survey with registration would at once render any such disputes almost impossible; at all events they would be reduced to a minimum. Even in ordinary alluvial-claims I think it would be very desirable, but I would not in such cases make it compulsory, for fear of restricting the miner.

Question : Do you not think the trouble and expense would operate oppressively upon the individual miner?

Answer : Not as I propose it. At first possibly there might be some dissatisfaction felt amongst a portion of the miners; but gradually and before very long they would see that the advantages would largely preponderate over the disadvantages to themselves.

Question : Do you think that the miners of New South Wales are less fully alive to the advantages of such a system as you would recommend than the miners of Victoria?

Answer : As a body I do certainly think so.

Question : To what do you attribute that inferiority in the miners of New South Wales?

Answer :

Answer : In the first instance, no doubt to the superior richness of the Victorian Fields, inasmuch as that attracted a larger population thither than did the Fields of New South Wales to this Colony. Having then a greater number of persons of experience there, they have more rapidly been educated to enlightened views. Victoria in her legislation upon mining affairs has progressed, especially of late years, whereas we of late years have retrograded.

H. Maclean, Esq.,
continued.
1 Dec., 1870.

Question : Supposing that Victoria had had all along and still possessed the legislative and administrative system that we have, benighted as some people consider it, and that on the other hand we here had enjoyed the enlightened system which the Victorians have, do you think our progress in gold-mining affairs would have been equal to that of Victoria?

Reasons for the more enlightened views obtaining in Victoria.

Answer : No, because I think the main cause of Victoria's relative advance ahead of us has been the superior mineral, or at least auriferous, wealth of that Colony.

I don't think, except perhaps the early days of the Turon, and perhaps for a short time at Forbes, that we have ever had a Gold Field here which would have borne any comparison for richness with the mines of Victoria.

After all, this is only my opinion, and I would gladly think the other way. And I would desire to add that I still think it is of the very highest importance to the community at large that we should have a wise system of legislation and administration for our Gold Fields.

Adjourned at 1.20, to 2.15 p.m.

H. Maclean resumed :—

Jumping should not on any account be permitted. The prior occupant should not be considered as having forfeited his right until after the Commissioner had so declared. The Commissioner should moreover be in all cases empowered to award and enforce payment of costs in such cases, and no person should be allowed to enter upon ground once occupied until the Commissioner had declared it to be forfeited. I do not think that forfeiture should be the penalty for an infraction, at all events, of minor regulations. A system of fines would answer all the purposes of justice in such cases.

Jumping not to be tolerated.

There should no doubt be some plan devised and adhered to by which the working of claims should be compelled; because if you allow a man to hold a claim without working it, even though by reason of its not being worked none of his neighbours are injured, then unless you restrict that man to the holding of only one claim, one man might hold 100 claims, and perhaps work none of them. The compelling then of the working of claims can only be secured by treating the person who may draw attention to the non-fulfilment of these working conditions as the next applicant for the ground in question.

Necessity for some method of compelling the working of claims.

I think this, because you must hold out some inducement to people in the Field to compel the claimholders to fulfil the labour condition. Giving portion of a fine to the person complaining would not, in my opinion, answer the purpose; because of the exceeding odium attaching to the position of an informer, who derives money from a fine inflicted upon the person informed against.

I think, moreover, that a power of remitting a forfeiture should in all cases be vested in the Executive, in order to meet instances of extreme hardship; and the Commissioner to have a power of staying proceedings pending the decision of the Executive.

I am very much in favour of the system of leases, and I think that many advantages should be granted to leaseholders. I would not lease ground that was required for ordinary claims. I would test the genuineness of the requirement by suspending the application for lease for a certain period, say two months; and if at the expiration of that period there were not a specified number of claims at work within the ground applied for, I would grant the lease. That specified number of claims to be so many as would amount to one-sixth of the area applied for under license. And even where I granted a lease, if there were any *bonâ fide* claimholders on the ground, I would allow those claims to be worked out, and the lease to be granted only subject to the rights of those claims.

Leases.

As to the areas to be leased, I don't think it desirable to fix any maximum area. Let the lease comprise as much as the applicant requires, in proportion only to the amount of capital to be expended and labour to be employed within the time specified. I would require the applicant to give full public notice of his application. I think the Victorian form of application for lease, as in the Schedule to the Act, would answer very well, omitting the money column, and substituting the machinery proposed to be employed, or other preliminary work to be done. This latter to be for the information of the Executive, and not as a condition of the lease.

Size of areas to be leased.

The only advantage that occurs to me as being attached to the tenure by lease is, that it is less readily subject to forfeiture by omissions to comply with the Regulations, and as offering a more reliable security for advances. But I think that the area given by lease should be greater than any area allowed by any other kind of tenure, and that the labour conditions should be more liberal. The minimum area of a lease should, I think, be greater than the maximum area allowed by any other kind of holding. I think the rates for rent should not be greater than they are in Victoria.

Advantages of tenure by lease.

As to this question, I think, without attempting to go into the details of the matter, that the time has come for very largely increasing the areas on all kinds of claims; and I think that the Victorian system upon this branch of the subject is one to which ours might very beneficially be assimilated.

General question as to areas of claims.

I think that the water privileges, as provided by the Regulations of February 9th, 1862, provide all that is necessary. The existing Regulations upon the matter most curiously curtail the privileges which the Regulations of 1862 conferred, and are, I should think, entirely unsuited to and inadequate for the requirements of the mining community.

Unsuitability of present regulations as to water-rights.

HAROLD MACLEAN.

Adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

SYDNEY, MONDAY, 5 DECEMBER, 1870. 10 A.M.

Examination of Charles Edward De Boos, Esq. :—

I am connected with the Newspaper Press, being at present on the staff of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. I have personally had considerable experience of mining operations in New South Wales. At the latter end of 1851 I was commissioned specially by the *Argus* paper in Victoria to make a tour through the

C. E. De Boos, Esq.,
5 Dec., 1870.

C. E. De Boos,
Esq.,
continued.
6 Dec., 1870.

Extensive experience of witness upon mining matters.

the Gold Fields of that Colony, and to make a report thereupon. In pursuance of that commission, I visited Ballarat, Forest Creek, and Bendigo, the only Gold Fields then opened, and spent between four or five months upon that business. Again, two years later, I visited the Gold Fields on a similar mission for the *Argus*, this second time going more particularly through the Ovens Gold Field. In 1856, the first year of Responsible Government, I returned to Sydney, and during the first recess of Parliament I visited for the *Herald* the whole of the Gold Fields of the Colony, except those in the Braidwood District, which were then flooded. And since then I have visited as Special Reporter for the *Herald* all the newly-discovered Fields. I went also to Caloola, near Rockhampton. I have, in order to the discharge of my duty, made myself, from time to time, acquainted with the various stages of Gold Fields legislation and administration in this Colony. My personal acquaintance with the Victorian Gold Fields ceased about 1854. I have had frequent opportunities of observing the practical working of the various systems of administration, and of learning from all those who were personally concerned in mining operations the advantages and defects of the different systems. My last visit to the Gold Fields was to Tambaroora, Gulgong, Trunkey, and indeed nearly the whole of the Western District. I made reports which were published in the *Herald* upon what came under my observation. I have not made any special study of the present Act or Regulations, but as various matters have been brought under my notice by complaints or remarks, I have turned my attention to it.

Question: From what you have seen and heard, are you prepared to express an opinion as to whether or not the present Act and Regulations are suitable to the requirements of the Gold Fields?

Answer: They are certainly not altogether suitable. The leasing principle is one of which I strongly approve, but I think the conditions of the leases should be made more stringent than now.

Leases.

There should be no leasing at all of new alluvial rushes. No alluvial ground at all should in my opinion be leased until it has been deserted; and by "deserted" I mean a Field upon which there are not more than two or three men to the acre. Quartz-reefs I would lease at once. I may say at once that I attribute the failure of our laws to conduce to the general welfare of the community to the fact that the interests of the miners have not been sufficiently considered.

Question: But in what way do you think their interests have not been sufficiently considered?

Answer: In framing the Regulations (and I speak now only of the Regulations—not of the Act) the Government have not sufficiently consulted the miners themselves, but have left the thing to officials.

Question: That has reference to the means employed for framing the Regulations, but my question had reference more particularly to the result; in other words, wherein do you think the Regulations themselves evince a disregard of the interest of the miners?

Answer: The Regulations put the miners to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and inconvenience, without any corresponding benefit?

Question: Do you think the size of claims, for instance, is too small or too large?

The granting of claims in large areas objectionable.

Answer: I do not think the size of the claims is a matter of any importance at all. No matter how small the claim, the miners will be satisfied if they could only work it peaceably and consecutively, and without all the trouble to which they are put by these Regulations. To large claims I think the miners would object, because the ground would so soon be taken up. They want it divided amongst a large number of miners, and I agree in their opinion. I have seen so much of the evils resulting from the taking up of the Fields by a few people. Numbers of others have been on the Field, but no place has been left for them to take up. This would not have been the case had the size of claims been smaller; and large areas prevent a Gold Field from being fairly and thoroughly prospected.

Question: Where have you seen these evils of which you speak?

Answer: In New South Wales,—at Emu Creek, for instance. In the Flat below the reefs there was a great deal of gold for a short space, but going only for a short space; the whole was taken up by a few.

Question: Would you then have preferred that the claims should have been smaller in extent?

Answer: No, not smaller, but I would not extend the size. I think the present area a very fair one. The evils of which I speak could not have been remedied without making the claims smaller, because it was of the shortness of the run of gold; but if you made the claims larger, that evil would have been aggravated.

Question: But then, you see, that does not state an evil for which the Regulations are responsible. You approve of the Regulations in that particular, and regard a disappointment, such as that at Emu Creek, as inseparable from the necessary occupation of a gold-miner.

Answer: Yes, a necessary evil; but the evil would be enhanced if claims were made larger.

Question: Would you be good enough to state wherein you think the Regulations particularly defective?

Vagueness and obscurity of the Regulations. Other objections to them.

Answer: The main cause of complaint with the miner is that the Regulations are not sufficiently explicit; they contradict each other in many places, and are exceedingly intricate. Again, a very great ground of complaint is that the Regulations have been framed with a view to the physical circumstances of one particular Gold Field, which do not exist on other Gold Fields; the result is that, in many cases, the Regulations, though applicable to one place are wholly unsuited to other places. I think that it would be impossible to frame a code of Regulations which could apply to all the Fields.

Settlement of disputes.

This, with the fact that the settlement of disputes is confided to the local unpaid Magistracy, or to Police Magistrates, who know little or nothing of the business, are the main causes of complaint.

Question: Then what would you advocate as improvements upon the system?

Advocates compulsory and uniform system of registration.

Answer: A compulsory and uniform system of registration for every claim as it is taken up, and for every dealing with or transfer of a claim, or share in a claim, as well as for all the matters which are now required to be registered.

I would require everything to be recorded in such a manner as to enable every one to see the exact position of affairs. The Registrar should reside on every Gold Field, with a certain prescribed territorial limit. This Registrar should be paid by fees, but he might be at liberty to follow another occupation.

All complaints to be lodged with the Registrar, in a book to be kept for that purpose. This officer to act merely ministerially; and in cases where he was to grant a certificate of registration—as, for instance, in the case of suspension from work—I would allow him only to grant a provisional certificate, awaiting the visit of the Warden or Commissioner.

Commissioners.

The Registrar should forward to the Commissioner a statement of all complaints made, and disputes awaiting decision; and I would require a sufficient staff of Commissioners to enable them periodically to visit each Field of any importance, within short-stated intervals.

These

These Commissioners to be the only parties who should have jurisdiction in the first instance to settle disputes. The cases would then come on for hearing in their turn, and the Commissioner should have a discretion allowed him as to whether he would hear and decide the case on the ground or in Court. In the majority of cases, I believe a view to be absolutely essential; but there are many cases where part of the proceedings might be taken in Court.

C. E. De Boos, Esq., continued. 5 Dec., 1870.

I would not permit of Assessors or any such persons to have anything to do with the settlement of disputes. Assessors are too much like Members of Parliament,—too apt to become partisans in spite of themselves.

Disapproves of permitting Assessors to have anything to do with settlement of disputes. Too like Members of Parliament. Appeal. Recommends District Court with jury of miners.

I would grant an appeal upon both fact and law, in all cases where the appellant would deposit £25 as security of his prosecuting the appeal and to meet the costs. That appeal should be to the District Court, and I would have the Judge of the District Court assisted by a jury panel of miners for the district. Upon questions of fact on appeal I think a verdict of two-thirds should be received.

Question: Do you not think that your jury on appeal would be open to the same objection on the score of partisanship as your Assessors in the first instance?

Answer: No; because in all probability the Appeal Jury would be composed of miners who would be strangers to the parties litigant; whereas with Assessors in the Court of first instance they would be almost sure to be either friends of the parties, or extra-judicially acquainted with the facts of the case.

Question: Have you considered at all the practicability of making this Mining Appellate Court out of the present staff of District Court Judges?

Answer: No, I have not.

Question: It has been objected that, partly because the District Court Judges would not have time to attend to these matters, having their time so fully occupied with the ordinary civil and criminal business, and also because they would not be able to obtain the requisite special knowledge of mining questions, the District Court Judges would not constitute a satisfactory Court of Mining Appeal. Do you recognize that difficulty?

Answer: I do not see any great force in the objection if you have the decision of questions of fact left to the mining juries. I should hope that the District Court Judges would be able to comprehend the law applicable to mining as well as to other matters.

Question: You don't think it desirable to appoint special Mining Judges of Appeal?

Answer: No, the District Court Judges could I think easily accomplish all the additional work that would thus be cast upon them, and there is nothing in the mining condition or prospects of the Colony to warrant the appointment of additional Judges to be solely Mining Judges.

Question: With a view to securing uniformity of decision, would you not allow an ultimate appeal on questions of law to some Court; or would you make the District Court appeal final?

Means of obtaining uniformity of decision upon questions of law.

Answer: I would allow an ultimate appeal in important cases, say where the appellant was prepared to deposit £100.

Question: Or would you allow the District Court Judge to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court, in matters where, though the money at stake might not be large, a difficult question of law was involved.

Answer: Yes, I think that would be a good plan.

The witness withdrew at 1, his examination being adjourned to 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Commission adjourned at 4, to 10 a.m. to-morrow.

TUESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1870.

10 a.m.—Commission met. Entered into correspondence. At 11—

Examination of Mr. de Boos resumed:—

Question: Do you know whether the majority of disputes do not arise upon questions of boundary?

Answer: I do know that as large a proportion as nine out of every ten disputes do so arise.

Question: Do you think that a proper system of survey in connection with registration would remove or check that source of litigation?

C. E. De Boos, Esq., continued. 6 Dec., 1870.

Answer: Most certainly; if it would not entirely remove it, it would almost entirely do so; and in cases where the disputes upon questions of boundary did so arise, as I suppose there always will be a few litigious people and quarrelsome neighbours, it would afford a ready means of satisfactorily settling those disputes.

Question: Do you think that the advantages of establishing compulsory surveys in all cases would compensate for the additional trouble and expense it would entail?

Answer: As far as quartz-claims are concerned I would make the survey compulsory, and in all frontage leads, indeed in all but ordinary alluvial block-claims. In river and creek claims I think it would be quite as necessary as in any other kind of claim; for, with the natural bends of rivers and the frequent recurrence of freshes and floods altering and effacing the natural marks, it is very necessary to have clearly defined surveys. I do not see that there need be any appreciable expense either in the survey or in the registration. The fees payable to both Registrar and Surveyor would, without pressing hard upon the claimholder, be adequate remuneration to those officers, without necessitating any additional salary from the State. The Registrar could in very many cases be himself a practical miner. The Surveyor would be the Government Licensed Surveyor for the district, and the fees he would obtain for the surveys would form a very comfortable addition to his earnings as such Licensed Surveyor.

Survey.

By the plan which I would recommend, you would have the whole Gold Fields of the Colony parcelled out into distinct districts; not as at present, Northern, Southern, and Western, but into such convenient districts that one Warden could attend to one district, attending each particular Gold Field within his district to hold Courts and discharge other duties there as frequently as the importance of the particular Field might require. The Warden should be Police Magistrate for his district, and with the assistance which he would in ordinary Bench duties receive from the unpaid Magistrates, he could in my opinion well discharge the duties both of Warden and Police Magistrate. But I am clearly of opinion that the duties of this officer as Police Magistrate should be secondary and subsidiary to his duties as Warden.

Parcelling out of all the Gold Fields of the Colony into distinct mining districts.

Question: Do you think that the unpaid Magistrates would sit sufficiently often to relieve the Warden from his duties as Police Magistrate?

Answer:

C. E. De Boos,
Esq.,
continued.
6 Dec., 1870.

Great saving of
expense to the
State in proposed
plan.

Licensed mining
surveyors.

The one great
advantage of
surveys.

Mining on
private property.

Parliament
should not
interfere with
absolute right
of private
proprietor.

Answer : I believe they would. I think a great deal of the objections which the unpaid Magistracy at present entertain to sitting arise from the fact that there is a stipendiary Magistrate who has nothing else to do than sit as Police Magistrate ; but if the Police Magistrate were primarily a Gold Warden or Commissioner, the unpaid Magistracy would I think cheerfully lend the necessary help.

If this plan were adopted, I think that so far from any additional expense being saddled upon the country, an actual saving might be accomplished. I will instance one area which I think might comprise one district. Taking Grenfell as a centre—this would include the Burrangong Gold Fields and Forbes. The line in one direction would take in Burrowa, in another direction the Wombat, and in another, passing through the Levels and part of the Bland Country, would take in the Kurrajong Diggings, near Forbes ; crossing the Lachlan it could be made to include Cowra, or about half-way between Orange and Cowra. I think this would include Cowra. For that district there are now two Police Magistrates—Mr. O'M. Clarke at Young, and Mr. Dalton at Forbes. I think that one active and energetic officer could do the whole of the district I have mentioned both as Warden and Police Magistrate. For each of these districts—Gold Field Districts—I would have a Government licensed surveyor, appointed in the manner previously mentioned by me. In the district I have mentioned there are already several licensed surveyors, and where that is the case there would be no difficulty in obtaining a surveyor for the gold surveys required within that district. But a greater difficulty might arise in the outlying districts, such, for instance, as Kiandra and the numerous small Gold Fields stretching away from Kiandra to the border of the Colony ; but even in such a district as that, if you combined the office of gold surveyor and licensed district surveyor in one man, you would have no difficulty in obtaining the services of a competent surveyor.

Question : You do not propose in those claims where you would require a survey a condition precedent to the vesting of title in the claimholder ?

Answer : In leases I should make the survey a condition precedent to the issuing of the lease ; but in ordinary claims, where I would require survey, I would leave the survey until it became practicable according to the circumstances.

The registration should be in all cases as well ordinary block-claims as any kind of claim, and until survey in those cases wherein I would require a survey, *i.e.*, in all claims but ordinary alluvial block-claims, I would give no distinct boundary-right to the miner further than can be ascertained by the pegs. The miners would very soon recognize the utility of having accurate surveys made, and they would spare no effort to get that survey. *The one great benefit to be derived from surveys would be the security of tenure and the prevention of litigation.* That benefit operates directly upon each claimholder, but a general benefit to the community would accrue from the increased facilities with which accurate and reliable statistics could be compiled.

Question : Have you considered at all the question as to whether the Legislature should take any steps to compel private proprietors to permit mining on their property ?

Answer : I should certainly say no such steps should be taken by the Legislature. I think that the private proprietors of land should be looked upon as the absolute owners of all that is within their lands—gold as well as anything else. I am aware that theoretically the Crown retains the right to the precious metals in lands alienated to private individuals unless the Crown expressly renounces its right ; but practically such a right in the Crown is a dead letter. I think that for the Crown or the Legislature to attempt actively to exercise its right, either by itself mining the land, or by permitting other persons to go in as Crown licensees to mine, would be productive of far more injury to the community than any benefit that could accrue. Wherever the land has been proved to be really payably auriferous the land is thrown open by the proprietor, as, for instance, at Araluen ; but it must be left to the proprietor, I think. If a man has private land anywhere near a Gold Field, the miners always jump to the conclusion that in this and that private land all the richest gold deposits are, just because of the difficulty of getting at that land ; and if they are permitted to go in and dig, then they sink innumerable holes. Perhaps the ground turns out not to be rich,—the diggers go away, but the holes remain, and the land is destroyed.

Question : Do you think that any greater evils are likely to arise from permitting the working of gold in alienated lands in this Colony than are found to result from working minerals under similar conditions in England, in cases where the lands belong to one person and the minerals to another ?

Answer : We have here no corresponding state of things. Where in England they mine, they carry on their mining operations on a large scale, and under a very different plan to anything that could exist here. Here you would let loose a horde of miners upon the land, who would sink, as I said, holes in all directions, utterly destroying the whole land. In England, a farmer has no objection to allow a Company to open up a tin or lead mine, because of the way in which it is done ; but a farmer would never allow his wheat-field to be overrun by a hundred or a thousand diggers, digging holes here, there, and everywhere ; and if you attempt to get at an equitable system of compensation, the only way to do it would be to buy back the land, and the Government would find that the game was not worth the candle.

Question : But suppose not the Government but the miner were to pay the compensation to the private proprietor ?

Answer : I do not see then how you could arrive at the compensation satisfactorily, or compel the miner to pay it. You admit that there are, and have been, great abuses under the Lands Act, in permitting the selection of lands that have been known to be auriferous. These abuses should not be permitted ; but they are, and have been. There is now a power of disallowance of these selections in many cases, and that power ought to have been exercised ; at the same I admit that the non-disallowance by the Government, in those cases, may have arisen from the absence of sufficient information as to the real state of the case. That evil could be remedied under the system I propose, for then you would have officials ready and able to afford all the requisite information. The selector goes now to the Land Agent, who has, in the majority of cases, nothing to do with the Gold Fields.

Question : It has been suggested to the Commission that the discovery of auriferous ground on Crown Lands should, *ipso facto*, operate as a proclamation of the land within a certain prescribed area as a Gold Field ;—do you approve of such a suggestion ?

Answer : Heartily. I think, from whatever source you got it, it is a most excellent suggestion.

CHAS. DE BOOS.

The witness withdrew at 1 p.m.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD FIELDS.

(REPORT FROM GULGONG AND TAMBAROORA GOLD FIELDS COMMISSION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 December, 1871.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE WESTERN DISTRICT TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 12 December, 1871.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to report that, in fulfilment of the objects of our Commission, we have visited Mudgee and the Gold Fields of Gulgong and Tambaroora. We have directed such personal observation as it has been in our power to afford to the requirements of the localities mentioned in our instructions, and gathered information, which has been courteously rendered by the residents, upon the several subjects indicated to us, giving special attention to questions of communications.

Our mission having been suggested by the advanced progress and importance of the Gulgong Gold Field, we think it desirable to commence our Report with that Field.

The Gulgong Gold Field is situated between the Cudgegong River and Wialdra or Reedy Creek, and occupies an area of country extending 8 miles east and west, and 9 miles north and south, covering 64,119 acres, out of which some 16,796 acres have been alienated, or conditionally purchased.

The land in this area is generally of a good agricultural character, but being destitute of water a considerable portion still remains unoccupied. At present, conditional purchase and the measurement of lands for sale have been stopped. We do not consider it desirable to remove the restriction. A sketch showing the land alienated and unalienated is appended hereto, and it may be said that three-fourths of the unalienated land is suitable for agriculture. In the town of Gulgong the demand for building sites under business licenses has been fairly met, and instructions are in the hands of the local Surveyor for the measurement of fifty more portions in areas and localities suitable to the demand. A large number of the occupants under business licenses are availing themselves of the right to purchase town lots in virtue of their improvements.

The

The existing leads at Gulgong, as far as we could ascertain, are as follows :—

Name of lead.	No. of claims being worked.	General yield per load.				Supposed length.
		Maximum.		Minimum.		
		ozs.	dwt.	ozs.	dwt.	
Black lead... ..	78	3	2	1	1	3 miles.
Happy Valley	30	3	2½	1	11	1 mile.
Canadian	12	1	0	.....	.....	30 chains on Crown Lands.
Caledonian	24	0	3	.....	.....	1 mile on Crown Lands.
Moonlight	22	0	5	0	3	1½ mile.
Royal Standard	9	1	5	1	0	½ "
Star of the South... ..	3	0	7	0	5	½ "
Three-mile (including blocks)	24	0	16	0	10	½ "
Victoria	2	0	10	0	3½	½ "
Black Swan	8	0	7	0	5	½ "
Rapp's	6	0	8	0	4	½ "

From portions of some of the claims upon the Black and Happy Valley Leads so much as from 12 to 15 ozs. per load has been obtained.

The number of men at work upon the leads is 1,250, and the number holding by occupation of two hours daily, according to the Regulations, is 580. The number of shafts sunk is 2,220, and the average depth of sinking 84 feet,—in some parts through a stratum of hard basalt 33 feet thick. The general population of the Town and Field may be taken to be 10,500. This number has been arrived at by an estimate checked by calculations from different data. The number directly occupied in mining, as above shown, is about 1,830, and the balance is made up of men engaged in the various ordinary avocations of life, women, children, and idlers. We attach hereto a return showing the bi-monthly yield from the period of the Escort having been established up to the 30th of last month, showing a total of 65,306 ozs.

The reef on the Red Hill, on the slopes of which the town is situated, is thought to be the feeder of the leads above mentioned, the Black Lead and its tributaries to the north-east, and the Caledonian and other leads, as also the run into Mr. Rouse's paddock to the south-west; while the Canadian Lead, 6 miles to the south-east, is fed from the Old Gulgong Reef, which is now and has been for some years past in work. These reefs are gold-bearing, and there has in both cases been rich shallow workings in their vicinity, which has led to the opening of the leads. It does not appear that other similar sources of supply have been discovered within what may be regarded as the present Field, but there is a considerable extent of promising country of a somewhat similar character stretching away in the direction of the Macquarie River, throughout which gold has been found in various places. We do not anticipate any material falling off in the yield of the Field within a period of twelve months; but without further discoveries we cannot look for a lengthened continuance of its present importance. The sketch above mentioned will show the large extent of purchased land held in this part of the country, which circumstance undoubtedly tends much to retard the opening of gold workings. However willing a proprietor may be to enter into even liberal arrangements with miners for opening his land, yet the fact that such arrangements are necessary practically prevents the miners, unless under exceptional circumstances, from giving any attention to these lands, notwithstanding the prevalent opinion that they contain good reefs and leads of gold.

At Gulgong we were impressed with the remarkable order prevailing among so large a population usually in the evenings thronging the town, which may be ascribed to the good disposition of the people, and also to the effective action of the police in respect to those who are not so well disposed.

Our

Our limited time did not permit of our making an examination of the numerous gold workings, both on Crown and private lands, in the Mudgee District; but, from the information furnished to us, and partly by our own observation, we have every reason to believe that, irrespectively of the Gulgong Field, Mudgee will hold a high place as a gold-producing district.

The villages of Tambaroora and Hill End are situated on either side of the actual division of waters, on the high table-land between the Turon River and Pyramul Creek; they are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart, and but slightly lower than the dividing ground whilst the beds of the Turon and Pyramul lie in gorges some 1,500 feet beneath.

The available land for agriculture is limited to the flat or table lands of the dividing range and the principal spurs therefrom; and as this limited area is intersected by reefs and alluvial workings, conditional purchase has been stopped, and caution has to be exercised in allowing the full extent of 2 acres when applied for in right of improvements.

The demand for land allotments is increasing, and the local surveyor holds instructions to mark out all the available land at Hill End into allotments for sale, setting aside sufficient to meet public requirements.

With respect to the probable importance and permanence of the Tambaroora Gold Field, in which we include Hawkins Hill Reefs and the Town of Hill End, there is at present every appearance to justify the most favourable anticipations. Taking the chain of claims at Hawkins Hill, now upon the gold, and so well known as a centre, we find that the line of occupied reefs extends to the north by the Scandinavian, Johnstone's Hill, Red Hill, and Golden Gully, through Tambaroora, almost to the Green Valley Creek, a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and to the south across the Turon River, by Chambers Creek, towards the Macquarie River, a distance of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In the Green Valley are gold-bearing reefs which are now well occupied and rapidly rising into importance. It may be said that there is now in all, with the Green Valley reefs, a distance of nearly 12 miles of promising reefing country, occupied by about 800 men, and on which an expenditure reaching to about £110,000 has already been made. That portion of Hawkins Hill already proved is nearly half a mile in extent, and is now producing gold in quantities hitherto unknown in New South Wales. No claim on the supposed line of these veins is abandoned, and claims are being vigorously worked with a large expenditure of capital, for a distance, as before stated, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Chambers Creek,—a fact which shows the belief of the most intelligent and enterprising miners in their continuance. The depths of the shafts in the proved claims varies from 140 to 250 feet, and it is as yet impossible to form an idea as to the depth to which the gold-bearing veins may be pursued. Some of the reefs lying northerly from Hawkins Hill, and as above mentioned, have been in places profitably worked about ten years since, but were abandoned because of want of capital to overcome difficulties from water and other causes. Although it is not to be expected that the exceptional richness of the claims on Hawkins Hill above mentioned is to be continued over a large extent of country, yet we regard Tambaroora as being beyond question the most valuable reefing district ever opened in this Colony, and affording a permanent and valuable field for mining. It must however be borne in mind that a Field for the most part of thin gold-bearing veins, such as those of this district, while it is hard to say what wealth it may produce, does not give the means of carrying so large a population with so general a distribution of results as would a Field of the thick poor reefs easily worked,—the characteristic of some of the reefing districts of Victoria.

The

The yield from Tambaroora, from 3rd January to 30th November of this year, amounts to 37,300 ozs. With the yield from Gulgong we have taken the above from the Escort returns, which we are informed on good authority may be taken substantially to represent the produce.

At Gulgong, we were waited upon by many experienced and intelligent miners and other persons interested in the progress of the place, inclusive of a Committee nominated at a public meeting which had taken place some time previously. The main question affecting the well-being of a Gold Field lies in the Regulations and administrative machinery. We had the advantage of full discussion respecting the working of the Regulations, and had offered to us many conflicting opinions. The following points were brought prominently under our notice :—

- (1.) The relative advantages of the block and frontage systems.
- (2.) The mode of working the frontage system (if adhered to) so as to avoid litigation and obviate unnecessary delay in opening the ground.
- (3.) The question of better defining the distinction between the ministerial and the judicial functions of the Commissioner or administrative officer.
- (4.) The constitution of the Court of Appeal.
- (5.) Prospecting claims.
- (6.) Water rights.
- (7.) Size of claims.
- (8.) Mining surveys, registrations, and fees.
- (9.) Leases.

Much diversity of opinion has existed, and continues to exist, among the miners as to the relative advantages of the systems known as the block and frontage. For such a Field as Gulgong, the balance of opinion appears to be in favour of the frontage. There can be no question that that system provides for obtaining the maximum of gold with the minimum of labour and cost. Taking some average claims upon the Black Lead, we find that before coming upon the gold the claim-holders had sunk some six shafts, at a cost approaching, on the whole, to £1,000. It is urged that without the assurance of ultimately coming upon the lead which is afforded by the frontage system, miners would be unwilling to undertake the opening of ground of this character at so large a cost, and would be unable without the security indicated to obtain the credit and assistance needful to many of them while carrying on the work. Those who advocate the block system have in view the extension of claims to such a size, even from two-thirds of an acre up to 3 acres per man, as would throw the Field into occupation by fewer men than now work it, and would thus strengthen the complaint against the frontage system that so much ground is held (although only for a time, up to the period of "blocking off") by comparatively few men. Having carefully considered the reasons for and against the frontage system, we have arrived at a conclusion in favour of its continuance, and will proceed to suggest alterations with a view to its improved working. In advocating the continuance of the frontage system, we do not desire to propose any alteration in the minimum depth of sinking now established therefor, viz., 100 feet; we think that ground of lesser depths should be worked in the block.

One of the greatest difficulties attending the working of the frontage is that caused by the convergence of leads, which at Gulgong promises to give rise to serious litigation. Under the existing Regulations the registration for a lead carries the

the right to a claim when gold is struck upon that lead only. They certainly provide for a preference to the shareholders of the senior lead in case of a junction being formed. But it is before the junction taking place that the difficulties are occasioned. A junior lead can very properly be followed, in case of a converging tendency, only to the protecting parallel of the senior lead. The shareholders of the senior lead have the right of sinking anywhere within their parallel, and there is nothing to prevent them, if they think the junior lead to be the better, from getting possession of that lead, asserting it to be the lead for which they were registered, which assertion it is most difficult either to prove or disprove without a great delay to the general working of the Field in tracing the gutters claim by claim. To obviate this evil, we recommend that the registration for a lead should carry with it the right to any lead whatever that may be struck within the parallels, irrespectively of such lead being the original gutter or not. The advantage that would thereby accrue to claimholders on a senior lead would be based upon the foundation of all Gold Field right—priority. And in view of this advantage, we think that the frontage might well be reduced to a uniform width of half a mile. This would have the effect of opening a greater area of country to occupation, and lessening the complaints as to monopoly.

The claimholders upon a junior converging lead should have the right to endeavour to trace their lead after the blocking off of the claims on the senior lead, before the wings are thrown open to occupation in ordinary blocks.

For the satisfactory working of the frontage system it is most needful that a competent mining surveyor should be employed, under the direction of the Commissioner, by whom should be prepared plans of the leads and claims, on an intelligible scale, for reference in case of disputes and for general information. Where the leads are of such importance as those at Gulgong, the plans might be lithographed, and copies kept in Sydney and at the principal towns throughout the Colony. The officer, we think, should have a fair retaining salary and the survey and registration fees. It is desirable that the duties of Surveyor and Registrar be combined. The Scale of Fees, as regards amount, will need revision. The same system of survey and registration is even more urgently needed for claims on quartz reefs.

We think that the present mode of blocking off a frontage claim should be amended, by fixing the time at twenty-eight days, but reserving the wings from actual working in blocks until the next claim in advance may have struck the gutter.

One of the most objectionable features of the frontage system is the personal occupation, for a portion of the day, of lines or supposed lines of lead, by a large number of non-working miners, commonly known as "shepherds," pending the tracing of such leads. This personal occupation is needful to identify the miner with the ground for which he is waiting, and it does not appear that any means, by registration or otherwise, has yet been devised to provide in any other way for that identification. Although this idleness is necessarily legalized, it must be borne in mind that in deep ground under the block system there is also much non-legalized idleness, as many wait (only pretending to work) the results of the sinking in the neighbouring claims.

It has suggested itself to us that where water or other works for the benefit of the Field are undertaken, the Regulations might afford facilities for making available the labour of these "shepherds," under a system of tickets of exemption,

to

to be certified to by the persons in charge of the works, which would recognize such labour as equivalent to the present occupation of claims on the leads, and identify the miner with the ground.

It was urged upon us that rights defined by written Regulations form a better protection for mining property than action at the discretion of the Commissioner. Notwithstanding the loss in the elasticity of the Regulations that would follow the doing away with the discretionary power now imposed for many objects, we are of opinion, having regard to the large interests now being accumulated in the advanced prosperity of the Gold Fields, that the Regulations should aim at the substitution of written rule for discretionary power in all cases wherein such written rule is practicable.

Some ministerial power must in any case lie with the Commissioner, or administrative officer, but we think that any future legislation, whether by Act of Parliament or of Regulations thereunder, should carefully distinguish between the ministerial and judicial functions. And we further think that, even in the former, there should be provision for the officer to be assisted by Assessors, where he may deem such assistance to be necessary or it may be demanded. The question of official machinery for Gold Fields management will be dealt with further on in this Report.

The greatest grievance on the Gold Fields is the present constitution of the Court of Appeal. As the law now stands it is possible for any two Justices of the Peace, who may or may not have any special knowledge of the difficult questions which continually arise, to award away mining property to a value that could not be approached in any other pursuit by a lesser tribunal than the Supreme Court. A newly constituted Appeal Court is the first and most urgent necessity for legislation, and the subject will be treated of in our general suggestions to follow.

There is a desire that, in order to precipitate discoveries, prospecting claims should be freed from all conditions as to labour, and that the areas should be extended: we think that the suggestion might be adopted with advantage.

The existing Regulations as to water-rights are insufficient, and cramped in their form; they do not provide the necessary protection and facilities for waterworks on a large scale.

Looking to the continuance of the frontage system for deep ground, no representations were made to us in favour of an extension of the existing area for ordinary alluvial claims. Some persons have advocated a reduction in the present size of such claims, but in this view we do not concur.

For claims on quartz reefs, a Committee representing the quartz miners of the Tambaroora District recommend an extension in length to 40 feet, and in width to 200 yards. We would almost be disposed to allow a greater length, but think that the recommendation of the Committee may be accepted.

As concerns leasing of alluvial tracts, we do not advise any departure from the principle at present obtaining, by which such leases taken up of right are restricted to abandoned ground. But we think that there should be provision for granting leases of new ground under exceptional circumstances. The form of measurements for leased tracts for quartz-mining can, we think, with advantage be amended, so as to allow a width of 200 yards to be obtained where the applicants may desire it. The rental and labour conditions for holding such leases have been represented to us, the one as unduly high, and the other as oppressive and discouraging

discouraging to enterprise. We do not attach much importance to the question of rental, but the labour conditions should in our opinion be so arranged as to obviate needless expenditure, while guarding against the holding of lands for speculative purposes. There should be provision for a minimum of labour until the mine is opened and brought into working condition. A scale of two men to 5 acres would probably give a fair minimum, and the maximum should not exceed one man per acre. The adoption of this reduced scale would obviate the necessity for considering whether the cost of machinery should be computed as an equivalent to labour.

With regard to the most desirable machinery for Gold-Fields administration, we are of opinion that some important changes in the present arrangements are urgently required. Upon such Fields as Gulgong and Tambaroora it is most necessary that there should be competent persons holding the conjoined offices of Mining Surveyor and Registrar. These officers should have no judicial authority, but would act in assisting the Commissioner, and generally under his directions, besides performing the duties that may be laid down by the Regulations, and which should include supervision of underground operations in relation to security of life and property. While we see no objection to Police Magistrates performing the duties of Commissioner on unimportant Fields in the neighbourhood of the country towns for which they hold their appointments, we think that where the Field is of itself of sufficient importance to possess a town requiring a resident officer, that that officer, whether under the name of Commissioner or Warden, should be an officer attached to the department of the Minister for Lands. This officer could perform the duties of Police Magistrate; but our object is to express our sense of the necessity for his being a Gold-Fields officer, having the qualifications for Gold Fields duties, and liable to removal from place to place as circumstances may require. Formerly the duties of Police Magistrates were attached to the Gold Commissioners, and the arrangement worked very well.

Having now offered our opinion as to the officers needed upon the more important Fields, we come to consider the departmental arrangements necessary for the efficient working of the Service. We think that, for the interests of the Gold-Fields and of the Colony generally, there should be a principal mining surveyor attached to the department of the Surveyor General, who should be a gentleman of both scientific and practical knowledge. It would be his duty to instruct the mining surveyors upon the fields, and direct the compilation of Gold-Fields maps, and collection of geological and practical information, which would be available to the public in Sydney and at the chief centres of population. There are many non-judicial matters in which it is desirable that local Commissioners should act under the guidance of a superior officer, and there must be a channel through which the directions of the Minister can be conveyed to the local officers. Supervision by visits from a superior officer are frequently highly advantageous. For these reasons, we think it desirable that there should be one administrative officer placed at the head of this sub-department attached to the Secretary for Lands, under the designation of Chief Commissioner. Mines other than gold, with the exception of coal, might be included in the charge of this officer. His head-quarters would be in Sydney, and he would therefore be available for advising the Minister in mining matters. In offering this recommendation, we are not insensible of the inconvenience likely to arise from doing away with the District Gold Fields' offices, especially the Western, at which there is a large business, most of which would have to be brought to Sydney.

If,

If, however, it be thought better, instead of establishing a head office in Sydney, to retain the present offices of Commissioners in charge of the divisions of the Gold Fields, North, West, and South, the administration under the Minister for Lands could be carried on by those officers, who should have a distinct authority over the local officers in their respective divisions. In that case the scientific office proposed to be attached to the Surveyor General would be for purposes of compilation and information only. Further, this question will be affected by considerations respecting the constitution of the Court of Appeal, on which we are now about to enter.*

The Court of Appeal, in our view, should be constituted of a jury of four miners, selected upon somewhat the same plan by which special jurors are obtained. The Presidency of the Court lies between either Judges of Mines specially appointed, District Court Judges charged with the additional duty, or the Commissioners in charge of the general Districts above mentioned. The first proposition would involve a large expense. The second would have the disadvantage of delaying important works until the period for sitting could be reached. We are disposed to prefer the last alternative. The Presidents or Chairmen would be officers having a large knowledge of gold-mining matters, and would necessarily be gentlemen of great magisterial experience. From our conversations with miners, we believe that such a Court would give satisfaction. There should be a further appeal to the Supreme Court, either in the usual manner or by a case stated.

The Regulations generally require recasting, and alterations in many minor points beyond those above mentioned. We think that for this purpose it would be well to obtain the assistance of persons conversant with mining who may be qualified to render it.

In dealing with the question of communication with Mudgee and its adjacent Gold Fields, we are under some difficulty in the absence of knowledge as to the general policy likely to be adopted for the internal communication of the Colony.

The Mudgee Road is now in tolerable order; there are between the station and Mudgee 37 miles metalled, which have remained good during the late severe seasons; much of the remainder is cleared and drained, and parts graded and culverted, as per Statement in Appendix; but 26 miles of metalling are urgently required before the next wet season, at a cost of £22,000, and there will then be unmetalled 9 miles of tolerably good natural road, which for some time can be travelled in the wettest seasons. The amount annually granted for this road—Bowenfels to Mudgee, 80 miles—for some years has been £50 per mile, or £4,000 a year. A special grant of £5,000 was made in 1870, and for the last two years £3,100 was expended, in advance of tolls to be collected,—the total expenditure since 1857, between Bowenfels and the municipal boundary, being about £59,000.

The value of the works now remaining from this expenditure, as shown in Appendix, amounts to £42,000, leaving a balance of £17,000, which, divided over the fourteen years, would give an expenditure of £16 10s. per mile per annum, for the maintenance of the finished road and the construction of temporary works for keeping passable the remaining portion.

Having regard to the commercial importance of Mudgee and the surrounding Gold Fields, and the necessity for keeping open the communication, which would be almost closed should a wet winter occur,—and bearing in mind that even if a Railway were commenced at once, it could not be completed for three years,—we
have

* Mr. Johnson wishes it to be understood that he abstains from offering an opinion respecting the administrative arrangements.

have no hesitation in recommending that a sum of £22,000 be at once placed at the disposal of the Engineer for Roads, so as to preclude the possibility of an interruption to traffic; this amount to be considered an anticipation of the usual subsidy, which should be withheld until the same be recouped to the Treasury, the road being maintained during the interim from the proceeds of the tolls. This we recommend entirely irrespective of and apart from the question of railway communication.

For a Railway the natural surface of the country along the greater portion of the present line of road is much too steep, and the chance of a better line at any distance to the right or left is restricted as far as the Crown Ridge to the west side of the existing road, the deep valley of Capertee cutting off all access on the east side.

The grades on Cherry-tree Hill may be eased by going to the left of the road at Round Swamp, and by crossing the present line and keeping up the valley of the Running Stream, and thence over towards Rylstone, to get more open ground for the descent to the Cudgegong. From Rylstone to Mudgee the difficulties, though considerable, are not so great as on the route of the present road, Aaron's Pass being nearly impracticable for a Railway, and the country from Cudgegong to Mullamuddy Creek requiring expensive works, on account of the short undulations.

It is impossible to estimate the cost of a Railway on this route without detailed surveys, but we are convinced that when a line is being constructed, that, all other things being equal, and taking into account the cost of an entirely new plant of rolling stock, and shops, machinery and appliances for repairs of the same, either at Wallerawang or Mudgee, the difference between a line on a 3 feet 6 inch gauge and a light extension of the present gauge, will, if any, be so small as not to justify the expense of transshipment of goods and live stock at the junction, estimated at least as adding 10 miles, or 12·5 per cent., to the distance.

Were the proposed line to Mudgee several hundred miles in length, and not connected, or likely to be connected, with any system of Railways, the question of a 3 feet 6 inch gauge might then be worthy of consideration, and even then only of consideration, as it must be recollected that no 3 feet 6 inch Railway for heavy traffic has yet been made with such grades as those on the Blue Mountain Line; and keeping down the grades, as done in Queensland, lengthens the track very much, and in a difficult country must increase the works. There is much misapprehension on the relative cost of lines on different gauges, and on the cheapness of American Railways; all the collateral saving made in constructing cheap lines on the narrow gauge is attributed entirely to the reduction in gauge.

Much stress is laid on a 3 feet 6 inch line being cheaper mile for mile; but it has not been pointed out that in a difficult country the length of the bad pieces of line will be as 30 to 50, the proportions of the equivalent grades; so that, to make the change an economy, over those places five miles of the narrow must cost less than three of the wider gauge. The same fallacy exists in many cases with reference to the cost of American Railways, where the difficulties have been evaded by lengthening the line, for which there was frequently a further inducement in the subsidy in land or money allowed per mile of line generally. The cost of American Railways has been under-stated, as, though first cost per mile may be low, the maintenance for several

years is very heavy, amounting frequently to reconstruction, so that the real cost of the line is greater than if made substantially in the first instance. Though the exigencies of the constructing Companies may render this course necessary, it does not follow that when lines are being constructed by the Government of a Country, that such a course is either necessary or economical.

It is stated on good authority that the outlay upon ordinary American lines has been from £8,700 up to £15,000 per mile, almost invariably on single lines, with earthworks for the most part of a very simple character, with the timber for sleepers obtained from the road-side, no fish-plates, scarcely any artificial drains, very imperfect if any ballasting until after the lines have been opened (which has in many cases led to serious injury to the rails and to accidents), with wooden temporary stations, and the land for the same freely given by the owners, without tunnelling, and with bridges and viaducts on timber piles, and with the cost of working more than double the rate per train-mile in England.

The above figures, of course, do not refer to lines over unoccupied prairie country, where there are no earthworks, bridges, drains, fences, or station-buildings, nor no land to pay for.

The adoption of the 3 feet 3 inch gauge by the Indian Government is very much relied on as an argument in favour of reduction of gauge; but it should be recollected that there the existing gauge was 5 feet 6 inches, and that there are 10,000 miles of subsidiary lines proposed on the narrow (3 feet 3 inches) gauge; and it may be mentioned that several miles of a line on a 4-foot gauge have been taken up and relaid to the regular gauge, after a heavy sacrifice of rolling-stock and permanent way.

Mr. Molesworth, the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways and Public Works for Ceylon, a man of recognized ability and standing in the profession, concludes a Report on the Festiniog Railway, with reference to a precisely similar case as the extension to Mudgee, by stating—"I am strongly of opinion that reform in rolling-stock is much more required than in gauge; and I think it would be well, when any gauge has been once adopted in a Country, to see how far it may be possible, by means of modern appliances for passing round curves by engines specially designed for low speed, and by light rolling stock, to secure the advantages of a light Railway without having recourse to a break of gauge."

Though the distance from Wallerawang to Mudgee by road is but 72 miles, the length of Railway cannot be estimated at less than 80 miles, in consequence of the necessity for lengthening the line to overcome the steep inclinations of the country with grades of even one in thirty; and presuming, for purposes of argument, that a line could be made without station-buildings and in the cheapest possible way for £5,000 a mile,—though we do not assert that it could be,—the minimum cost would then be £400,000, and the very shortest time the line could be made in would be three years.

The receipts at the Wallerawang Station, for the twelve months ending 30th September, 1871, exclusive of freight on plant, &c., for extensions, have been,—

Passengers, 8,190	£8,151	0	0	
Goods, 7,788 tons	14,000	0	0	
							<hr/>		
							£22,151	0	0

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It is very unlikely any permanent increase would arise even if the Railway were made to Mudgee, as this includes all the goods and passenger traffic to Gulgong; but assuming that all this traffic was conveyed the whole 80 miles, the receipts would be—

8,190 passengers, @ £1	£8,190	0	0
7,788 tons of goods, @ 6d. per ton per mile	15,576	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£23,766	0	0
50 per cent. deducted for working expenses	11,883	0	0
	<hr/>		
would leave	£11,883	0	0

as the net receipts. Deducting the proposed outlay on the road from the assumed cost of Railway would leave £375,000 as the net cost, the interest on which would be £18,750, so that the receipts must be supplemented by £6,867 annually to pay 5 per cent. interest on cost of construction; and this under the most favourable circumstances possible,—assuming the very lowest cost of construction, a very high proportion of goods and passengers at present rates, and at the *mean* rate of working expenses, which in all probability would be much higher.

It will be seen that, in the estimate for the Railway, the rates assumed for passengers are about present rates on road, and for goods 17/6 per ton less than present road rates, so that the annual saving on carriage by construction of the Railway would be £6,814.

Having given the most careful consideration to the question of Railway communication to Mudgee, we are of opinion that if any lines off the main trunk routes are to be undertaken by the Government, the claims of the Mudgee District, in respect of population and produce, and the commercial prospects of a Railway, are superior to those of any other province, yet we do not feel justified in advising the construction of such a line, because it would not form part of a general design of Railways for the Colony, into which Mudgee as well as other country now unopened by either rail or road might be taken.

It may further be borne in mind that, when the road works proposed are complete, it is not at all improbable that traction engines, now being rapidly brought into use on the ordinary roads in England, may be made available on the road Wallerawang to Mudgee, and the cost of haulage at all seasons be reduced to the ordinary Railway rates.

With reference to the roads between Mudgee, Gulgong, and Tambaroora, and Bathurst and Tambaroora; the road to Gulgong from Mudgee and Sydney is common to the Mudgee and Wellington and Mudgee and Dubbo Roads for seven and a half miles to Slasher's Flat; Gulgong can also be reached by the road from Mudgee to Denison Town; the former is the better, having no hills or very bad ground, but is subject to interruption at Slasher's Flat by the floods of the Cudgegong. It is recommended that the Vote for the Mudgee and Dubbo Road for 1872 be anticipated, and placed at the disposal of the Road Department, to do any urgent works on road from Mudgee to Slasher's Flat, and that a special sum of £400 be also placed at the disposal of the Department, to clear, drain, and otherwise improve the road from Slasher's Flat to Gulgong; and, in order to obviate the inconvenience felt in and about Gulgong, and to prevent dangerous accidents, it is also recommended that a sum of £150 be placed at the disposal of the Police Magistrate and some Trustees, to fill shafts and remove obstructive timber on the numerous approaches to the town.

It

It might also be advisable to place a sum of £1,200 on the Estimates, for a Bridge at Slasher's Flat, which has been required for some time, as many lives have been lost there.

Those amounts will, it is considered, meet all present requirements between Mudgee and Gulgong, but must be supplemented should a further accession of population or a wet winter occur.

The route to Tambaroora opens a larger question. The necessity for a better and more direct route between Mudgee and Bathurst has long been felt, and the proximate opening of the Railway to Bathurst gives it further importance, irrespective of the gold workings at Hill End, so that any expenditure for local purposes should be made to conduce to the formation of the through route as much as possible.

At present the traffic route to Tambaroora from Sydney is *via* Wallerawang to Tabrabucca, 40 miles by the Mudgee Road, and thence by a ridge road *via* G. Suttor's 640 acres and Sally's Flat to Tambaroora, 31 miles over an unformed mountain track, on which there has been little or no expenditure.

The Tambaroora people have found this the best road, and are anxious for its improvement, because they have hitherto considered Bathurst inaccessible, which it certainly is for wheels by the present direct route, and nearly so by the Monkey Hill line, on which a great proportion of the whole traffic is carried, chiefly forage and bread-stuffs; but from the reports of the Road Superintendent, who has been instructed to examine the line *via* Bruinbun to Winburndale Creek, we have some hopes that on further examination a practicable line will be found in that direction to Bathurst; this would reduce the distance from Bathurst to Tambaroora to about 35 miles, in lieu of the present route *via* Monkey Hill, about 46 miles, and on it the whole of the Hill End and Tambaroora traffic could be conveyed from Bathurst and the Railway Terminus; and when the road from Tambaroora to Mudgee is in better order—and we now recommend that it should receive a larger share of public money—communication between Bathurst and Mudgee would be considerably improved. Facilities would also be afforded for the cartage of the quartz, &c., to the river, to which no doubt many of the crushing establishments would be removed if a good road existed.

Pending these improvements and the opening of the Railway, the road from Tambaroora to Sally's Flat should receive a larger grant than it has done, to prevent the great increase in traffic making it impassable.

As the town of Hill End may be considered more permanent than most Gold Fields towns, it is hoped that a Municipality may before long be established, to include Hill End and Tambaroora; but to meet immediate wants, we are inclined to recommend that the Government should supplement each £1 collected for the improvement of the streets at Hill End by £2; the metalling of the permanent street through the town is absolutely necessary, and will cost £300, to which, under this arrangement, we propose the Government should contribute £200; we recommend further, that the road from Tambaroora to Hill End should be rated as first class, and that in addition, any local subscription should be supplemented in like manner.

With reference to the water supply, the time at our disposal is too limited to enter into the detail we should wish and that the subject requires. Water is much wanted at Gulgong and Tambaroora, both for gold-washing and domestic purposes; and at the former place considerable privation, illness, and retardation of work is likely to arise from want of it.

The

The country at Gulgong, though undulating, is generally low, and when there is any interval without rain, is very dry, the soil being non-retentive both on the uplands and creeks, so dry as to have hitherto prevented the occupation of the country for agricultural purposes.

The present source of supply both for mining and domestic uses is chiefly from Reedy Creek, supplemented, when the rainfall permits, by temporary reservoirs in the best positions close to the town.

The consumption for domestic purposes is roughly estimated at 30,000 gallons per diem, and the 30 puddling machines if at full work would require each 10,000 gallons per day, or a total of 300,000 gallons for gold-washing alone.

At Reedy Creek there were eight puddling machines and two pumps for the town supply, which is chiefly carted thence three miles. It costs from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a cask; and from 180 to 200 casks per day, or say 12,000 gallons, are delivered, at a cost of about £15 per day, or nearly £400 a month, for domestic use only, from this one source. The waterhole supplying these demands contained approximately 2,100,000 gallons, and was receiving from the stream above about 70,000 gallons per diem.

The present Reedy Creek supply is by no means to be relied on, as it ceases running for many months in dry seasons. For domestic purposes, it is doubtful if the usual Gold-Field expedient of obtaining water from abandoned shafts will answer here, as we were informed that in most instances they do not retain the water which seems to percolate into the substrata.

If the statements as to the running water in the cavernous opening in the limestone substrata are to be relied on, it might be found advisable to pump from the subterranean stream, but no definite information can be obtained on this point until the completion of a ventilating shaft now being put down,—the foul air in the original shaft preventing inspection.

Two proposals have been made for the supply of water by gravitation to Gulgong. The first, for which permission has been obtained and a water-right taken out, is to cut 8 miles of race from Reedy Creek near Mr. Chapel's engine to a reservoir on the flats near Gulgong; the race to have a sectional area of $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, to be capable of carrying if full 20 million gallons per diem, with a fall of four feet per mile. The reservoir is roughly estimated to contain, with a dam 15 feet high, twenty million gallons, or, excluding evaporation and absorption, 60 days' supply for the puddling machines and domestic purposes. While this project, if well carried out, might yield a handsome revenue to its promoters, and augment to a most desirable extent the present supply during ordinary seasons, it would hardly be safe to rely on it solely for the supply in droughts, as, in the first place, Reedy Creek at the point where it is proposed to take off the race, frequently stops running for months. It was discharging about 30,000 gallons per diem, from a catchment of 220 square miles, during the Commissioners' visit.

With due consideration to the priority of occupation by the parties downstream, the water could only be withdrawn in freshes, which only occur at long intervals and for short periods, so that, even if the reservoir were full, quite half its contents would disappear by evaporation and absorption in the dry months, so that little more than 30 days' supply could be depended on.

The

The greatest quantity of water to be obtained from this catchment, during a year of excessive drought, could not be estimated at more than one-fourth of the whole rainfall, 13 inches, and a very small proportion of this could be forced into the race, and that quantity would suffer a further diminution of 15 to 20 per cent. during transit.

We have not seen nor are we in a position to give any reliable estimate of the cost of this scheme, but the works proposed are simple and feasible, and if the projectors determine on carrying them out every possible facility should be given, but we could not recommend the grant of a subsidy or exclusive right to supply Gulgong. The Regulations however should be so amended as to give ample protection to the property in the water, and to distinctly provide the right of disposal to the public.

It has also been proposed to pump, by a steam-engine from Reedy Creek, to the town, a distance of 3 miles, and with a probable difference of level of 140 feet. This proposal would involve a large outlay and more complicated work; the engine and pipes alone would cost about £4,500, and a storage reservoir should be provided to guard against droughts. This would require almost as great an expenditure for a race and dams as the first-named scheme, as no one would propose to pump into a storage reservoir, involving the cost of raising water to be absorbed and evaporated in addition to that consumed.

The third scheme proposed is to convey water from the Cudgegong at some point above Mudgee; and, as the minimum flow of this race must not be reduced, this plan would also necessitate an intermediate storage reservoir. It was proposed to get up an Association in Sydney for this purpose, but no steps have yet been taken to carry out the project.

The Cudgegong above Mudgee unwaters 483 square miles, which, with a minimum rainfall of 13 inches, as observed and furnished to the Commission by Mr. G. H. Cox, would give a probable discharge of 18,000,000,000 gallons a year. Thus, the quantity at present required for Gulgong could be easily supplied from this source, with all necessary additions for evaporation and absorption *en route*.

It is a question for survey as to whether a reservoir for this purpose should be higher up the river or intermediate between Gulgong and Mudgee. The higher reservoir would involve greater expenditure for races, but might economize in the purchase of land and afford greater facilities for construction and storage, and also a greater command of country.

Though we are not at present prepared to recommend the Government to undertake works of water supply to the Gold Fields, we are so impressed with the advantages which would be derived from a well conceived plan economically designed and carried out, and it is so absolutely necessary to the success and extension of the Gold Fields in this district, that we would advise the Government to have accurate surveys made of both the above projects, and any other feasible means of supply which might be pointed out, and also estimates of cost of same with works of the same character as have been so successfully carried out on a large scale in California, and to some extent by private enterprise in the Colonies. Those estimates and plans could be placed at the disposal of persons proposing to undertake the supply, and they might ultimately form the basis of an arrangement with a Company to carry out the works; any concessions to whom should be conditional on the proper execution of the work and maintenance of the supply proposed. At Gulgong there does not appear to be any ground to which ground-sluicing could be properly applied.

On

On account of the great elevation of Hill End, the choice of sites for a gravitating water supply is very much restricted, the area lying above the town being so small.

It is very difficult to estimate the quantity of water required here either for domestic or mining purposes, but the domestic requirements might be put at about 10,000 gallons per diem, and as the number of stamp-heads at work is 51, the water required for them would be 4,000 gallons, or a total of 14,000 gallons per diem.

The old shafts are more available for house supply here than at Gulgong, and the strata generally more retentive and waterbearing; the rainfall is also probably much in excess of, and more evenly distributed than at Gulgong, on account of the greater elevation.

There is no river or stream of sufficient height to make it available without pumping; but two or three sites for reservoirs have been proposed, the most eligible of which is high up on the ravine unwatering the northern slope of the Bald Hill. Into this an area of about 300 acres can be made to drain; and, by a dam 30 feet in height on the upper side, the water could be retained at a height to gravitate to all but the very highest parts of the town.

While we consider the execution of this work an absolute necessity if Hill End is to continue to increase, it is too local in character to receive more than a subsidy in aid of any amount the Municipality, or inhabitants in the absence of such body, may be disposed to expend on it; but as at Gulgong, we think it advisable the Government should have a careful survey and estimate made, for the guidance either of the Municipality or persons disposed to undertake it as a speculation.

For gold-washing purposes there are several large dams, owned by Messrs. Chapel, Pullen, and others. These gentlemen complain that the penalty for infringing their rights is insufficient. Whatever alteration in the Regulation is necessary should be made to meet the case, as enterprise of this sort deserves every encouragement.

Should a demand for further crushing power arise at Hill End, it is possible that on the opening of the road to the Turon much of the crushing will be done near the river, where the water is so abundant. Indeed the present arrangements for conveyance of quartz at Hill End are of the most primitive character, and with a little mutual co-operation could, with great advantage, be replaced either with a wire tramway or narrow gauge railway. The saving in a very short time would no doubt repay the whole capital of such an undertaking.

Our attention was called at Gulgong to the necessity for bringing the town under the Towns Police Act, 2 Victoria No. 2. This we think to be very desirable. It was also urged that Gulgong should be made the place of nomination for the Western Gold Fields Electorate, but we regarded the question as being without our province. It was represented to us that there is a very inconvenient delay in the delivery of the Sydney mails, which do not reach Gulgong until about 10 a.m. of the morning following the day of their arrival in Mudgee, while newspapers are brought out by private coaches, and arrive at 6 p.m. of the same day. The large and important commercial correspondence of Gulgong appears to us to require a change in this part of the mail arrangements.

The

The following subjects were brought under our notice by some residents of Mudgee:—

- (1.) That Mudgee may be made an Assize town.
- (2.) That Mudgee receive additional Representatives.
- (3.) That the entire Police District of Mudgee be converted in one Municipality.
- (4.) That a survey be made of the district of Mudgee, showing the auriferous Government land from that of private property; there being many old grants in the district abounding in gold that have never been surveyed.
- (5.) That miners be allowed to dig on private land, by paying a fair remuneration,—such remuneration to be decided by arbitration.

With the exception of No. 4, we consider the subjects without the scope of our inquiry. A general survey of the auriferous Crown Lands of the district would involve a greater expenditure than we could recommend, and also involve a classification of auriferous and unauriferous lands,—a question beyond the province of an ordinary surveyor. However, as the greater part of the alienated lands of the district are comprised in old grants, the marking of which has probably become obliterated through age, we consider that recommendations proceeding from the Gold Commissioner for the re-establishment of boundaries in the vicinity of either actual workings, or localities in which *bonâ fide* prospecting may be obstructed by reason of apprehended trespass, should meet with attention, and the boundary lines be marked by the local surveyor.

The following minor requirements were suggested for our consideration by the Committee representing the Tambaroora residents:—

- (1.) The necessity for a Court House and also a lock-up at Hill End.
- (2.) The establishment of a District Court.
- (3.) The necessity for a Powder Magazine.
- (4.) The necessity for a proper Post Office and an official Postmaster at Hill End.
- (5.) Telegraphic communication.
- (6.) Police requirements.

It appears that three-fourths of the business now transacted at the Police Office at Tambaroora comes from Hill End, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the same remark would apply to the Gold Fields business. A lock-up will be required at Hill End, and we think that it would be well to have also an inexpensive Court House and Gold Office to which the lock-up could be attached, and wherein the Commissioner and Police Magistrate could hold Court and transact business on alternate days.

The business people represent the necessity for a District Court, and the great inconvenience and expense to which they are put in taking their cases to Bathurst. From what we could learn, there would be many cases tried in such a Court.

It is most urgently necessary for the safety of life and property that a Powder Magazine be at once established. The estimated cost, to hold 10 tons, is £100. It might be taken charge of by the Police. The residents are willing to pay a rate of 1d. per keg per week, which would almost pay a keeper. The

The present Post Office is quite inadequate for the requirements, and insecure ; we find that so many as 360 letters have been stamped for one mail. There should be erected without delay a sufficient Post Office, and an official Postmaster is more needed at Hill End than at Tambaroora, where, we are informed, there is now such an officer.

The telegraphic communication with Hill End is very large and important, and we would recommend that the present instrument be replaced by one communicating direct to Sydney.

With regard to Police, the residents ask for the addition of one mounted constable, who they would expect to be useful in case of emergency, and who could escort persons with large quantities of gold to the Escort Station at Tambaroora. We think that this application is reasonable.

The pressing requirements of our respective departments have prevented us from giving to the details of the numerous subjects comprehended in our Commission the full examination that we could have desired ; and, as regards the Gold Fields, although we have necessarily entered into the questions that were brought to our notice, we have been aware that the Government was about to come into possession of an exhaustive Report from the late Royal Commission.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

P. F. ADAMS.

HAROLD MACLEAN.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON.

WILLIAM C. BENNETT.

The Honorable

The Secretary for Lands.

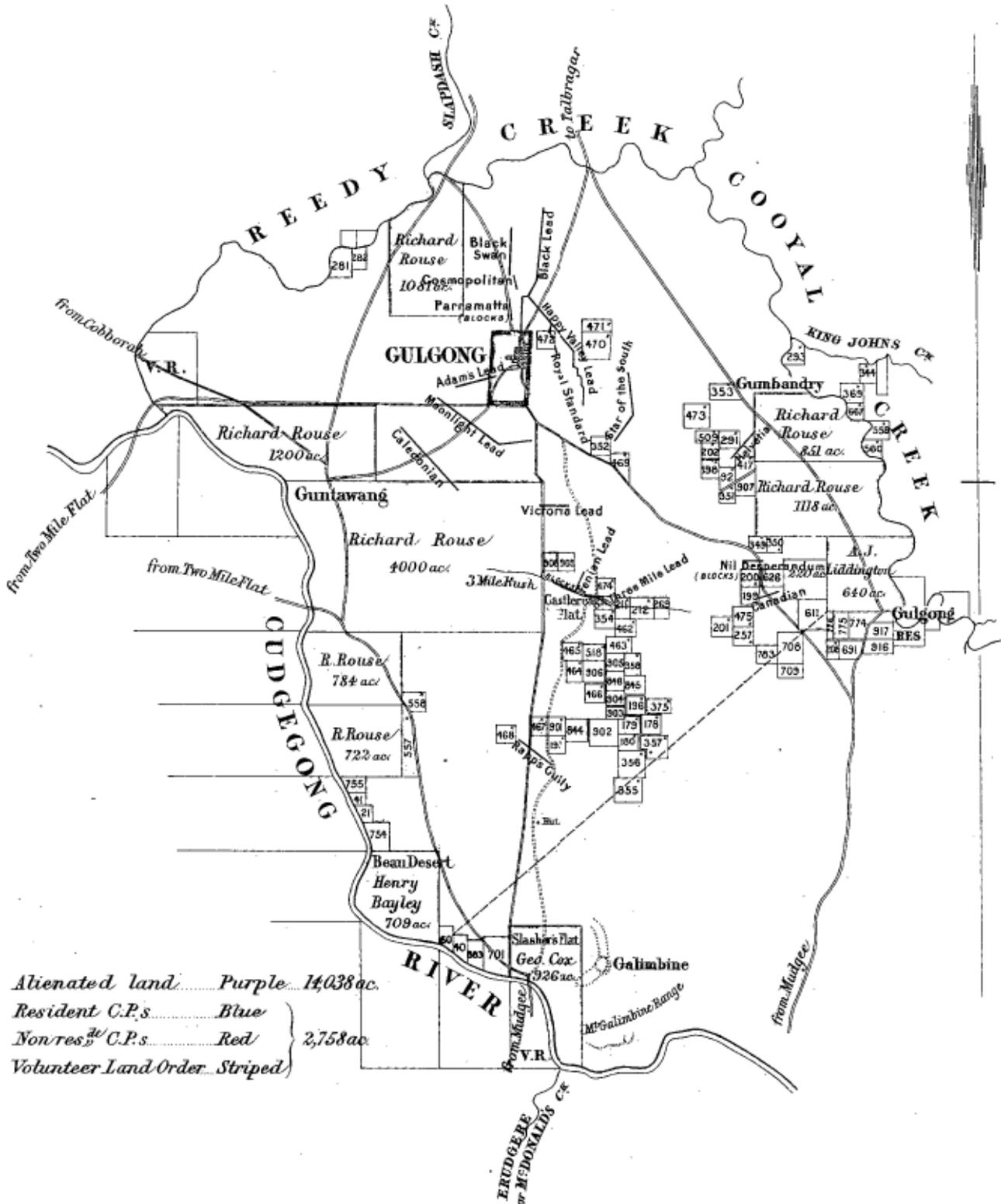
[One sketch.]

SKETCH SHEWING THE POSITION OF

GULGONG

THE DECLARED LEADS OF GOLD AND ALIENATED LAND

SCALE 2 MILES TO 1 INCH



The area 64,119 acres is computed North West of the Black dotted line, out of which the area of alienated land amounts to 16,796 acres.

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD FIELDS.

(REPORT ON SOUTHERN, FOR 1871.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 January, 1872.

THE COMMISSIONER-IN-CHARGE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Southern Gold Fields Office,
Young, 1 January, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, a Report on the Gold-fields in the Southern Districts, for the year 1871.

Although no new discoveries of any importance have occurred during this period, still I am glad to be able to state that nearly all the gold-fields have produced a yield in excess of that of the previous year, in proportion to the number of miners employed. The excitement consequent on the discovery of the Gulgong Gold-field, and the great attractions afforded thereby, have drawn from my district all the surplus mining population, and only those have remained who were in possession of payable claims and interests. It will therefore be seen that while the producers have considerably decreased in number, the yield of gold per man employed in mining operations has increased, and this fact, in my opinion, is indicative of an improved and more satisfactory state of things.

In previous reports I have incidentally taken the opportunity of remarking on the absence of perseverance and enterprise that generally characterized the decline of the gold-fields in this Colony, and it now affords me much gratification to observe that in this respect a marked improvement is evinced on the part of the miners, and that the public generally are now taking an interest and exhibiting a confidence in mining industry, hitherto unknown, and there can be no doubt that the increased energy and appreciation now observable will have a most beneficial effect on the development of the gold-fields, and will ensure their being worked in a more regular, systematic, and exhaustive manner. I shall have occasion to refer more particularly hereafter to some of the instances in which the perseverance and encouraging spirit that I have alluded to have been displayed.

The gold-fields at and around Grenfell have continued to hold the premier place as regards productiveness in the Southern District, and although the yield of gold shows a great falling off from the previous year it must be borne in mind that since that period the number of miners has decreased from 1,200 to 500. The greater portion of this yield was obtained from the reefs, some of which continue to produce unfailing quantities of rich stone. The well-known "O'Brien's Reef," which has now been worked for upwards of five years, shows no symptom of decline or exhaustion, and the stone at the great depth of the present workings continues as promising and as productive as ever. Some claims on this reef previously tested and abandoned as unpayable have recently been re-occupied, and the holders are now sanguine that they can be worked to advantage. As one illustration of the growing spirit of energy and enterprise in connection with mining, previously mentioned, I may state that a lease of four (4) acres has been taken up along the westerly parallel of the claims on "O'Brien's Reef," towards which direction the reef "dips" or inclines, and it is calculated that should this inclination continue, as at present supposed, the leaseholders will have to sink a shaft to a depth of nearly 600 feet before they strike or tap the reef. As the sinking will be very difficult and laborious, being for the most part through hard rock, this undertaking will involve a large expenditure of capital, and no return for it can be expected within a period of at least two years. There can be little doubt that unless the reef breaks off, or loses its gold-bearing properties, this enterprise will be crowned with the success it deserves, and will eventually handsomely remunerate the promoters.

The other reefs in the neighbourhood of Grenfell are still being worked to much advantage, and again, with respect to some of them, perseverance in the further testing of abandoned claims has been rewarded by the discovery of payable stone. It will be seen, on reference to the tabular form appended to this Report, that during the past year 27,404 tons of quartz have been crushed, which yielded 19,512 ozs. of gold, being an average of upwards of 14 dwts. to the ton, and this, I need scarcely say, is a very high average indeed, and bears testimony to the unusual productiveness of the reefs.

The alluvial workings on the Emu Creek and Tyagong Creek Gold-fields have not of late been of any great importance, and have chiefly been confined to the gullies in the immediate vicinity of what is known as the Seven-mile. Some more than ordinarily rich claims have been found there, and this has induced a more thorough prospecting of ground that had hitherto been considered as worthless. A few claims in the Quondong and the Two-mile Gullies have also proved to contain some very payable ground.

I would once more remark that the gold from Grenfell still continues to be transmitted to Sydney by the Western Escort, which is sent all the way from Bathurst, a distance of 110 miles, for that purpose. A large item of expenditure is thus incurred that is entirely needless and indefensible, as the Southern Escort to Young comes within a distance of 32 miles from Grenfell, and the gold from the latter place could easily be brought to Young by the police on a pack-horse, or in a hired vehicle, at a very small cost. It is only proper that the gold from the Southern Gold-fields should be conveyed by the Southern Escort, and I feel confident that a saving of nearly £600 per annum could be ensured by the adoption of the plan recommended above.

At Araluen the constantly recurring floods, which have ever proved so disastrous to the local mining interests, have during the past year again caused great devastation, and have materially interfered with the working of the creek claims, thus inflicting severe losses to the proprietors, who, in many instances, lost their engines, together with all their mining plant. Notwithstanding these discouraging influences, work has been recommenced in many of the flooded claims, and the most undaunted perseverance has been shown in overcoming the difficulties that had to be contended with. These disasters, however, have had an almost imperceptible influence in the return of gold as compared with that of the previous year.

The gold-fields around Braidwood have not shown much alteration since the date of my last report, and they still continue to give steady employment to a limited number of miners. The sluicing-claims at Major's Creek show no falling off in their yield, and the workings there are gradually extending, and I think, I may safely say, increasing in importance. These remarks may also be applied to the workings in the neighbourhood of the Shoalhaven. The quartz-reefs near Braidwood have not been very successfully developed, but I feel assured that this branch of mining is now, as regards that district, only in its infancy, and that at some future period it will prove of great importance and value.

It is gratifying to me to be able to report that the importance and prospects of the Adelong Gold-fields have much improved of late, and are at present attracting much attention. The quartz-reefs at Lower Adelong are producing richer stone than for some years past, and several new and valuable veins have been struck, causing the operations in connection with them to be pursued with renewed vigour. The creek claims more particularly have assumed greater importance, and have revealed the existence of valuable deposits which had, in a most unaccountable manner, remained so long undisturbed. The Wynyard Company, after undergoing for some years various vicissitudes of fortune, are now reaping the reward for their untiring energy and enterprise by the receipt of very handsome and regular returns from their leased tract, and their success has had the effect of causing large portions of the creek to be taken up under lease, and I have every confidence that the results of these undertakings, if pursued with the proper determination, will be equally satisfactory. The sluicing-claims at Reedy Flat, near Upper Adelong, continue to exhibit singular productiveness, and are a certain fortune to the proprietors.

I regret to state that the mining companies formed for working the wet ground near Young, on the Burrangong Gold-field, have been compelled to suspend their operations, and that no success has attended their endeavours to subdue the water and work the ground satisfactorily. A new company is now in course of formation to take up the lease lately held by the Telegraph Company, and it is to be hoped that the real value of this ground may be soon tested and proved. A quartz-reef at the Seven-mile, near Young, and another at Wombat, have attracted some attention, but little is known of their extent or value as yet; crushing plants are now being erected in connection with them, which is an evidence of faith on the part of the claimholders in their gold-bearing properties. I may here also report that a reef has been discovered at Cunningham Creek, about 35 miles from Young, and beyond the boundary of the Burrangong Gold-field, which promises to be of unusual extent and richness. The only crushing-mill on the ground has hitherto been employed on the stone from one claim, which has produced upwards of 1,300 ounces of gold during the last three months; and it is anticipated that the stone from the adjoining claims will yield in an equal proportion. The ground about this locality affords indications of the existence of other reefs and valuable deposits, which perhaps will lead to the opening up of a gold-field of some importance.

The reefs at Junee and Sebastopol have borne out my anticipations with regard to them, and the workings on them have been reduced to some three or four claims, which may be said to pay moderately.

The gold-fields at Nerrimunga, Gulf Creek, Delegate, Kiandra, and Tumbarumba, do not call for any special remark, and may be pronounced to be in much the same state as when they last formed the subject of report. They continue to afford profitable employment to those engaged in mining. At Ournie, some 25 miles south of Tumbarumba, and beyond the limits of that gold-field, a very promising quartz-reef has been discovered, which, from present appearances, bids fair to be rich and extensive. This discovery I am inclined to believe will eventually prove of importance in attracting attention to the country towards the head of the Murray, where there can be no doubt some rich deposits will yet be found.

Some excitement was caused a few weeks ago by a rush that took place to the westward of Lake Corval, in the Bland District, and my inspection of that place was the subject of a special report. The workings there were of a very insignificant nature, and have now been abandoned. I am firmly of belief, however, that a payable gold-field exists somewhere in that neighbourhood.

These remarks will conclude my notice of the gold-fields in my district. Appended hereto will be found a tabular statement, containing a variety of statistical information respecting each gold-field, that I trust may prove of interest. It will be seen that during the year 4,894 miners have obtained 93,460 ozs. of gold, giving an average of nearly 19½ ozs., or, in money value, equal to £75 1s. 6d. per man engaged in mining. 42,235 ozs. of this was obtained from quartz-reefs, and 51,225 ozs. from alluvial and creek or river claims,—39 miles of the aggregate value of £32,230 were engaged in crushing 70,218 tons of quartz, and other machinery to the value of £17,895 has been employed in extracting gold from the alluvial ground. There are 420 water-races in the Southern District, conveying 849 sluice-heads of water, and of an aggregate length of 1,056 miles, and valued at £24,110. 340 dams and reservoirs represent a capital expended in their construction amounting to £11,715. The total amount of my collections has been £3,137, of which £2,179 10s. were for miners' rights, £229 10s. for business licenses, and £728 for rents of leased tracts.

The

The leased tracts consist of 136 acres of alluvial ground, 122 acres in quartz-reefs, and 2,700 yards of river-beds. I may state that none of these figures are strictly accurate, but may be taken as a fair approximation of what they are actually intended to represent.

The recent publication of the report of the Gold Fields Commission renders it almost unnecessary for me to offer any general remarks. No one can feel a more sincere desire than I do, that the labors of the Commissioners and the information and recommendations contained in their report, may have the effect of causing the promulgation of laws and regulations relating to the gold-fields, that will cure the defects or evils that may at present exist.

There can be no doubt whatever that the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations are very unsatisfactory, and from their ambiguity and deficiencies are constantly causing much perplexity and annoyance to those engaged in mining pursuits. The Appeal Court, under its present constitution, is looked upon as a delusion; the hearing of mining disputes by ordinary Justices of the Peace is regarded as most unsatisfactory, and the perpetual promulgation of new regulations, and the alterations affecting them, lead to nothing but bewilderment and doubt.

The course to be pursued as to the proclamation of gold-fields is a matter that demands immediate attention; and some method to secure the protection of mining interests on Crown Lands, beyond the limits of gold-fields already proclaimed, ought to be determined upon at once. A case that has recently occurred at Ournie discloses a very glaring defect in the present mining laws in this respect, and is one that if allowed to continue must for the future inevitably paralyze prospecting. The case I refer to is this:—A quartz-reef was discovered at Ournie, beyond the limits of the Tumberumba Gold-field, and a number of claims taken up on it; a party of miners on some technical points "jumped" one of these claims. The case was heard by the local Police Magistrate, and was decided in favor of the "jumpers." An appeal followed, and the previous decision was reversed. The "jumpers," anticipating this, had in the meantime free-selected the land on which the quartz-reef was situated. Comment on such a state of things is scarcely necessary. I only wish to point out that as the law at present stands it is impossible to guard against the recurrence of similar abuses. Any person desirous of prospecting for gold beyond the limits of a proclaimed gold-field, will now have to free-select the ground to protect himself, or will otherwise be liable to have it free-selected by others, and thus lose his claim, as the Government cannot be expected to proclaim a gold-field in anticipation of a discovery. The suggestion made by me in my evidence before the Gold-fields Commission is the only one that presents itself to my mind; and it is—that the discovery of gold on Crown Lands, not included within a proclaimed gold-field, should reserve such lands for a radius of (say) three miles around such discovery, for the purposes of a gold-field, and that no land within that radius should be selected or alienated without the special report of the Commissioner.

I would here observe that the Supreme Court has recently decided that the Gold-fields Act and Regulations have no effect, and do not apply beyond the limits of a proclaimed gold-field.

I am aware that the matters I have alluded to have all been elaborately dwelt upon in the report of the Gold Fields Commission, but I have deemed it my duty also to bring them once more under the notice of the Government. I believe that these evils have had a very discouraging influence on our gold-fields, and are in every way calculated to retard their systematic development; and I sincerely trust that such reforms may speedily be introduced as will effectually cure all existing abuses, and will ensure to the mining interest the attention, enterprise, and importance that the undoubtedly valuable and extensive auriferous resources of the Colony ought to secure for it.

I have, &c.,

G. O'MALLEY CLARKE,
Commissioner-in-Charge, Southern District.

TAXES, DUTIES, FEES, &c.

SCHEDULE of Taxes, Duties, Fees, &c., taken in the Department of the Southern Gold Fields, during the year 1871, the perquisites of the Government.

Act of Council under which levied.	Specification of Taxes, Duties, Fees, &c.	No.	Rate.	Amounts.	Totals.	Authority under which originally established.	At what period.	
30 Vic., No. 8	Miners' Rights	3,851	10/-	£ s. d. 1,925 10 0	£ s. d. 2,187 0 0	Act of Council	1851.	
	do.	1,046	5/-	261 10 0				
	Business Licenses	211	20/-	211 0 0	232 10 0			
	do.	43	10/-	21 10 0				
	Total for Licenses							2,419 10 0
	Leases issued in 1871—Rent			336 0 0	762 0 0			
	do. do. Survey Fees			128 0 0				
	do. do. previous years' rent			264 0 0				
	Deposits and Survey Fees forfeited			34 0 0				
	Total				£			3,181 10 0

Southern Gold Fields Office,
Young, 11th January, 1872.

GEORGE O'MALLEY CLARKE, G.C.

SCHEDULE of Fees received for Miners' Rights, Business Licenses, and Leases of Auriferous Tracts, on the Gold-fields in the Southern District, during the year 1871.

Names of Gold Fields.	Licenses issued in 1871.						Totals.	Leases issued in 1871.						Rents of Leases issued in previous years.	Deposits and Survey Fees forfeited.	Totals.	General Totals.		
	During half year ended 30 June.			During half year ended 31 December.				No.	Survey.	River-bed.	Quartz-reef.	Alluvial.							
	Miners' Rights.	Business Licenses.	Amounts.	Miners' Rights.	Business Licenses.	Amounts.													
Adelong ...	No. 271	No. 7	£ s. d. 142 10 0	No. 40	No. 4	£ s. d. 12 0 0	£ s. d. 154 10 0	18	34	Yds. 200	Acres 4	Acres 35	Acres 76	Acres 16	Acres 32	£ s. d. 64	£ s. d. 14	£ s. d. 224 0 0	£ s. d. 378 10 0
Albury (Black Range) ...	33	3	19 10 0	57	...	14 5 0	33 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 15 0
Araluen ...	241	9	129 10 0	127	1	32 5 0	161 15 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229 15 0
Braidwood ...	426	6	219 0 0	...	...	...	219 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231 0 0
Burrangong ...	411	21	226 10 0	245	9	65 15 0	292 5 0	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462 5 0
Combaning ...	106	5	58 0 0	7	...	1 15 0	59 15 0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 15 0
Delegate ...	194	11	78 0 0	67	7	20 5 0	98 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 5 0
Emu Creek ...	809	96	500 10 0	113	10	33 5 0	533 15 0	15	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628 15 0
Gulf Creek ...	111	8	63 10 0	31	2	8 15 0	72 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76 5 0
Gundagai ...	147	5	78 10 0	44	...	11 0 0	89 10 0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111 10 0
Kiandra ...	262	10	141 0 0	17	1	4 15 0	145 15 0	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185 15 0
Major's Creek ...	150	...	75 0 0	33	...	8 5 0	83 5 0	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 5 0
Mongarlowe ...	164	7	89 0 0	45	3	12 15 0	101 15 0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113 15 0
Mogo ...	27	3	16 10 0	44	1	11 10 0	28 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 0
Nerrimunga ...	70	5	40 0 0	16	...	4 0 0	44 0 0	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 0 0
Queanbeyan ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
Tumut ...	213	7	118 10 0	28	3	8 10 0	122 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 0 0
Tumbarumba ...	208	8	112 0 0	112	2	29 0 0	141 0 0	1	...	800	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147 0 0
Wagga Wagga ...	68	...	34 0 0	18	...	4 10 0	38 10 0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 10 0
Totals ...	3851	211	2,126 10 0	1046	43	283 0 0	2,419 10 0	66	128	600	10	108	216	55	110	264	34	762 0 0	3,181 10 0

Southern Gold Fields Office,
Young, 11th January, 1872.

GEORGE O'MALLEY CLARKE, G.C.

STATISTICAL RETURN of the Gold Fields in the Southern District, for the Year 1871.

Names of Gold Fields.	No. of Miners.	Yield of Gold.		Crushing-mills and other Machinery.			Quartz crushed.		Water-races.				Dams and Reservoirs.		Remarks.
		During 1870.	During 1871.	No.	Horse power.	Value.	Quantity.	Yield of Gold.	No.	No. of Sluice-heads.	Aggregate length.	Probable Value.	No.	Probable Value.	
Adelong ...	400	12,100	14,457	4	95	7,000	7,813	5,703	40	146	miles 250	£ 10,000	40	£ 3,000	
Albury ...	45	181	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	
Araluen ...	1,000	18,719	17,542	22	214	10,200	1,600	800	9	27	21	1,500	...	...
Burrangong ...	500	7,295	6,814	5	58	2,700	1,055	2,033	166	210	250	1,250	135	1,250	
Combaning ...	80	5,060	4,119	3	34	3,400	3,290	4,119	...	...	...	...	3	760	
Delegate ...	200	1,000	800	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	80	500	20	300	
Emu Creek ...	500	37,074	23,768	16	101	14,000	27,404	19,512	34	40	15	500	25	2,600	
Burongilly ...	50	350	370	2	30	2,500	900	350	...	...	...	...	2	200	
Gulf Creek ...	240	3,686	2,574	5	9	25	...	...	16	69	12	80	...	...
Gundagai ...	35	172	645	1	10	800	623	623	...	...	...	...	1	200	
Kiandra ...	180	2,500	2,715	3	8	1,100	...	...	25	75	80	3,000	40	500	
Major's Creek ...	882	13,000	9,476	4	45	7,100	21,073	7,506	28	15	29	2,700	24	1,800	
Mongarlowe ...	350	9,100	7,683	3	8	630	2,666	1,333	45	140	65	1,580	26	295	
Nerrimunga ...	112	479	281	2	5	600	860	94	3	3	4	200	3	200	
Tumbarumba ...	320	1,970	1,791	2	4	70	4	52	44	130	250	2,800	25	500	
Totals ...	4,894	112,567	93,460	72	622	50,125	70,318	42,235	420	849	1,066	24,110	340	11,715	

Southern Gold Fields Office,
Young, 1 January, 1872.

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD FIELDS ACT OF 1866.

(NEW AND ADDITIONAL AMENDED REGULATIONS, DATED 25 AUGUST AND 10 OCTOBER RESPECTIVELY.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vict. No. 8, sec. 13.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 25th August, 1871.

REGULATIONS—GOLD FIELDS.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following new Regulations, made in pursuance of the Gold Fields Act of 1866.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

FRONTAGE SYSTEM.

Regulations repealed.

1. Sections 84, 85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, and 104 of the Regulations of 24th September, 1869, sections 2, 3, 15, 17, and 18 of the Regulations of 17th February, 1870, and the Regulations of the 30th September, 1870, are hereby repealed.

Commissioner in charge may proclaim "frontage system."

2. The Commissioner in charge may at any time declare any gold field or division of a gold field, as regards alluvial workings, to be under the "frontage system."

Size of frontage claims.

3. The length of every frontage claim shall be at a rate not exceeding 40 feet for each miner, with a width of one mile, until gold shall have been struck therein, but the Commissioner in charge may in any particular locality declare a reduction of such width. No such claim shall be taken up by a greater number than six miners.

Claims to be marked on frontage system.

4. On new ground within a frontage area, all claims must in the first instance be marked on the frontage system, and all alluvial prospecting claims, whether within a frontage area or not, shall also be marked on the frontage system.

Ground under 100 feet depth to be taken up in block claims.

5. When the sinking in such new ground shall be found not to reach a depth of 100 feet, of which the bottoming of one or more shafts on the supposed line of lead shall be a sufficient test unless the Commissioner shall specially sanction a further testing, all markings on the supposed line of lead shall be null, and the ground shall then be open for taking up claims in the block form: Provided that each miner shall have the right to include in his block claim any shaft which had actually been commenced by him taking such shaft for the centre. In the case of a prospecting claim the holders may retain it under frontage measurement.

Mode of marking claims.

6. The mode of marking a claim on an undeclared lead shall be by the erection of a post not less than 3 feet in height at either end of the claim.

Prospecting claim on declared and undeclared lead.

7. Any person desiring to take up a prospecting claim on a declared lead, may do so at a distance not less than a mile in advance of the last paying shaft, by registering the same; and he may mark out and hold on such prospecting claim an additional claim for each man employed therein, so long as the entire extent of claim shall not exceed 320 feet. On any

undeclared supposed lead, double claims may in like manner be marked out and registered, so long as the entire extent shall not exceed 480 feet. All prospecting claims must be effectively and continuously worked. Any number of claims taken up for the purpose of prospecting may be amalgamated; but the additional claims, by way of reward, will only be allowed (on the discovery therein of payable gold) to the registered prospecting claim. No prospecting claim on any declared or undeclared lead shall be taken up within half a mile of any other prospecting claim.

Frontage system when in operation.

8. When any person in an alluvial prospecting claim shall strike payable gold at a depth not less than 100 feet, the frontage system shall be deemed to be in operation and the lead declared to the extent of 1 mile on each side of the prospecting claim or shaft; and all claims previously held on such lead shall be cancelled, and the holders thereof shall be entitled to occupy claims according to their priority of occupation on the lead, excepting where any claim-holder may have sunk a shaft at least 20 feet in depth, in which case he shall be entitled to the claim in which his shaft is situated.

Discovery of gold in prospecting claim to be immediately reported to nearest Commissioner or Mining Registrar.

9. The discovery of payable gold in an alluvial prospecting claim shall be immediately reported to the nearest Commissioner or Mining Registrar, who shall register the date of such discovery, which, if the sinking shall exceed 100 feet, shall be held to be the date of the declaration of such lead.

Base line, how laid down.

10. A base line shall be laid down by the Commissioner, and registered within four days, from either boundary of the prospect claim, along the supposed course of such lead, on which line the length of the claims shall be marked and numbered consecutively; and such claims shall be taken up according to priority of occupation on the lead, and registered within four days of the laying down of the base line as aforesaid. Cross lines shall also be laid down, as nearly as possible at right angles with the base line, at each boundary.

Preliminary base line may be marked by miners.

11. In the event of the Commissioner being unable to attend within four days from the date of such discovery as aforesaid, to lay off the base line of any lead, the claim-holders may mark a preliminary base line, on which claims may be occupied, and registered at the option of the holders, subject to such alterations as the Commissioner may subsequently find necessary. The Commissioner shall determine all questions as to priority of occupation on the lead, and may alter the numbers and arrangement of the claims as circumstances may require.

Base line may be altered.

12. If the actual course of the lead be found to differ materially from the course of the base line, and if the majority of claim-holders affected thereby desire it, a new base line may be laid down, and claims on the new line may be taken up according to their order on the former line.

Fresh claims, how marked.

13. The occupation of a fresh claim on a declared lead shall be taken by marking the same in like manner as on an undeclared lead, but in continuation of the base line; and so soon as the cross line shall have been laid, the claim shall be

marked by similar posts at either end of such cross lines. When the claim shall be reduced in width, the further posts must be withdrawn, and placed at each corner of the block claim selected.

Frontage system, when to cease.

14. When on any declared lead, the sinking shall have been found to have diminished in depth, so as not to reach 100 feet, the frontage system shall cease, and all claims thereafter shall thereupon be taken in the block according to priority of occupation on the frontage.

Claim to be marked in continuance of line.

15. All claims taken up in advance of any line of declared lead, and which would, by extension of the line, come within the wings of such lead, must be marked in continuance of the line, and will be held to be claims on such declared lead.

Effective working of claims required.

16. The working of all claims on a duly declared lead shall be effectively commenced and carried forward continuously after the expiration of three clear days from the time of taking possession, for one mile in advance of the last payable shaft at either end of the lead, for which distance it shall be held to be declared.

Width of frontage claims.

17. The width finally to be allotted for a frontage claim after the gold shall have been struck shall not exceed 160 feet, except as hereinafter provided, unless the depth of sinking shall be found to exceed 200 feet, after which an additional width not exceeding 20 feet shall be allotted for every 100 feet in depth; and the depth of sinking for any lead or portion of a lead shall be determined without reference to the depth of any particular shaft.

Shareholders to be present from 9 till 11 a.m. on undeclared lead.

18. On claims upon an undeclared lead every shareholder or his representative, to the full number required by the dimensions of the claim, must be present from 9 till 11 o'clock a.m. daily.

Flag to be hoisted when gold is struck.

19. Upon gold being struck in any claim the claim-holders shall cause a red flag to be hoisted to indicate the course of the gutter. The holders of such claim must give every information as to the course of the gutter, and the holder of a shaft must allow it to be entered in like manner by any person having the written authority of a Commissioner.

Period allowed for proving claim.

20. The holder of any claim bottoming on the lead shall be allowed fourteen days to prove the breadth of his claim; the claim shall then be reduced to the prescribed width and marked off: Provided that no claim shall be so blocked off until the direction of the lead or gutter shall have been proved in the claims on either side. In case the shaft and the drive of the holders shall be without the block claim chosen, they may retain such shaft and drive for the working of the claim, and such shaft or drive shall not be taken possession of except by consent of the original holder or holders.

Declaration of lead to be rescinded when abandoned.

21. When any declared lead shall have been abandoned for fourteen clear days, the declaration of lead shall be deemed to be rescinded. The declaration of a lead on which the number of shafts actually at work during the twenty-one preceding days shall not exceed ten, shall also be deemed to be rescinded; but the holders of any claims then working on such lead shall be entitled to retain their frontage.

Convergence of leads.

22. In the case of a convergence of leads, the preference at and onwards from the junction shall be given to the claim-holders on the lead first declared.

Amalgamation of claims permitted.

23. Whenever machinery may be employed, or other sufficient reason exist, any number of claims may be amalgamated. Where steam machinery may be employed, each horse-power of the machinery shall be computed as equal to four men, in representing the labour required to hold such amalgamated or any other claim.

Commissioner under certain circumstances may or may not declare lead, in his discretion.

24. Where among ordinary alluvial claims in a district not specially proclaimed as a frontage area, or within a frontage area where leads have been declared and the declaration rescinded, the depth of sinking at which payable gold is discovered shall be found to reach 100 feet, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner either to declare a lead under the frontage system, and to determine the point at which such lead shall commence and terminate, or to refuse the declaration of such lead, as he may deem advisable under the circumstances.

Commissioner in charge under certain circumstances may declare lead at 60 feet.

25. The Commissioner in charge may in his discretion, where difficulties from water or otherwise exist, declare a frontage lead at a depth of not less than 60 feet, and define the extent thereof. Where the depth shall be found less than 60 feet, or the difficulties cease to exist, such lead shall be deemed to be rescinded.

Mode of survey.

26. For the purpose of blocking off a frontage claim, a base line shall be laid down as nearly as possible on the actual direction of the lead or gutter in the centre of such claim, to which the side lines shall be parallel; and in case of the alteration of the base line from its original direction, the claim-holders, at the point of such divergence, shall not only be entitled to their full distance on the line of lead, but to their superficial area in any form that may be requisite, within their lower parallel and the lower parallel of the claim at which the divergence shall have been made, which parallel shall be deemed to be the upper boundary of the first-mentioned claim. When the actual direction of the lead shall have been discovered, all existing base lines and cross lines thereon shall be held to be merely temporary until the claims have been blocked off, as above, on the permanent base line.

Mode of occupying block claims on wings of a frontage lead.

27. Application for block claims within the wings of a frontage lead may be made by registering the same until the frontage claims shall have been blocked off, for which a fee of two shillings and sixpence shall be paid to the Mining Registrar. Such applications must state the position and other particulars of the claims so applied for, which must be occupied in the usual manner within 48 hours after the frontage claims shall have been blocked off, and will be allotted according to description and date of registration: Provided that if any other leads shall have been traced, or are likely in the opinion of the Commissioner to exist, within the wings of a lead in which applications for claims shall have been registered as above, such applications shall be held in abeyance, pending the determination of the existence of such leads as aforesaid, the claim-holders on which, when proved to exist, shall have the prior right, and the applications for block claims shall then be cancelled in so far as they may interfere with the occupation of the frontage leads.

Claim-holders assisting prospectors to be exempt from daily occupation of their claims.

28. On an undeclared lead, claim-holders who may desire to assist the holders of the prospecting claim in their search, shall, when so employed, be exempt from the daily occupation of their claims, by sending notice in writing to the Mining Registrar of such arrangement having been made.

Occupation of claim not to be invalid through wilful neglect of representative.

29. The occupation of any claim or share in a claim on an undeclared lead shall not be invalid through the wilful neglect of a representative to attend on the claim during the stated hours, unless notice of previous absence shall have been given to the shareholders.

Commissioner and assessors to determine *bond fide* working of claims.

30. The Commissioner with assessors may determine, on application by any party of miners for the forfeiture of a frontage claim on a declared lead on the ground of such claim not being effectively worked, whether the labour conditions have been fulfilled in a *bond fide* manner or not, and in case of forfeiture being declared allot the claim to the applicants.

How lead to be taken up within the wings of another lead.

31. When a lead shall have been actually traced to the boundary of the wings of any other lead, the claim-holders on the lead so traced shall be entitled to their claims on the lead for which they have been registered within the wings of any other lead as aforesaid, until the point of convergence, if such exist, shall have been reached. The Commissioner, however, may prohibit the working or registration of claims except conditionally on any lead within the wings of another, until the direction of the lead so encroached on has been clearly ascertained.

How business allotments held in wings of lead.

32. When a line of road or street for business sites shall be requisite within the wings of a lead, the Commissioner may sanction such occupation at the risk of the occupiers, who shall not be entitled to any compensation for their improvements, and must vacate their allotments, if required, should the lead be found therein.

Frontage claims to be surveyed by Mining Surveyor.

33. All measurements of frontage claims shall be performed by a duly authorized Mining Surveyor, to be appointed by the Government, who shall be paid by the claim-holders for such surveys according to the scale of fees in the annexed Schedule A; and where the services of such Surveyor are available, no claim shall be in legal occupation unless surveyed, the fees for which must be paid in advance.

Mining Surveyor to have plans for inspection.

34. The Mining Surveyor shall have at all times open to inspection in his office a general plan of each lead measured by him.

[Mining Surveyor to act under orders of Commissioner.

35. The Surveyor, in all matters relating to the measurement of claims until blocked off or the direction of the base line, will act under the instructions of the Commissioner, in case of dispute.

Frontage claims to be regulated as ordinary claims.

36. The holding of frontage claims will, with reference to any question not herein provided for, come within the terms of the general regulations for ordinary claims.

SCHEDULE A.

Fees to be paid to Mining Surveyor for measurement of frontage claims.

	£	s.	d.
Measurement of base line and parallels—per man	0	5	0
Blocking off claims—per man	0	5	0
Surface surveys with plan	2	2	0
Underground ditto	5	5	0
Attending Court, per day	2	2	0
Duplicate plans of frontage claims blocked off	0	10	0
Inspection of plans	0	1	0

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 10th October, 1871.

REGULATIONS—GOLD FIELDS.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Additional Amended Regulations, made in pursuance of the Gold Fields Act of 1866.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

FRONTAGE REGULATIONS.

1. Prior to the application for a block claim within the wings of a declared lead being received, under clause 27 of the Regulations of the 25th August, 1871, the claim must be provisionally marked within the parallels of the frontage claim in which it is applied for on either side of the base-line, and occupied by the actual applicant, to the full number of miners required by the dimensions of the claim, for two clear days from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., before such application can be registered, and further occupied from the date of registration by the applicants or their representatives, in the same manner, until the frontage claim is blocked off and their claim allotted by the Commissioner. The Commissioner before any application is registered may determine any dispute as to priority of occupation of such claim as aforesaid. No sinking by such applicants will be permitted until the frontage claims are blocked off.

2. On application from the majority of the claim-holders below the twelfth claim from the last payable shaft on a declared lead, the Commissioner may authorize the remaining claims to be occupied as on an undeclared lead.

[3d.]

1871.

 NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACT OF 1866.

(NEW REGULATION.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 30 Vict., No. 16, sec. 77.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 6 October, 1871.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACT OF 1866.

THE following Regulation, by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, for carrying into effect the abovenamed Act, is hereby published for general information :—

On and after the date of this Regulation, all sheep landed for transhipment, in terms of section 56 of the Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866, shall be taken to a place approved of by the Chief Inspector of Stock, and kept there while they remain on shore; and any person failing to comply with, or aiding or being concerned in the breach of the provisions of, this Regulation, shall incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DESTRUCTION OF AN IMPORTED COW.

(CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. F. WHITE AND THE GOVERNMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 January, 1872.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 22 December, 1871, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All Correspondence between Francis White, Esq., of Edinglassie, and the Government, respecting the destruction of a Cow, imported by him per ship “ Winifred,” and supposed to have been affected with the foot and “ mouth disease.”

(Mr. Farnell.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Telegram from Chief Inspector of Sheep to Mr. F. White, intimating to him that his cow, which arrived by the ship “ Winifred,” has had an attack of the foot and mouth disease, and recommending that orders should be given for her destruction. 24 March, 1871	2
2. Telegram from Mr. White to Chief Inspector of Sheep, in reply. 25 March, 1871	2
3. Mr. White to Chief Inspector of Sheep, consenting to destruction of his cow, on condition he receives compensation from Government. 6 April, 1871.....	2
4. Chief Inspector of Sheep to Mr. White, in reply. 13 April, 1871	2
5. R. L. Jenkins, S. Cox, and five others (stockowners), to Mr. White on the subject. 13 April, 1871	2
6. Telegram from Mr. White to Chief Inspector of Sheep, with minutes thereon. 14 April, 1871.....	3
7. Chief Inspector of Stock to Mr. White, informing him that his cow has been destroyed. 17 April, 1871.....	3
8. Mr. White to Minister for Lands, stating that he has consented to the destruction of the cow. 1 May, 1871.....	3
9. Chief Inspector of Stock to Mr. White, in reply. 10 May, 1871	4
10. Mr. White to Minister for Lands, claiming compensation in respect of cow destroyed, and enclosing voucher for £200, with minute thereon. 1 July, 1871	4

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DESTRUCTION OF AN IMPORTED COW.

No. 1.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SHEEP TO F. WHITE, ESQ.

24 March, 1871.

YOUR cow by the "Winifred" shows in her feet and the casting of her coat that she has lately had an attack of "Foot and Mouth Disease," of which it seems the other cattle by that vessel died, and which is now raging in Great Britain.

The Minister for Lands desires me to say that he thinks you should give orders for her destruction, as there is a great risk of introducing the disease should she be landed.

She will meantime be detained on board ship.

ALEXANDER BRUCE.

No. 2.

TELEGRAM FROM F. WHITE, ESQ., TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SHEEP.

I WILL be down on Monday.—5 March, 1871.

FRANCIS WHITE.

No. 3.

F. WHITE, ESQ., TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SHEEP.

(Extract.)

With respect to the cow "Venus," the feeling of those interested in stock is so decidedly opposed to my keeping the animal that I am beginning to waver in my determination to do so. I have had most liberal offers made by some of my friends if I will consent to her destruction; but this I would never do, unless I received compensation direct from the Government. I do not apprehend any danger myself, but I hardly feel myself justified in keeping the animal, when the fact of my doing so has created so much alarm among stockholders generally, as to cause many of them to come forward and offer to compensate me liberally if I will have her destroyed. I feel therefore that I must give way, however much I may be disposed to keep the animal.

Seeing that the cow to all appearance is perfectly sound, I think I shall be quite justified in demanding £200 as compensation for her destruction.

I could make much better terms with private individuals if I were to look upon the matter in the light of a speculation, but rather than do so I would destroy her at my own risk.

I will leave the matter in your hands to do as you may think fit. Let me know as soon as you can what decision is arrived at.

Yours, &c.,

FRANCIS WHITE.

6 April, 1871.

MEMO. by the Minister for Lands on Mr. White's letter of the 6th April, 1871:—

Mr. White's cow.

I CANNOT recommend the Government to entertain Mr. White's proposition to "kill the cow and grant him compensation." If this had been proposed on the arrival of the cow such a course might have been adopted, but as I believe the steps now taken are sufficient to protect the public, I do not feel myself justified in recommending such an unauthorized expenditure.

12th April, 1871.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

No. 4.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SHEEP TO F. WHITE, ESQ.

13 April, 1871.

SIR,

No. 3.

I have the honor to inform you that I have submitted to the Minister for Lands the offer contained in your note of the 6th instant, to allow the cow, now in quarantine in the hulk "Harmony," to be destroyed if you received two hundred pounds as compensation; and he directs me to state in reply that he cannot entertain your proposition.

2. I am further directed to state that if this had been proposed on the arrival of the cow such a course might have been adopted, but as Mr. Secretary Wilson believes that the steps now taken are sufficient to protect the public, he does not feel himself justified in recommending such an unauthorized expenditure.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER BRUCE,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

No. 5.

R. L. JENKINS, S. COX, AND 5 OTHERS (STOCKOWNERS), TO F. WHITE, ESQ.

Sydney, 13 April, 1871.

DEAR SIR,

We, with several other stockholders, waited to day upon the Minister for Lands, for the purpose of urging him to accept your offer, and destroy the cow, now in quarantine; but he declines to agree to give you compensation without the sanction of Parliament, and that he believes would not be granted.

He

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He however recommends the deputation to write to you, urging you to destroy the cow, and accept compensation from the stockholders. We therefore beg to request that you will give your sanction to the immediate destruction of the cow, and we agree to pay you the price you put upon her (£200), in the event of the Government declining to do so, as we consider there is very great danger in allowing her to remain alive.

You will see by the account of the interview of the deputation that the cow is reported ill to-day, and the inspector was sent to make inquiries.

Reply by telegram to Mr. Bruce.

We are, &c.,

R. L. JENKINS.
SLOPER COX.
R. H. DEANE.
C. H. HUMPHREY.
W. W. BROCKLEHURST.
FRANCIS TODHUNTER.
A. CRUICKSHANK.

No. 6.

TELEGRAM FROM F. WHITE, Esq., to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SHEEP, WITH MINUTES THEREON.
I WILL consent to destruction of my cow on terms proposed by stockholders.
14 April, 1871.

FRANCIS WHITE.

COPY of Memo. from Chief Inspector of Stock to Under Secretary for Lands, 15 April, 1871 :—
The cow might now perhaps be destroyed.—A.B., 15/4/71.

COPY of the Minister's approval on the above-mentioned Memo. of 15 April, 1871 :—

Approved, but care must be taken to have the cow towed to sea.—J.B.W., 15 April.

Memo.—Cow destroyed accordingly on the 15th April, 1871, and towed out to sea.

No. 7.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SHEEP to F. WHITE, Esq.

SIR,

17 April, 1871.

Referring to your telegram of the 14th instant, I have the honor to inform you that your no. 6 imported cow "Venus" was duly destroyed on Saturday last, as authorized by you.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER BRUCE,
Chief Inspector of Stock.

No. 8.

F. WHITE, Esq., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

1 May, 1871.

SIR,

In deference to the wishes of the public, and for the safety of the cattle of the country, I have given my consent to the destruction of my cow, lately from England, *per* ship "Winifred," and which, in consequence of three other animals on board the same ship having died from "Foot and Mouth Disease," was placed in quarantine on board the hulk "Harmony."

I now beg to know whether the Government will allow me compensation for the animal, which I valued at £200? I would respectfully point out that as there is a considerable sum in the Treasury to the credit of a fund contributed entirely by those who are most directly interested in the destruction of the above animal, I feel less hesitation in urging my claim upon the Government, which, I trust, will receive your favourable consideration.

I am, &c.,

FRANCIS WHITE.

MINUTES of the above-mentioned letter from Mr. White, of the 1st May, 1871 :—

Mr. Bruce,—I thought that the cost had been defrayed by certain stockholders.—W.W.S., 3 May.

The terms of the offer, made by the stockowners to Mr. White, will be seen in the accompanying no. copy of their letter to him.—A.B., 4 May. The Under Secretary for Lands.

The agreement was to give Mr. White £200 in the event of the Government declining to pay it. Mr. White now asks to be informed of the intentions of the Government with regard to this matter.—W.W.S., 5 May.

The Government cannot give any compensation.—J.B.W., 5 May.

Mr. White informed as follows on the 10th May.

No. 9.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SHEEP TO F. WHITE, Esq.

SIR,

No. 8.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, requesting to be informed, whether the Government will allow you any compensation for your cow, lately imported *per* ship "Winifred," and destroyed on account of her having been infected with "Foot and Mouth Disease," I am directed by Secretary Wilson to state that the Government cannot give you any compensation.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER BRUCE,
Chief Inspector of Stock.

No. 10.

F. WHITE, Esq., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

1 July, 1871.

SIR,

Provision having been made in the "Imported Stock Act," which comes into operation to-day, to allow compensation to those who during the three months previous to the passing of the Act had destroyed any imported stock, supposing them to be diseased. I beg, therefore, to urge my claim to compensation for a cow of mine, destroyed, at the request of a number of stockholders, upon their guarantee that if the Government did not allow compensation they would pay me the value of the animal.

I herewith enclose copy of their guarantee, together with voucher for the amount claimed, £200.

I am, &c.,

FRANCIS WHITE.

MINUTE on the above.

This is the claim for compensation provided for in section 14 of the "Imported Stock Act," and may perhaps, in terms of the accompanying letter of guarantee, be paid to Mr. White.—A.B., 4/7/71.
The Under Secretary for Lands.

[Enclosure to No. 10.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Series B.—Contingency Form, No. 1.

Pay Voucher No.

Head of Service—[As specified in the Appropriation Act of 187]

Payable from the Moneys at the Credit of the "Cattle Diseases Prevention Act of 1866," in terms of section 14 of the "Imported Stock Act" Item No. of "Appropriation Act of 187 ."

Contingent Expenses.—Department of
[Departmental No. Sub-head of Estimate]

Date or Period of Supply or Service.	Claimant—FRANCIS WHITE. Place or District—Edinglassie.	Rate.	Amount.
1871.	For the supply of the undermentioned Articles or Services.* (<i>Where a special authority has been given, the nature and date of it must be quoted here.</i>)	£	
25 April ...	One imported Hereford cow, named "Venus," destroyed by the Government as infected, under guarantee by Stockowners that if compensation was not paid by Government the price put upon her would be paid by them. (See copy guarantee herewith). ...	...	200
* Supplies of Articles or Services by a Contractor, but not contracted for, are required to be stated separately, with the heading "Not in Contract."			
(Signature of Claimant) 	FRANCIS WHITE.	TOTAL.....£	

I certify that the amount charged in this Voucher, as to computations, castings, and rates is correct; that the service has been faithfully performed; and that the expenditure is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.

Alex. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock,
Officer incurring the expense, Head of the Department.

I hereby authorize the amount of the above Certificate in my favour to be paid on my behalf to † the Bank of Australasia.

FRANCIS WHITE.

† Here insert the name of Party or Bank.

Received on the day of 187 , the sum of £200,—

FRANCIS WHITE.

Witness ——— [Stamp.]

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3rd July, 1871.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.

THE following By-law made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, in substitution for No. 8 of the By-laws regulating their proceedings, which were published in the Supplementary Government Gazette of the 23rd June, 1868, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

8. The Mayor shall preserve order, and when any Alderman is ruled out of order by the Mayor, he shall have the right of appeal against such ruling, when the Mayor shall put the following question,—“Shall the ruling of the Mayor be sustained?” and the majority of the Aldermen present shall decide the same. The Mayor's decision, if in accordance with the previous decision of the Aldermen on the same point of order, shall not be appealed against more than once at any one sitting.

JAMES HANNELL, Mayor

1871-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.
(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31st January, 1872.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Municipal Council, for the regulation of the Borough Market of Newcastle, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS it is necessary that By-laws should be passed for establishing a Market within the Borough of Newcastle, in the Colony of New South Wales; also for the regulation of such Market, and for levying and collecting rents, tolls, and dues to be derived therefrom: Be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the aforesaid Borough, in pursuance of the power and authority in them vested, that on the first day of January, 1872, the following By-laws shall be established and take effect, and shall commence on that day and thenceforth be in force accordingly.

Designation of Market.

1. The Market building in Hunter-street, and premises enclosed at the southern end thereof, are hereby established and constituted a public market, and shall be henceforth designated "The Newcastle Borough Market."

Appropriation of the Market for sale of produce.

2. The stalls in the interior of the said Market shall be used for the sale of meat, poultry, game, eggs, and all kinds of orchard, garden, and dairy produce, and of such other goods as are usually sold in produce markets, except live pigs, cattle, or sheep.

Other goods may be sold by permission of the Council.

3. The Municipal Council may permit in any stall the sale of other goods than those mentioned in the preceding clause.

Open space between the stalls.

4. The open space between the two rows of stalls in the Market shall at all times be kept clear of all obstructions; and when the Market is open the public shall have free access to such open space.

Appropriation of the yard.

5. The yard at the south end of the Market building is hereby appropriated for weighing goods, and transacting such business as may be most conveniently therein attended to by the Clerk of the Market, also for the use of stall-holders in the

Market, for receiving and delivering, packing and unpacking goods intended for sale at, or removal from the Market.

No packages to be allowed to remain in the yard.

6. No cases or packages, whether containing goods or otherwise, shall be allowed to remain in the Market yard, and every stall-holder owning or having charge of such cases or packages must remove or cause them to be removed therefrom each day before the Market is closed; and in the event of any stall-holder refusing or neglecting to obey this By-law, the Clerk of the Market is hereby empowered to cause such cases or packages to be removed and stored at the cost and risk of the stall-holder so refusing or neglecting to remove the same.

Market days.

7. The Market shall be opened every day during the year except on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

Time of opening and closing Market.

8. The Market shall be opened at five o'clock in the morning, from the first day of September to the last day of February in every year; and at six o'clock in the morning during the rest of the year; and it shall be closed at six o'clock in the evening, except on Saturdays and Christmas Eve, when it shall be kept open until eleven o'clock.

Clerk to weigh or measure goods.

9. Any person purchasing any article or goods at a stall by weight or measure, may, before removing such article or goods, require the Clerk of the Market to weigh or measure the same; and if such article or goods, or any portion thereof, be found deficient in the weight or measure represented, the person holding the stall at which such shall have been purchased shall be liable to a penalty under these By-laws.

Standard weights and balances, &c., to be provided.

10. The Clerk of the Markets shall be provided by the Council with standard weights, balances, and measures, duly compared in accordance with the provisions of the fourth clause of the Act 3rd William IV. No. 4; and all metal weights and

balances of any kind in use by the Clerk shall be again compared in like manner at least once every year.

Horses or carts not admitted.

11. No horses, drays, carts, or vans shall be admitted within the market premises.

Goods not to be placed beyond the stalls.

12. No occupier of any stall shall place, or cause or suffer any goods to be placed beyond the line of the stalls in the Market; and if any goods be so placed, he or she must immediately remove them at the request of the Clerk of the Market.

Stalls not to be altered without consent of the Clerk.

13. No person shall write, or cause to be written, any name or notice over or on any stall or other part of the market, or drive any nails, or put any hooks or pegs into the wood or brickwork of the building, without the written consent of the Clerk of the Market.

Stalls to be cleaned.

14. The holder of any stall shall, within three hours after the opening of the Market, cleanse, or cause to be cleansed, such stall, and the space in front thereof; and shall remove all rubbish and sweepings therefrom, and shall not suffer anything whatsoever to remain in such space; and any person placing any obstruction in such space shall be liable to a penalty under these By-laws.

Unoccupied stalls, &c., to be cleansed.

15. Whenever any stall shall be unoccupied, the Clerk shall cause the same to be kept clean, and the space in front of it to be cleansed, in the same manner as an occupier would be compelled to do by the preceding clause.

Unwholesome food to be destroyed.

16. The Clerk of the Market shall seize and destroy, and is hereby authorized to seize and destroy, all unsound or damaged provisions which shall be exposed in the Market.

Stale provisions, &c., to be removed.

17. All stale provisions, or any article producing an offensive smell in the Market, must be immediately removed therefrom by the person in charge of such provisions or other article, when requested by the Clerk.

Goods to be brought through southern gate.

18. All produce or other goods brought into the Market must be brought in through the southern gate, unless otherwise permitted by the Clerk.

Clerk may enter stalls.

19. The Clerk of the Market may at any time enter into any stall for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of these By-laws; and no person shall resist him in the execution of his duty, whether in or out of the Market.

Salt meat to be kept in tight vessels, &c.

20. All salted meats (unless dried) must be kept within tight vessels; and no salted, wet, or greasy provisions or goods of any kind shall be placed in contact with any part of the stone, brick, or woodwork of the Market building.

Poultry, &c., to be kept in coops.

21. Every person exposing for sale live poultry, birds, or other live animals, shall keep the same in coops or cages, with rail bottoms, supported by legs, and raised at least twelve inches above the flags.

Clerk to preserve order and apprehend offenders.

22. The Clerk of the Market shall preserve order and regularity in the Market, and no person shall misconduct himself, or be drunk, or smoke therein; and any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty under these By-laws, and may be apprehended by the Clerk and taken to the nearest Police station or watch-house, there to be detained until taken before and dealt with by two or more Justices of the Peace, for a breach of these By-laws.

Rent of stalls.

23. There shall be paid to the Clerk of the Market such weekly rent for the stalls in the Market as the Municipal

Council may from time to time determine by resolution; and before any person shall occupy any stall he or she shall receive a written authority from the Clerk, and shall pay to the Clerk one week's rent, without reference to the day of the week on which payment shall be made; and on the Monday following he or she shall pay to the Clerk one week's rent in advance, and shall continue to do so in like manner every succeeding Monday; and in default of such payment in advance on every Monday, it shall be lawful for the said Clerk, the next or any subsequent day after such default, to take summary possession of the stall or stalls in respect of which such default shall have been made, and to let the same in the same manner as unoccupied stalls are to be let; and any goods remaining in such stalls must be removed by the holder thereof before the time of closing the Market on the day of summary possession being taken of such stall or stalls; and in the event of such goods not being so removed, the Clerk of the Market may cause them to be removed at the cost and risk of such stall-holder, and cause them to be sold by public auction, and after deducting the arrears of rent due (if any) pay the proceeds, less one week's rent of the stall, costs of removal, storage, and sale, to the stall-holder holding such stall when summary possession thereof was taken.

Stalls to be given up when required.

24. Any stall-holder must give up his stall upon receiving one week's notice from the Municipal Council signed by the Mayor.

Moneys to be paid to Council Clerk.

25. All moneys received by the Clerk of the Market for rents, dues, or other demands on account of the Market shall be handed over to the Council Clerk on the day that the said Clerk of the Market shall have received the same; provided that any moneys so received after 3 o'clock may be retained until the following market day, and be then handed over to the Council Clerk.

Clerk shall report weekly.

26. The Clerk of the Market shall send to the Council a written report at least once a week showing the amounts received by him and paid to the Council Clerk, and reporting what stalls (if any) are unoccupied; also whether it has been found necessary to put any of these By-laws in force since his previous report.

Receipts to be placed to Market Account.

27. All moneys received and paid under the authority of these By-laws shall be placed to the debit or credit, as the case may be, of the Market Account.

Clerk to be appointed.

28. The Municipal Council may appoint a Clerk of the Market, at such salary as they may from time to time determine, and he shall be sworn in as a special constable, and shall see all By-laws relating to the Market duly observed.

Give bond.

29. The Clerk of the Market shall find approved security for £100 for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Market to be lighted with gas.

30. The Council shall cause the outside, front, centre, and stalls of the Market to be lighted with gas, and may from time to time increase or diminish the number of lights, and determine the time for lighting and extinguishing the same.

31. A copy of these By-laws shall be kept exhibited in a conspicuous place in the Market.

32. For every offence against any of the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall be liable to and shall pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices as by law required.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JAMES HANNELL,
Mayor.

JNO. BURROWES,
Town Clerk.

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NORTH ILLAWARRA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4th July, 1871.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NORTH ILLAWARRA.

The following By-laws, made by the Municipal Council of North Illawarra, for regulating their own proceedings and the duties of their officers and servants,—for preserving order at Council meetings,—for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates, &c., &c.,—having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. 1.

BY-LAWS for regulating the proceedings of the North Illawarra Municipal District Council; and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council—for preserving order at meetings of the said Council—for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates—for preventing and extinguishing fires—for suppressing nuisances and houses of ill-fame—for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit, bowling-alleys, and other places of amusements—compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters—regulating and licensing porters, public carriers, water-drawers, and vehicles plying for hire—the killing of cattle, and sale of butcher's meat—regulating markets and market dues—opening new public roads, ways, and parks—aligning and cleansing roads and streets—regulating the supply and distribution of water—sewerage and drainage—lighting—preserving trees and shrubs—generally controlling and managing public reserves—regulating free libraries—preventing or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare—preserving public decency—providing for the health of the Municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases—restraining noisome and offensive trades—collecting and managing tolls, rates, and dues upon roads, bridges, wharfs, jetties, and markets—establishing, maintaining, and regulating museums, botanical gardens, and other places of recreation or improvement—and generally maintaining the good rule and government of the said Borough.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees—Preservation of order at Council meetings—Duties of officers and servants, &c.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business on the first Wednesday in every month, at 7 P.M., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case, the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor—Adjournment for want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect, from among themselves, a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down, and shall be recorded in the minute-book.

Order of business.

Business of ordinary meetings.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council, other than special meetings:—

- (1.) The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
- (2.) Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
- (3.) Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered upon.
- (4.) Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.
- (5.) Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers to be made.
- (6.) Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
- (7.) Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time, by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section,—also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at special meetings.

4. At special meetings of the Council, the business—after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting—shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Alderman at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting—how prepared.

5. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk, not less than two nor more than three days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion, and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting, which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made (subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Part of these By-laws) in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Business paper for special meeting.

6. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

Summons to members.

7. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

8. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before business paper made up.

9. All notices of motion and all requisitions from Aldermen and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received. And each such notice, requisition, and direction, shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by section 3 of this Part of these By-laws: Provided however that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk, shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

After business paper made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

10. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

Motions and amendments.**Motions how to be moved.**

11. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper; and if not so moved, or postponed, shall be struck from such business paper and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

12. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall, except as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discussed, unless and until it be seconded.

Amendment may be moved.

14. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

Only one amendment at a time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question—further amendment may be moved thereon.

17. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

18. If any amendment—either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid—shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved—and so on—provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

Motions for adjournment.

19. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council; and if, upon the question being put on any such motion, the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

Requisitions from Aldermen—how to be dealt with.

20. Every requisition by an Alderman, that any particular matter of business be brought before the Council, shall be regarded and treated as a notice of motion by such Alderman that such business be taken into consideration by the Council; and he shall be called upon in due order to move that such business be so considered, or to make any other motion which he may think fit, in reference thereto, which shall be consistent with the notice of such business and with good order. And if such Alderman be absent, or if being present and so called upon he shall make no such motion, then it shall be open to any other Alderman to make such motion. And when any such motion shall have been made, it shall be dealt with in precisely the same manner as if notice thereof had been given; subject, however, to any objection which may exist as to its not being in accordance with the notice actually given of such business or with good order. And if no motion shall be made in reference to such business, the entry relating thereto shall be struck from the business paper.

Orders of the day.**Of what orders of the day shall consist.**

21. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters, other than motions on notice, which the Council shall, at a previous meeting thereof, have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

How they are to be dealt with.

22. Section 20 of this Part of these By-laws shall be considered applicable to orders of the day; and the Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to, the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that as to any order of the day entered as aforesaid by direction of the Mayor, such Mayor may arrange with any Alderman to move, and may in such case call upon the Alderman with whom he has so arranged.

Petitions.**Petitions to be respectfully worded, &c.**

23. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such Petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions—how received.

24. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

25. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received; or that it be received and referred to one of the Permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned; or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

Correspondence.

Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.

26. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council, before directing the same to be read, as by section 23 of this Part of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Sec. 25 to apply to letters.

27. Section 25 of this Part of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Council as to petitions.

Letters sent not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject of motion.

28. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written and sent by the Mayor, or by any officer of the Council, and copies of which may be read to such Council. Provided however, that any notice of motion, consistent with good order, may be entertained with reference to any such letters whether read or not, or with reference to any letters addressed to the Council which the Mayor or presiding Alderman may not have ordered to be read as aforesaid.

Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor.

Form of report.

29. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper; and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or in his absence by some other member of the same.

Mayor's minutes.

30. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance, by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of the same kind and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.—duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

31. No motion shall (unless as hereinafter provided) be permissible, on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting. Provided however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course. And whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without due notice, and it is nevertheless desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or member of such Committee signing such report, or of such Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforesaid, as will enable such Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper, and to give such due notice.

Questions and statements.

Limitations as to questions and statements.

32. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 3 of this Part of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.

33. Sufficient notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents.

Answer not compulsory.

34. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Question to be put without argument, &c.

35. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provision as to statements.

36. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, &c.—Rights of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.

37. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made. Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question, or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

Order of Debate.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

38. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity) and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or Officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner. But in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall on all occasions, when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

39. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order as hereinafter provided.

Limitations as to number of speeches, &c.

40. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.

Mover and seconder.

41. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment:

Speaker not to digress, &c.

42. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on nor impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

43. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

44. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require question to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

45. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking, or materially to interrupt the discussion; also, that if such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made *bona fide*, it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c.—but may address Council thereon.

46. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any motion or amendment, nor put any question, as provided for by section 3 of this Part of these By-laws, except as is further provided for by section 38 of the same; but such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The

Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

Questions of Order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

47. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned as in the manner hereinafter provided.

Acts of disorder.

48. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this Part of these By-laws,—or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction,—or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss,—or who shall use any other language which according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly,—or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt,—shall be out of order.

Mayor, &c., may call member to order.

49. The Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.

Any member may raise question of order.

50. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order.

Mode of proceeding thereon.

51. A member called to order shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided upon, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission, such member may explain, retract, or apologize for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member on being called to order shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologize as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission, as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council at once and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or if required so to do shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is proceeded with. Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be re-opened. And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order, after the same shall have been discussed.

Decision of points of order.

52. The Mayor or Chairman when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motions out of order to be rejected.—Members to explain, retract, or apologize, &c.

53. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected. And whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as the case may require.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

54. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid shall refuse to do so,—or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument or of observations which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly,—or who shall refuse

to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid, when required so to do,—or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder as defined in section 48 of this Part of these By-laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory,—shall be liable on conviction for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds; and on a second conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and on a third conviction, and for every further conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

55. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice, may, by motion on notice respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retroactive operation. Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which in his opinion is contrary to law.

Mode of voting.

How questions are to be put.

56. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

57. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division. In such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for and shall not vote on such division—not being disabled by law from so voting—shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Protests.

Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances, be expunged.

58. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council. Notice of the intention so to protest must however be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute-book, but if in the opinion of the Council it be inconsistent with the truth or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with a reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Committees of the Whole Council.

Rules applicable to business in Committee.

59. The following sections of this Part of these By-laws shall (except as is herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in Committee of the Whole Council, namely: Sections 14 (except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded), 15, 16, 17, 18, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, and 57.

Disorderly conduct in Committee.—Refusal to vote.

60. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order, within the meaning of section 54 of this Part of these By-laws, it shall be competent to any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carried, such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the minute-book. And whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the Whole Council, as required by section 57 of this Part of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the minute-book. Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary; but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to

vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

61. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the Whole Council, under the provision of section 47 of this Part of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision shall be so embodied in such report, whenever the same shall be made.

How progress may be reported, &c.

62. Any Alderman may, at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the Whole Council, move that the Chairman report "progress" (or "no progress," as the case may be), and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on any future day; or that no leave be asked to sit again. And if any such motion be carried, the Council shall resume its sittings, and a report shall be made accordingly. But no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion; and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of proceedings in Committee.—Want of quorum in Committee.

63. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the Whole Council shall be made to the Council, *videlicet*, by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found, on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee, that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case, the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed. Provided that, in the making of any such report as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings *in extenso*, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceedings.

How reports are to be dealt with.

64. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the Whole Council shall be recorded in the minute-book; but, except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council, until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid, and the order of debate on such motion, shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council and the order of debate on such other motions. Provided however, that where a report shall have been made, under section 60 of this Part of these By-laws, of disorderly conduct in Committee, or under section 57 of this Part of these By-laws, of failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with, upon any pretext whatever.

Calls of the Council.

How Call of the Council may be ordered.

65. A Call of the Council may be ordered, by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Such Call compulsory in certain cases.

66. There shall, without any special order to that effect, be a Call of the Council for the consideration of every motion which may be made under section 55 of this Part of these By-laws, and of every motion for the rescission of any resolution, order, or decision of such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

67. The Call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such Call has been ordered, or is required to be made by the last preceding section, shall be moved or considered. Such Call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence. But if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

68. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such Call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid,—or who being absent shall not be legally excused as afore-

said,—or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that, by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause, he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid,—or who having answered to his name as aforesaid shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such Call has been made as aforesaid,—shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds. Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further Call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further Call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

69. There shall be four Standing Committees, namely, a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committee, and a Committee for General Purposes. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year, at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Constitution of Standing Committees.

70. Each of the three Committees first named in the last preceding section shall consist of three members, of whom one shall be taken from among the Aldermen for each ward. The Committee for General Purposes shall consist of the Chairmen of the three said first-named Committees.

Mode of re-appointing Standing Committees.

71. The re-appointment of the three said first-named Committees may, on resolution of the Council, be made by ballot. In such case a list or lists of the members for each ward shall be handed to each member then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which, in his opinion, such member ought to belong. And the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists so marked, and shall declare the result. And if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such first-named Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed to such Committee.

By-law Committee.

72. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipality. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws, and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Municipality, and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such by-laws or statutes and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

Committee for Works.

73. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council; and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report, from time to time, as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

74. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Committee for General Purposes.

75. The Committee for General Purposes shall take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council not coming within the province of one or other of the before-mentioned Standing Committees, and shall from time to time inquire into and report upon any such subject, matter, or question as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Special Committees.

76. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which in the opinion of the Council a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice; and it shall be incumbent on the

mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as in his opinion ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed. And the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such lists, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary, through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

Chairman of Committee.

77. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee within seven days after their appointment.

Term of service in Committee.

78. Appointments to the By-law Committee, the Committee of Works, and the Finance Committee, shall be for the whole municipal year. The Chairmen of these three Committees, as appointed or removed from the chairmanship of the same, shall be thereby and without any further order regarded as having been appointed to or removed from the Committee for general purposes. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead, or to militate against the general provisions as to Committees in sections 109 and 110 of the Municipalities Act of 1867; and that so much of this By-law as relates to the appointment, powers, and duties of Committees shall be read and interpreted in connection with such last-mentioned general provisions.

Committee meeting—how called.

79. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee whenever requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Records of transactions in Committee.

80. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

81. With the exception of emergent matters, hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expense.

82. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

- (1.) By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
- (2.) By order of the Mayor, for necessary current expenses, to the extent of two pounds.
- (3.) By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor of any four Aldermen, for any emergent purpose, to the extent of five pounds.

Expenses authorized to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

Provided that in every case a detailed report, in writing, of every such outlay, shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorized. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council; and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall, on any pretence, be thus authorized.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

83. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council, shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee, before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order.—Certificates to be attached to report.

84. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment, before recommending payment. Provided, however, that such special report as last herein mentioned may be embodied with the report by which payment of the amount in question is recommended. Provided also, that in cases of special expenditure under section 82 of this Part of these By-laws, the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate. And provided further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment, by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to any such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient authorization for such payment. And such certificates, memoranda, and authorizations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee on the payments or outlays to which such certificates, memoranda, or authorizations have reference.

Common Seal and records of the Council.

Common Seal and press—how secured.—Care of same.

85. The Common Seal and the press to which the same is attached, shall be secured by a cover or box, which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor, and the other by the Council Clerk. Such Common Seal and press shall be in the custody and care of the Council Clerk.

When and how Common Seal to be used.

86. The Common Seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case where such Common Seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

87. The Treasurer shall keep such books of account, and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, in such manner and form, as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda, from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect, or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also, to report to the Council, from time to time, any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Records of the Council defined.—Provisions for proper keeping of same.

88. The minute-book, letter-book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on municipal business addressed to the Council or to the Mayor, or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council. All such records other than the minute-book and other books, and other than electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Upon the face of every document thus registered to which there is any reference in the minute-book, there shall be a note of the page wherein it is so referred to. And when any order has been made by the Council or a report has been brought up by any Committee thereof in reference to any document so registered as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be made upon such document. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council.—Penalties.

89. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from

uch Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction, for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds; for a second offence, to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties.—Exceptional circumstances.—Receipt to be given in every case before document received.—Proviso as to use of records as matter of evidence.

90. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council as aforesaid from the Council Chamber, or the place where by direction of the Council such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same as the circumstances of the case may warrant. Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entries, prepare returns, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform. Also, that the Mayor, or the Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit at law by, against, or at the instance of the Council. But in all such cases, such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed; and every such receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records, until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed. And provided also that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of law, shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be, and shall, before removing the same, leave at the Council Chamber a receipt for such book or other record as aforesaid. And every such person so temporarily removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid, shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

91. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and servants.

Notice to candidates.

92. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until public notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such advertisement is published, and shall be stated in such advertisement:

Mode of appointment.

93. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

94. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the appointment by the Council, without advertisement, of any salaried officer or servant of the Corporation, to any other permanent office or employment at the disposal of such Council to which no further salary is attached,—or to prevent the appointment in like manner of any such officer or servant to any other office or employment of which the duties require only occasional attention, and are to be paid for by allowances proportionate to the extent of such duties,—or to prevent any similar appointment or employment by the Mayor, or by any Committee or officer of the Council, of any such officer or servant, under the authority of any By-law,—or to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipality.

Bonds for good conduct.

95. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, shall be deposited with the Attorney or the Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

96. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may (as hereinafter provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

Duties of Treasurer, &c.

97. The Treasurer shall have charge of such books of account and other records of the Council as are mentioned in section 87 of this Part of these By-laws, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same. Any other officer of the Council may have any other records thereof committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and in such case shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records.

Duties of other officers and servants.

98. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time, and in accordance with law, be made as follows, namely:—As to the duties of the Council Clerk and his assistants (if any)—by the Mayor. As to the Treasurer, and all collectors of rates, bailiffs, bailiffs' assistants, and other officers and servants employed in and about the collection of revenue, whose superintendence is not hereinafter specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the Finance Committee. As to all surveyors, architects, clerks of works, overseers, inspectors of water supply, sewerage, or drainage, or other officers and servants employed in and about the public works of the Municipality, and in the supply of water therefor, or the sewerage or drainage thereof, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the Committee of Works. As to the attorney for the Corporation, health officer, inspector of nuisances, inspector of public vehicles, toll-keepers, inspector of slaughter-houses, poundkeepers, and other officers and servants employed in and about the carrying out and enforcement of the general provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and of any other statute of which the operation has been extended to the Municipality, and of the By-laws for the general good government of such Municipality, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the By-law Committee. And as to the librarian, clerks of markets, wharfingers, rangers, managers of public institutions or public gardens or reserves under the charge of the Council, lamp-lighters, and all other officers and servants employed in or about any matter over which the Council has control, and whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee, or to the Mayor—by the Committee for General Purposes. Provided that all such regulations shall be in writing, and shall be in all cases laid before the Council at the first meeting thereof which shall be holden after the making of any such regulations; and shall be in strict accordance with any such orders or directions as may have been at any time given by such Council touching the matters to which any such regulations may have reference.

Special powers of Mayor.

99. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is on record as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanations or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *visd voce*, or put into writing as the Mayor may direct.

How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

100. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining. And no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Council or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to and investigated by the Mayor before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council. Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered

in reference to every such complaint shall be in writing. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith. And such complaint, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded. Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the special powers conferred on the Mayor by section 152 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or any other special power which now is or hereafter may be conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

101. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

Mode of calling for tenders.

102. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter provided.

Drafts of intended By-laws.

103. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given, as hereinafter provided, that such draft is so lying for inspection.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

104. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same; or the passage after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

105. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after due notice, and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

106. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breaches of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute the operation of which may have been extended to the Municipality, as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid as follows, namely:—When against a member of the Council, or an Auditor, or any officer of the Corporation—by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid. And no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or Auditor, except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceeding be taken against any officer of the Council except on the order of such Council or of the Mayor, nor against any other person except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid, as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information the same shall have been dismissed on the merits. Provided that, in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

How notices are to be published.

107. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given, by any By-law, of any appointment, resolution, act,

order, or regulation done, made, or passed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council, or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers, for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

108. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend, temporarily, certain portions of this By-law.

109. Any such section or sections of this Part of these By-laws, or any portion or portions of such sections or section as are not hereinafter excepted, may be suspended by resolution on notice, at any meeting of the Council. Provided that there shall be a distinct statement in every such resolution, and in the notice of the motion whereon the same shall have been adopted, of the purpose for which such suspension is required; and that for every separate matter or business as to which such suspension is so required, there shall be a separate resolution as aforesaid. And provided also, that the following sections hereof shall never be suspended, nor shall any one of them, nor any portion of any of such section be suspended on any pretence whatever, namely:—Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 38, 39, 42, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 106, 107, and 108.

PART II.

COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF RATES.

Times and modes of collection.

Rates under s. 164 of the 31st Vic. No. 12 to be collected half-yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by half-yearly instalments; each such instalment shall, as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them have appointed.

Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.

3. All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof, within the time prescribed by the Act, into the office of the Council Clerk, during office hours, that is to say Tuesday in each week between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., and in Wollongong on the second Saturday in each month, from 12 to 4 P.M.

Defaulters.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced; or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Enforcement by distress.

Bailiff—tenure of office.

6. The Bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the said Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution.

Sureties for Bailiff.

7. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor to the extent of fifty pounds each for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duties of Bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Municipality as the said Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the rate-payer on demand, at any time within one month after the making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

12. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained of what nature or kind soever in such place or places or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon, may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

14. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress, within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Municipal District of _____, do hereby authorize you, _____, the Bailiff of the said Municipality, to, distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises of) situate at _____, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the _____ day of _____ for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____
Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of _____, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____

situate at _____ within the said Municipality, for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the _____ day of _____
Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____
Bailiff.

Passed by the North Illawarra Municipal District Council, 1st April, 1871.

JOHN PAYNE, Mayor.

HENRY STUMBLES, Council Clerk.

No. 2.

By-LAW made by the North Illawarra Municipal District Council, for the extirpation of noxious weeds.

The Council shall have power at any time to cause an inspection of all or any portion of the lands within the district of North Illawarra, where the lands are under cultivation or for the most part have been cleared and fenced, to order and compel the extirpation of weeds known as the Bathurst Burr, the Scotch Thistle, and the Cotton Plant, or other noxious weeds detrimental to good husbandry; and thirty days notice by advertisement in a local newspaper or by a written or printed notice under the hand of the Council Clerk or other officer appointed for that purpose, left at or sent through the post to the last-known residence or place of business of the person or persons upon whose land such weeds may exist, shall be deemed sufficient notice to owners, tenants, or occupiers of property; and if after the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of such notice by advertisement, or the delivery or posting of such written or printed notice, the owner, tenant, or occupier of the land shall neglect or refuse to extirpate such weeds by cutting, pulling, or grubbing and burning them; for every such offence and in every such case the Council shall have power in a summary manner, before any two or more Justices in Petty Sessions, to recover a fine not exceeding ten pounds together with costs of Court, by levy and distress upon the goods and chattels of the person or persons so offending; and the Court may order all such weeds to be destroyed forthwith at the expense of such, owner, tenant, or occupier, in addition to any penalty that may be inflicted as aforesaid: Provided that, in the case of the Bathurst Burr and the Scotch Thistle, no action be taken by the Council until after the lapse of sixty days from the passing of this By-law, and in the case of the Cotton Plant that no action be taken by the Council until after the lapse of six calendar months as aforesaid. In the case of noxious weeds found growing on land unoccupied the owners of which are unknown, the Council shall have the power to cause such weeds to be destroyed from such lands, the cost of which operation shall remain a charge upon the property and may be recovered with costs at any future time from the owner of such property, in a summary manner, before any two Justices, by levy and distress, provided that such cost does not exceed five pounds.

Passed by the North Illawarra Municipal District Council, 12th July, 1870.

T. P. MACCABE, Mayor.

HENRY STUMBLES, Council Clerk.

No. 3.

By-LAW made by the North Illawarra Municipal District Council, for disposal of money paid to Treasurer.

All moneys of the Council amounting to two pounds and upwards, shall within seven days after they shall have come into the hands of the Treasurer or other proper officer of the Council, be paid into such Bank as the Council shall from time to time have appointed for that purpose.

Passed by the North Illawarra Municipal District Council, 12th July, 1870.

JOHN PAYNE, Mayor.

HENRY STUMBLES, Council Clerk.

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.
(BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 14th September, 1871.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.
BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Newtown, for the regulation of the "Newtown Free Library," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

BY-LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF THE NEWTOWN FREE LIBRARY.

1.—The Library shall be open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 7.30 to 9 P.M., and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 2 to 4 P.M.

In connection with the Library there will be a Reading-room, which shall be open every lawful day from 2 to 5 P.M., and from 7 to 10 P.M., except Tuesdays.

2.—Every person who shall enter the Library or Reading-room shall, immediately on entering the same, write his or her name and address in a book to be kept for such purpose at each such Library and Reading-room, and to be called the "Visitors' Book;" and if such person shall be unable to write, then such name and address may be so written by any other person, or shall be so written by the proper officer of the Council at such Library or Reading-room at the request of such person; and no person who shall refuse to comply with this regulation shall be permitted to remain in such Library or Reading-room; and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of such Library or Reading-room to enforce this By-law.

3.—Any person who being intoxicated shall enter such Library or Reading-room, shall be at once removed from the premises. Any person who shall use therein any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language, or who shall by unnecessarily loud talking, or by any noise or otherwise, disturb or annoy the persons using or resorting to such Library or Reading-room, or who shall without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous intent, remove any property from such Library or Reading-room, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds; and any such person may be forthwith removed by any officer of the Council in charge of such Library or Reading-room.

Loan of books.

4.—Any ratepayer, or any member of his or her family over 14 years of age, may take, on obtaining a written order from any Alderman and depositing with the Librarian 2s. 6d., not more than one volume at a time of any work marked "L" in the Library, and retain the same for any period not exceeding fourteen days, provided he or she make known to the Librarian the title of the work he or she may desire to take away.

Renewable.

5.—Any person desiring to retain a book for a longer period may renew the loan on making his or her desire known to the Librarian at the expiration of fourteen days, provided no other person shall have expressed a wish to have the book in the meantime. Every person who shall retain a book longer than the specified time shall be fined 3d. for the first seven days, and 6d. for each and every additional seven days.

Exceptions.

6.—All publications received from the Government Printing Office, and certain books purchased with the Government grant, also books marked "R," shall not be considered within the class of books persons may borrow. No periodical shall be considered within the class "L" until it shall have been on the Library table for two months.

7.—Any society or class for mutual improvement or instruction, or for study or experiments, may, with the consent of the Council, be formed in connection with, or may hold its meetings or carry on its studies or experiments at, the said Library or Reading-room: Provided that the general free access to and use of the said Library or Reading-room by persons who are not members of such society or class be not thereby interfered with: Provided however that no rule, made by the members of any such society or class for the management of the same, shall conflict in any way with these By-laws or with any regulation made by the said Council hereunder.

8.—Any person who shall wilfully damage any Visitors' Book, catalogue, copy of By-laws, or other book or record kept at any such Library or Reading-room for the general uses thereof, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

9.—It shall be the duty of the Librarian to report at every meeting of the Library Committee any infraction of these rules or any injury to the books.

10.—The foregoing rules shall be printed, framed, and suspended in the Library-room for the information of visitors.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Newtown, this eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

ROBERT N. BANKS,
Council Clerk.

WILLIAM BAILY,
Mayor.

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF MUDGEES—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th October, 1871.

BOROUGH OF MUDGEES.

BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Municipal Council of Mudgees, repealing the 9th section of the By-laws of their Municipality, relating to the leasing, working, and management of the Borough of Mudgees Waterworks, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

"That the 9th By-law relating to the Mudgees Waterworks be repealed."

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NORTH WILLOUGHBY—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 16th October, 1871.

BOROUGH OF NORTH WILLOUGHBY.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of North Willoughby, to regulate their own proceedings—for the collection and enforcement of rates—for the suppression of nuisances—for the care, &c., of the public roads and streets—and for the general good government of the Municipality,—having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

BOROUGH OF NORTH WILLOUGHBY.

BY-LAWS.

BY-LAWS for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Borough of North Willoughby—for the collection and enforcement of rates—for the suppression of nuisances—for the care and management of public roads and streets—and general good government of the Municipality.

No. 1.

General duties of the Mayor or presiding Alderman.

1. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall preserve order, and his decision on all disputed points shall be final; but he is to state his decision without argument or comment.
2. The Mayor or presiding Alderman may take part in all the proceedings of the Council.
3. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall put all questions, and declare the sense of the Council thereon.
4. If two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall decide which member is entitled to pre-audience.
5. The Mayor or presiding Alderman may, without waiting for the interposition of any member of the Council, call to order any member proceeding to speak a second time on the same question (except in explanation and without introducing any new matter). The member introducing a motion to have the right of reply, and every member shall have the liberty of speaking once on every amendment as well as on the original motion.
6. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall, on every motion made and seconded, put the question first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and he may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion from the show of hands as to which party has the majority.

Meetings.

7. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of 3 p.m. on the first Saturday in every month, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

8. If the Mayor be not present within thirty minutes after the time appointed for the meeting of the Council, an Alderman shall be elected Chairman for the time being.

9. The first business at every regular meeting of Council shall be the reading, confirmation, and signing the minutes of the proceedings of the last preceding meeting.

10. After the minutes of the last preceding meeting are signed, reports from Committees shall take precedence of any other business, but shall not be considered or adopted without due notice thereof.

11. The presentation of petitions and reading of correspondence shall be next in order of business after the consideration of reports.

12. Every member shall stand when speaking, and shall address the Chair.

13. Whenever any matter of order arises it shall be taken into immediate consideration.

14. No member shall deviate from the subject under debate, or make personal reflections upon any other member.

15. No member shall speak on any motion or amendment longer than ten minutes, without the consent of the Council.

16. When any member shall make use of any expression capable of being applied offensively to any other member, the offending member shall be required by the Mayor or presiding Alderman to withdraw the expression, and make a satisfactory apology to the offended member and Council.

17. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day or to another day specified.

18. The member upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned, shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

19. The Council shall vote by show of hands, but any Alderman may divide the Council on any question, both in full Council or in Committee of the Whole, in which case every Alderman there present shall be compelled to vote; and all divisions shall be entered in the minute-book.

20. Any member may require the question under discussion to be read for his information at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt any other member whilst speaking.

21. After the presentation of reports and petitions, the reading of correspondence and the reception of notices of motions shall take precedence of all other business of the day.

22. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a motion before the Council; and, if seconded, the question shall first be put on the last amendment, and then on the next preceding amendment, and so on in the inverse order in which they are moved, except when such motions or amendments shall relate to financial matters, in which case the lowest sum shall be put first, and so on to the highest.

23. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any member to make a like motion until the lapse of half an hour.

24. No notice shall be taken by the Mayor or presiding Alderman of any motion unless it be seconded, after explanation.

25. All notices of motion shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the same, previous to being handed to the Council Clerk, and shall not be withdrawn from the business paper without the leave of the majority of the Council.

Petitions.

26. On the presentation of a petition no debate shall take place until notice has been given in the usual manner; and the only question that can be entertained by the Council on the day of its presentation shall be, that the petition be received, or that it be referred to a Committee.

27. It shall be required of any Alderman presenting a petition, to acquaint himself with the language thereof, and report to the Council that he considers it unobjectionable.

28. All petitions to be received only as the petition of the parties signing the same.

Committees.

29. Besides such Special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there shall be two Standing Committees, namely,—a Finance and an Improvement Committee.

30. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member, shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee; and such Chairman may direct the Council Clerk to call meetings whenever he shall think it expedient.

31. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

32. No officer or servant appointed by the Council shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person not a member of the Council, without leave from the said Council, except as provided by law.

No. 2.

Collection and enforcement of rates.

1. All rates made and authorized by the Council shall be paid yearly, within the time prescribed by law.

2. The Council Clerk shall prepare every year a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid on the thirty-first day of July; and the Mayor of the Borough shall take immediate proceedings, either by summons or by the issue of distress warrants, against all defaulters.

3. The Bailiff shall be appointed by the Mayor, and shall give such security as he shall approve for the faithful performance of the duties of such office.

4. The Bailiff shall make all levies and distresses for the recovery of rates under the warrant of the Mayor; such warrant to be made in accordance with the form in the Schedule hereto annexed marked A.

5. The Bailiff shall be paid for entry and levy made under these By-laws, according to the annexed Schedule marked B.

6. At the time of making a distress, the Bailiff shall forthwith make out a written inventory, in the form or to the effect of the Schedule annexed hereto marked C, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident in the place where the distress has been made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted in some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress has been made, and the Bailiff shall deliver a copy of such inventory to the Council Clerk of the Borough, for the information of all parties concerned.

7. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff, and such assistants as he may require, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property in respect of which a warrant has been issued for the recovery of any rate or rates, as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof; and if the sum for which distress shall have been made or taken shall not be paid on or before the expiration of five days, it shall be lawful to sell the goods so distrained or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Borough as the said Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the sum distrained for, together with the expenses attendant upon

such distress, shall be paid over, on demand, to the owner of the goods so sold: Provided always that nothing herein contained as to the time of sale shall apply to any crop of cereals, fruit, or vegetables which may be growing at the time when such distress shall be made.

8. The Bailiff, when making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the distress so made, of what nature or kind soever it may be, in such places or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with the rate as shall be most fit and convenient for such purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whatsoever, after the expiration of the five days hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where any distress shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

9. The owner of any goods so distrained upon may, by writing, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods and chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

10. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of such distresses as soon as possible after such sale; also, the copy of every inventory and account of every such sale or sales.

11. The Bailiff, with the sanction of the Mayor, may authorize any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person thus authorized shall have and exercise, for the time being, all the powers of the Bailiff himself; but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be held responsible for the acts of such deputy.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Borough of North Willoughby, do hereby authorize you _____, Bailiff of the said Borough, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of _____ situate at _____, for the sum of _____, being the amount of municipal rates due to the said Borough to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house, land, or premises, as the case may be, and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.—Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Fees of Bailiff.

	s.	d.
1. For making every entry and inventory in the execution of the warrant	3	0
2. If in possession more than five hours	5	0
3. For every other day or part of a day	5	0
And 5 per cent. on net amount of sale.		

SCHEDULE C.

Inventory.

I HAVE this day, in virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of North Willoughby, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of _____ situate at _____, within the said Borough, for the sum of _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the _____ day of _____ 18 _____.—Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

Bailiff.

No. 3.

Suppression of nuisances.

1. No householder or resident in the Borough shall be allowed to permit his or her premises, yards, closets, or drains, to be offensive or a nuisance to the adjoining householders or residents.

2. No noisome or offensive trade shall be permitted to be carried on in any premises, to the inconvenience of the residents of adjoining or other houses.

3. Upon complaint being lodged with the Mayor or Council Clerk, that the yard, closets, or drains of any premises is or are a nuisance or offensive, and after inspection such shall be found to be the case, notice shall be given in writing to the proprietor or tenant of such premises to remove or abate such nuisance within twenty-four hours after such notice; and if after such notice the nuisance shall not be removed or abated, the proprietor or tenant of the said premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

4. Upon complaint being lodged, the Inspector of Nuisances may, at all reasonable hours, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any building, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of butchers' meat, and examine any carcass, meat, flesh, or fish which may be therein; and in case any of such articles shall appear to him to be intended for human food, but unfit, the same may be seized by him; and if it shall appear to a Justice of the Peace, upon competent evidence, to be unwholesome, he shall order it to be destroyed; and the owner thereof, or person in whose custody it was found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

No. 4.

Care and management of the public roads and streets.

1. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the alignment-line in any road, street, or lane, by the erection of houses, verandahs, door-steps, fences, or any other obstruction whatever.

2. No person shall be allowed to throw rubbish, sweepings, dead fowls, or other animals or deposit of any kind whatever, on the roads, streets, pathways, or channels.

3. No driver, carter, or other person, shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer, or cause to be done any damage or injury to the kerb-stones, gutters, or path-ways of any street or road-way; and no person shall be at liberty to drive a wheeled vehicle of any kind, or horses or carts, on the foot-ways.

4. No person shall be allowed to alter, cut up, or destroy the pathways or roads, or to remove loam, sand, or gravel from any of the streets or roads, or destroy or damage any shrub or tree growing in any public street or place, thoroughfare, or place of recreation, or on any land reserved or appropriated for public use of the Municipality, without the authority of the Mayor, in writing, and counter-signed by the Council Clerk; and for such authority a fee of one shilling and sixpence must be paid.

5. No person shall be allowed to place on the roads, streets, or pathways building materials otherwise than is absolutely necessary, and by the sanction in writing of the Mayor or Council Clerk; and no person shall be allowed to leave water-holes or excavations for cellars or other purposes unfenced, or in such a manner as to be dangerous to passers-by; and all places where buildings are being carried on, or where any obstruction to the danger of passers-by exists, the person causing such obstruction shall be required to provide lights on either side, and keep the same lighted from sunset to sunrise; and for such sanction being given a fee of one shilling and sixpence must be paid.

6. No person shall place or expose for sale on the pathways, roads, or streets, carts, goods, parcels, or produce of any kind whatever, to the obstruction of the public.

7. No goats or dogs shall be permitted to be used as animals of draught in the streets or thoroughfares of this Municipality.

8. Any person wantonly or maliciously breaking or injuring any lamp-post or street name-plate, or extinguishing any light set up for public convenience, shall be liable to the penalty hereinafter mentioned.

PENALTY.

FOR every offence against the provisions of these By-laws, except as otherwise provided, the offender shall be liable to, and shall pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, to be recovered in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace; and all other penalties and fines imposed by these By-laws, except as otherwise provided, shall also be recoverable in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of North Willoughby, this 24th day of July, 1871.

H. H. BLIGH,
Mayor.

1871-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. PETER'S—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30th January, 1872.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. PETER'S.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Municipal Council of St. Peter's, for the regulation and licensing of public and other vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney-carriages, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

AMENDED BY-LAWS.

WHEREAS it is desirable that amendments should be made in the By-laws for the regulation and licensing of public and other vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney-carriages, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles, now in force: Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of St. Peter's, in pursuance of the powers in them vested in that behalf,—

1. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Municipality of St. Peter's, unless the same be duly licensed in the manner hereinafter described. Before any license for plying a vehicle, or to drive or conduct the same, shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule hereunto annexed marked with the letter A, or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same, and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and, in the case of drivers or conductors, shall also obtain a certificate from two respectable householders, to the effect that the applicant is of good character, and competent to act as such driver or conductor as the case may be.

2. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of the Mayor and two Aldermen who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the said Municipality, is unsafe or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein.

3. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked with the letter B, or to the like effect; and any person plying, driving, or conducting any vehicle for hire with passengers without such license shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these By-laws.

4. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Council of the said Municipality, and signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, upon production of a certificate signed by the Mayor and Aldermen who shall be appointed as aforesaid, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in section , and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted, to substitute another, for a period to be then specified and indorsed on the license signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.

For every such license there shall be paid to the Council of the said Municipality, for the benefit of the Town Fund, the several rates set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked with the letter C.

5. No license shall be granted to any person, to drive any passenger-carrying vehicle, who shall be under the age of eighteen years.

6. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk, and numbered consecutively.

7. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be *prima facie* deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

8. The Mayor and two Aldermen aforesaid shall, as often as they may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness, horse, or horses; and if any such vehicles, harness, horse, or horses shall at any time be found by the said Aldermen to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle.

9. Whenever the word "vehicle" shall be used in these By-laws, the same shall be understood to apply to either an omnibus, car, hackney-carriage, or cab; and an "omnibus" shall be meant to be a vehicle upon four wheels, drawn by two or more horses; and a "car," a vehicle upon two wheels; and a "hackney carriage" shall mean a vehicle upon four wheels, drawn by two or more horses; and a "cab," a vehicle upon two wheels for which a hackney-carriage license has been taken out; and the word "cart" shall be understood to apply to carts, drays, or vans plying for hire.

10. That all vehicles licensed to carry passengers shall be provided with suitable carriage-lamps to burn candles, one to be fixed on each side of the driver's box, and a third one inside of all omnibuses and closed coaches; and that the same shall be lighted not later than one hour after sundown, and kept burning while the vehicles are on the stand or running the streets either with or without passengers.

11. That when any carriage is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant with a view to obtain a license, the Mayor and Aldermen appointed by the Council to that duty shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry, and give a certificate to that effect, such number to be mentioned in the license.

12. That the number of passengers the vehicle is licensed to carry, and the legal fare, shall be painted or printed in legible characters, and affixed within and without the vehicle, in such places as the Mayor and inspecting Aldermen shall direct.

13. The Municipal Council may from time to time appoint a person as Inspector, during the pleasure of the Municipal Council, of all licensed vehicles plying for hire within the Municipality of St. Peter's; and such Inspector shall every three months examine all such vehicles and report to the Mayor, and shall at all times see that as far as possible these By-laws are duly observed.

14. No owner, driver, or conductor of any such vehicle, or any other person, shall obstruct any such Inspector in the execution of his duties.

15. No licensed vehicle shall be drawn through any part of the Municipality of St. Peter's, whilst plying for hire, at a walking pace, nor at a pace faster than a trot.

16. No driver shall, except whilst standing on his appointed stand, permit his vehicle, with or without horses, to stand in any part of the Municipality longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading, or for taking up or putting down passengers, nor shall cause any obstruction in any part of the Municipality of St. Peter's.

17. Every vehicle, on its arrival at any such public stand, shall be drawn to the end of and be the last of the rank of any vehicles that may be then on such stand; and at every public stand all vehicles shall be arranged only in single rank, and shall have the stand in due rotation within twenty minutes after each other; and if after twenty minutes from the starting of the previous one the one next in succession occupying the first place in the line be not prepared to start, it shall be drawn to the last place on such stand, and so on with each succeeding vehicle in its order, to make way for the one which is then prepared to start; but should none of the vehicles in the rear start, it shall be compulsory for the first on the rank to proceed on the journey.

18. The owner or driver of any licensed vehicle shall not permit the same to stand or ply for hire within the Municipality of St. Peter's, except at or from an appointed stand.

19. The Mayor for the time being shall have power to cancel or suspend the license of any owner, driver, or conductor who shall have been convicted twice within a period of three months for any offence under these By-laws. No driver or conductor of a licensed vehicle shall lend or part with his license, nor shall the proprietor of any such vehicle employ an unlicensed person as the driver or conductor thereof.

20. All vehicles whilst passing through any portion of the Municipality of St. Peter's, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall carry a light in some conspicuous place on the off side of such vehicle.

21. For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws, the offender shall be liable to and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than five shillings, to be recovered in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace.

SCHEDULE A.

A Requisition for License.

To the Municipal Council of St. Peter's.

I, _____, residing at _____, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me, to _____, within the limits of the said Municipality.

Dated at _____, this day of _____, A.D. 187 ____.

Description of _____

SCHEDULE B.

Form of License for Driver or Conductor.

This is to certify that _____, of _____ street, _____, is hereby licensed to _____ (an omnibus, car, hackney-carriage or cab, as the case may be) from _____ to the 31st December, 187 ____, inclusive, within the _____, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, rules, and regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under my hand, and under the Common Seal of the Council of St. Peter's, in the Colony of New South Wales, this _____ day of _____, A.D. 187 ____.

Mayor.

Council Clerk.

SCHEDULE C.

A Table of Rates to be paid by the proprietors, drivers, and conductors of Licensed Vehicles:—

	s.	d.
For every Driver's License for a vehicle to carry _____ passengers	5	0
For every Conductor's License for do. do.	2	6

Passed by the Municipal Council of St. Peter's, this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

G. A. TUCKER,
Mayor.

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF FORBES—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10th November, 1871.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF FORBES.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Municipal Council of Forbes, for regulating their own proceedings,—for regulating the right to be enjoyed by the inhabitants of Forbes over the Town Common,—and for preventing and extinguishing fires within the Municipality,—having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

MUNICIPALITY OF FORBES.

BY-LAWS.

CODE OF STANDING ORDERS FOR REGULATING PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

1. The Council shall meet at the Court House, or other place that may hereafter be appointed within the Municipality, every alternate Tuesday, at 7 o'clock P.M., or on such other day as may by resolution of the Council be from time to time appointed.

Absence of Mayor and want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding of such meeting, the Aldermen present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting; and when any meeting shall lapse, or be adjourned, for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded on the minute-book.

Order of business at ordinary meetings.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings other than Special Meetings:—

- (1.) The reading and confirmation of the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to their accuracy.
- (2.) Statements of accounts, showing the moneys received and paid since last meeting, with the present state of the Banking Account of the Municipality.
- (3.) The reading of correspondence, and, if necessary, ordering thereon.
- (4.) Presentation and reading of reports from Committees, and ordering thereon.
- (5.) Reading of special reports from members or officers of the Council.
- (6.) Presentation of petitions, and ordering thereon.
- (7.) Order of the day, and adjourned motions.
- (8.) Motions of which notice has been given.
- (9.) Notice of motion.

(10.) Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council: Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time, by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section: Also, in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Order of business at special meetings.

4. At special meetings the business, after reading and confirmation of minutes, which shall be conducted as at ordinary meetings, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or Alderman at whose instance such meeting shall have been called may have directed.

Mayor may take part in discussions.

5. The Mayor or presiding Alderman may take part in all discussions and proceedings of the Council.

Petitions.

6. All petitions shall be received as the petitions of those persons only whose signatures shall be attached thereto, and it shall be incumbent on any Alderman presenting a petition to assure himself and to state to the Council his assurance that its language and tone are not disrespectful to the Council nor otherwise objectionable; it shall also be incumbent on him to state on presenting the petition its purport and prayer.

Mayor or presiding Alderman to preserve order.

7. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman whom he may deem to be out of order.

Calls to order.

8. Any Alderman may call the attention of the Mayor or presiding Alderman to any Alderman being out of order, or to any other point of order.

Decisions on points of order final.

9. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor or presiding Alderman thereon shall be final and conclusive.

Statement of reason of decision on such points.

10. The Mayor or presiding Alderman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision or rule of practice which he shall deem applicable to the case without discussing or commenting upon the same, and no discussion upon such ruling shall at that meeting be permitted; but any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or presiding Alderman on any such question of order or practice, may by motion after notice invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or practice which may thereafter arise.

Mayor to put questions to the Council.

11. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall put all questions for the vote of the Council, and shall declare the sense of the Council thereon; he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form his opinion as to the sense of the majority thereupon.

Divisions.

12. Any Alderman may call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Aldermen who shall be present when a division is called for and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings and not exceeding two pounds.

Right of pre-audience.

13. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall decide which Alderman is entitled to be first heard.

Alderman to speak only once.

14. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee or in explanation: Provided that any Alderman, though having previously spoken on the original question, may speak once on each amendment; and the mover of every original question shall always have the right of final reply.

Digression not to be permitted.

15. The Aldermen shall not digress from the subject under discussion.

Offensive personal reflections not to be permitted.

16. No Alderman shall make offensive personal reflections upon or impute discreditable motives to any Alderman. Any Alderman so offending shall, immediately upon being thereto required by the Mayor or presiding Alderman, withdraw the offensive expression and retract any such imputation of motive, and make an apology satisfactory to the Council. Any Alderman declining so to apologize and to withdraw the offensive expression or to retract the imputation of motive, shall be liable on conviction to a fine or penalty of not less than one pound and not exceeding five pounds for every such offence, and on a second conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds and not exceeding ten pounds.

Duration of speeches.

17. No Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than fifteen minutes, unless by leave of the Council.

Adjournment of debates.

18. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day or to another day; and on the resumption of the debate the Alderman upon whose motion the same shall have been adjourned shall be entitled to priority of audience. Any motion for adjournment shall be immediately put without discussion; if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any member to make a similar motion within thirty minutes from the time of negativing such last motion for adjournment.

Motions and amendments.

19. It shall not be necessary for a motion or amendment to be seconded; no motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing and signed by the mover; only one amendment shall be discussed at one time.

Production of documents.

20. Any Alderman may demand the production of all papers or documents relating to the subject under discussion.

Questions may be read.

21. Upon the request of any Alderman, the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

Protests.

22. Any member may protest against any resolution or vote of the Council. Notice of intimation so to protest must however be given at the meeting when such resolution or vote is passed; and the protest itself in writing must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute-book; but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with truth and disrespectfully worded, it may by resolution or notice be ordered to be expunged; in such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with a reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Council Clerk to give notice of Committee Meetings.

23. The Council Clerk shall give notice of the intended meetings of any Committee to the members thereof, whenever requested to do so by the Chairman of such Committee.

Duration of Special Committees.

24. The appointment of Special Committees shall continue until the specified duty for which they shall have been appointed shall have been discharged: Provided that such Committee may at any time be dissolved by vote of the Council.

Rules observed in Committee of the Whole.

25. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Committee's Report to be signed by Chairman.

26. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee.

Composition of Committees.

27. No Committee of the Council shall consist of less than three members, of whom three shall form a quorum.

Standing Committees.

28. Besides such Special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there shall be three Standing Committees, viz., a By-law Committee, and an Improvement Committee, and also a Finance Committee.

By-law Committee.

29. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all By-laws which may be required for the good government of the Forbes Municipal District. They shall also consider and report upon all questions affecting such good government committed to them by resolution of the Council.

Finance Committee.

30. The Finance Committee shall examine all accounts and report upon all questions affecting the finances of the Forbes Municipal District committed to it by the Council, and shall have the right of calling by report the attention of the Council at all times to the financial administration of the Municipality.

Improvement Committee.

31. The Improvement Committee shall inspect all public works in progress throughout the Municipality, and may call the attention of the Council by report at all times thereto, and to the state of any public street, lane, or thoroughfare which may require attention. They shall also consider and report upon all questions of an analogous character referred to them by any resolution of the Council.

Committees may take evidence.

32. Every Committee may take evidence upon any question or questions of fact; and a minute of such evidence or its substance must in all such cases be appended to these reports.

Time of appointment of Standing Committees.

33. The Standing Committees shall be appointed within thirty-one days of the commencement of each municipal year.

Mode of appointment of Committees.

34. Any member moving for a Special Committee may propose certain Aldermen as members thereof, or they may be chosen by ballot; and every member moving the appointment of a Select Committee and naming its proposed members shall name himself as one of them: Provided any Committee thus moved for may, on the demand of any Member of the Council, be appointed by ballot.

When appointment is by ballot.

35. In any case when a ballot shall have been demanded, the names of all the Aldermen shall be written or printed on slips of paper, of which one shall be handed to each Alderman, who having struck out the names of all but those for whom he desires to vote, shall fold and hand it folded to the Mayor or presiding Alderman. The ballot papers having all been handed in and mixed, shall afterwards be inspected by the Mayor or

presiding Alderman in the presence of all the Aldermen then present, and the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall, after inspection, order the result to be recorded.

Suspension of By-laws.

36. Any of these By-laws relating to or affecting the proceedings at meetings of the Council or of Committees, may be suspended temporarily in cases of emergency, if not less than five-sixths of the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

Appointment of Officers.

37. All officers to be appointed by ballot, and by an absolute majority of members then present; and in all cases when security is required the sureties offered must be approved by the Council, and it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of its members or any person holding office under the Council.

The like.

38. No officer shall be appointed until a specification of his duties and the amount of his salary shall be approved of by the Council, nor until one week's notice at least shall have been given in one or more of the local newspapers inviting applications for such appointments.

Complaints against Officers.

39. No notice whatever will be taken of any complaint against any officer or servant of the Municipality, unless the same be in writing, and signed by the person or persons complaining.

Custody of Seal and Records.

40. The common seal, and all charters, deeds, muniments, and records of the Corporation, or relating to the property thereof, shall be kept at the Council Chambers, in the Office, and in the charge and custody of the Council Clerk for the time being.

Mayor to fix common seal.

41. The Mayor shall fix the corporate seal to, and shall sign all documents creating an obligation upon the Council; such affixing of the seal and such signing shall be done in the presence of the Council Clerk, who shall witness the same.

Moneys to be deposited in the Bank.

42. The Treasurer of the Council shall, within twenty-four hours of receipt of moneys on behalf of the Council, or as soon as possible, deposit all such moneys in a Bank to be named by the Council, to the credit of the Corporation, and his cash-book and Bank pass-book balanced shall be laid before the Council at every meeting; he shall also lay his accounts before the Council at the first meeting of each quarter, or oftener if required.

Preliminary proceedings before undertaking work.

43. No work shall be undertaken before the probable expense be ascertained by the Council; and all accounts shall be examined by the Finance Committee, and their report obtained before any warrant can issue for the payment thereof, which warrant must be signed by the Mayor, the Treasurer, and at least by one of the members of the Finance Committee; in cases of emergency, however, a warrant may be granted by the Mayor with the assent of any two Aldermen, authorizing the expenditure of a sum not exceeding ten pounds, but in all such last-mentioned cases the issuing of such emergency warrant shall be reported to the Council at its next meeting.

Absence of Aldermen without leave.

44. Any Alderman absenting himself for more than two consecutive regular meetings without leave previously obtained, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds for each subsequent absence from the meetings of the Council.

Lapsing of motions through absence of Aldermen.

45. In the event of any Alderman who may have given notice of motion failing to attend or to provide a substitute to make such motion, the same shall lapse.

Drawing of cheques.

46. No cheques for money shall be drawn except on production of a warrant authorizing payment; the number of the cheque shall thereupon be inserted in the warrant, and the number of the warrant shall be entered on the body and on the butt of the cheque.

Records of papers to be kept private.

47. Excepting as otherwise provided by law, if any person shall, without the permission of the Council being had and obtained, show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council, the person so showing, laying open, or exposing any of the said books, papers, or records, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and on every subsequent conviction pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than thirty pounds.

Records not to be defaced or altered.

48. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy, any such common seal, charters,

deeds, muniments, paper, or record, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding thirty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds and not exceeding fifty pounds.

Nor removed.

49. Any person who shall remove, or attempt to remove, any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, papers, or records from the Council Chambers or Office of the Council Clerk, without leave of the Council first had and obtained, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds and not exceeding thirty pounds.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Forbes, this 21st day of July, 1870.

THOMAS HAND,
Mayor of Forbes.

R. M. FRASER, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Forbes,
21st July, 1870.

BY-LAWS for regulating the right to be enjoyed by the inhabitants of Forbes over the Town Commons.

1. All horses, cattle, sheep, or goats intended to be depastured on the said Commons, by every inhabitant being a ratepayer and every householder on the aforesaid Common, shall be reported to the Council Clerk by the owners thereof, by notice in writing, which written notice shall contain the brands of the said horses, cattle, sheep, or goats; and the Council Clerk shall keep an accurate register of all such animals, with their brands and distinguishing marks.

2. Every inhabitant of the Municipality being a ratepayer, shall for the depasturing of such horses, cattle, sheep, or goats, pay yearly to the Council Clerk of the Municipality, and previous to such depasturing, the fees and charges hereinafter mentioned:—

Per head per annum—	s. d.
For horses or cattle not exceeding six in number ...	0 4
For goats or sheep not exceeding twenty-four in number.....	0 1

Provided that the same person shall not be allowed to keep at the aforementioned rate at the same time six horses or cattle and twenty-four sheep or goats, but only a proportionate number of each, reckoning four sheep or goats to be equivalent to one horse or ox.

3. Any inhabitant being a ratepayer and carrying on the business of a butcher, shall, in addition to the number allowed in section 2 (on payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned), be entitled to depasture on the said Commons any number of sheep not exceeding two hundred, for slaughtering purposes only, at the following rates per annum:—

	£ s. d.
Not exceeding one hundred.....	1 0 0
Not exceeding one hundred and fifty	1 10 0
Not exceeding two hundred	2 0 0

And any number of cattle for slaughtering purposes only—

Not exceeding twenty-five	1 0 0
Not exceeding thirty-seven	1 10 0
Not exceeding fifty	2 0 0

4. Any inhabitant being a ratepayer and carrying on the business of a dairyman, may depasture on the said Commons (in addition to the number allowed in section 2) any number of milking cows not exceeding twenty, at four-pence per head per annum.

5. Any inhabitant being a ratepayer and carrying on the business of a farmer or carrier, may depasture on the said Commons (in addition to the number allowed in section 2), any number of oxen not exceeding eight, and any number of horses not exceeding four, at the rate of four-pence per head per annum.

6. Any inhabitant of the Municipality or Common may depasture on the said Commons any horses, cattle, sheep, or goats, not included in sections Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, on payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned, in advance, viz:—

Per head per annum—	s. d.
Horses or cattle not exceeding one hundred	2 0
All above one hundred	3 0
Sheep or goats not exceeding four hundred.....	0 6
All exceeding four hundred	0 9

7. Provided that no fees shall be charged for the depasturing the progeny of such horses, cattle, sheep, or goats, if under the age of six months.

8. Travelling stock may depasture on the Commons for any time not exceeding thirty-six hours.

9. Carriers camping on the Commons for more than four days shall pay in advance the sum of threepence per diem for each horse or ox.

10. The Ranger or other person authorized by the Council, may impound in the Public Pound at Forbes, any horses, cattle, sheep, or goats, or other animals illegally depasturing on the said Commons, or in respect of which the fees hereinbefore mentioned have not been paid.

11. All fees for depasturing on the said Commons as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be payable at the Council Clerk's Office, on or after the 1st day of January: Provided that all horses, cattle, sheep, or goats registered on or after the 1st day of July shall only be charged one-half the hereinbefore mentioned fees.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Forbes, this 6th day of December, 1870.

THOMAS HAND,
Mayor of Forbes.

BY-LAWS for the preventing and extinguishing of fires in the Municipality of Forbes.

1. Every person who shall place or knowingly permit to be placed in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable material of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable material; and every such person who shall suffer such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable material to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

2. Every person who shall erect a fence of brushwood, or bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce thereof, or any chattels therein, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds; and any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

3. Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsoever in the open air without giving notice, in writing, to the occupiers of the land adjoining to the land upon

which such matter shall be, and also to the Council Clerk, of his intention to do so, or within twenty-four hours after giving the last-given of such notices, or between the hours of four in the afternoon of any day and eight in the morning of the following day, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

4. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire, any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds: Provided always that such forfeiture shall not exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney, from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such Act as for an indictable offence.

5. If any chimney accidentally catch or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings: Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom the case is heard, that such fire was in nowise owing to omission or neglect or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his servant.

6. For the extinguishing of fires, the occupier of every dwelling-house, shop, warehouse, or other building, shall at all times keep therein or upon the land appertaining thereto, in some fit butt or tank, water in quantity not less than twenty gallons. And every such occupier who shall make default contrary to this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, and every such occupier shall for every day of such default be deemed guilty of an offence against this By-law.

7. There shall be paid out of the municipal funds to the owner of every water-cart who shall have attended with any water at the place of any fire, and delivered the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council may, by resolution, have appointed in that behalf; and also to the owner of such carts as shall have, first and second in order, attended with loads of water, such further sum by way of reward as the Council may by similar resolutions have fixed.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Forbes, 29th of August, 1871.

THOMAS HAND,
Mayor.

R. M. FRASER,
Council Clerk,
Forbes, August 29th, 1871.

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WINDSOR—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17th November, 1871.

BOROUGH OF WINDSOR—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Municipal Council of Windsor, for regulating their own proceedings and the duties of their officers and servants—for preserving order at meetings of the Council—for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates—for suppressing nuisances and extirpating weeds—for delegating certain powers to the Mayor—for regulating the wharf—and generally for maintaining the good rule and government of the said Borough, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees, preservation of order at Council meetings, duties of officers and servants, &c.

Meetings of Council.

Ordinary meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of half-past seven P.M. on every first and third Wednesday of each month, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint: And each meeting may be adjourned from day to day or otherwise until all the business then pending shall have been disposed of: Provided also, the Council may by resolution appoint any other hour for adjournment.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of a quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the minute-book.

Order of business.

Business of ordinary meetings.

Business may be dealt with out of order.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council, other than special meetings:—

- (1.) The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.

- (2.) Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
- (3.) Correspondence to be read and if necessary ordered upon.
- (4.) Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.
- (5.) Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council, or any of its Committees or officers, to be made.
- (6.) Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
- (7.) Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time, by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section. Also and in like manner to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business of special meetings.

4. At special meetings of the Council, the business after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Aldermen at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting—how prepared.

5. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk not less than two nor more than three days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion, and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be

transacted at such meeting which he shall have received or shall have been required or directed so to enter in due course of law and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made (subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Part of these By-laws) in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Business paper for special meeting.

6. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

7. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

8. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with. And such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before business paper made up.

9. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received: And each such notice, requisition, or direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by section 3 of this Part of these By-laws: Provided however that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction, to the Council Clerk, shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

After business paper made up, all notices to be the property of the Council.

10. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motion, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

Motions and Amendments.

Motions—how to be moved.

11. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper; and if not so moved or postponed, shall be struck from such business paper and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

12. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall, except as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given; unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

14. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

Only one amendment at a time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question—further amendment may be moved thereon.

17. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

18. If any amendment either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

Motions for adjournment.

19. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council; and if upon the question being put on any such motion the same be negatived, the subject

then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

Requisitions from Aldermen how to be dealt with.

20. Every requisition by an Alderman that any particular matter of business be brought before the Council, shall be regarded and treated as a notice of motion by such Alderman that such business be taken into consideration by the Council; and he shall be called upon in due order to move that such business be so considered, or to make any other motion which he may think fit in reference thereto which shall be consistent with the notice of such business and with good order; and if such Alderman be absent, or if being present and so called upon he shall make no such motion, then it shall be open to any other Alderman to make such motion; and when any such motion shall have been made it shall be dealt with in precisely the same manner as if notice thereof had been given, subject however to any objection which may exist as to its not being in accordance with the notice actually given of such business or with good order; and if no motion shall be made in reference to such business, the entry relating thereto shall be struck from the business paper.

Orders of the day.

Of what orders of the day shall consist.

21. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters, other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

How they are to be dealt with.

22. Section 20 of this Part of these By-laws shall be considered applicable to orders of the day; and the Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that as to any order of the day entered as aforesaid by direction of the Mayor, such Mayor may arrange with any Alderman to move, and may in such case call upon the Alderman with whom he has so arranged.

Petitions.

Petitions to be respectfully worded.

23. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council; the nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions how received.

24. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

25. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting; provided however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall if otherwise unobjectionable be considered in order.

Correspondence.

Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.

26. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council before directing the same to be read as by section 23 of this Part of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Sec. 25 to apply to letters.

27. Section 25 of this Part of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Council as to petitions.

Letters sent not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject of motion.

28. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written and sent by the Mayor or by any officer of the Council, and copies of which may be read to such Council: Provided however, that any notice of motion consistent with good order may be entertained with reference to any such letters, whether read or not, or with reference to any letters addressed to the Council which the Mayor or presiding Alderman may not have ordered to be read as aforesaid.

Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor.

Form of report.

29. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper; and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of the same.

Mayor's minute.

30. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance, by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of the same kind, and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.—Duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

31. No motion shall (unless as hereinafter provided) be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course. And whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without any due notice, and it is nevertheless desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or member of such Committee signing such report, or of such Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforesaid, as will enable such Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper and to give such due notice.

Questions and statements.

Limitations as to questions and statements.

32. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 3 of this Part of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.

33. Sufficient notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents.

Answer not compulsory.

34. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Question to be put without argument, &c.

35. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provision as to statements.

36. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on questions, &c.—Rights of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.

37. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice as hereinafore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question, or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

Order of debate.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

38. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

39. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Limitations as to number of speeches, &c.

40. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak on any question for more than fifteen minutes without the consent of the Council, nor oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.

Mover and seconder.

41. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

42. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on or impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

43. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

44. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

45. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking, or materially to interrupt the discussion. Also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made *bona fide*, it shall not be complied with. Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c., but may address Council thereon.

46. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any motion or amendment, nor put any question, as provided for by section 3 of this Part of these By-laws, except as is further provided for by section 38 of the same. But such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

Questions of order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

47. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned, as in the manner hereinafter provided.

Acts of disorder.

48. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this Part of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any other language which, according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be out of order.

Mayor, &c., may call member to order.

49. The Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order, whenever in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman there shall be a necessity for so doing.

Any member may raise question of order.

50. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member, which such first-named member may consider out of order.

Mode of proceeding thereon.

51. A member called to order shall, if required by the Mayor or Chairman, withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided upon, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or apologize for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member, on being called to order, shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologize as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission, as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide—or, if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council—as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is proceeded with: Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be reopened; and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide, finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order, after the same shall have been discussed.

Decision of points of order.

52. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall, if necessary, state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motions out of order to be rejected.—Members to explain, retract, or apologize, &c.

53. Whenever it shall have been decided, as aforesaid, that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council, is out of order, the same shall be rejected; and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

54. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who, after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument, or of observations, which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid, when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder, as defined in section 48 of this Part of these By-laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable, on conviction for the first offence, to a penalty of five shillings; and on a second conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of ten shillings; and on the third conviction, and for every further conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of twenty shillings. All informations under this clause to be laid by a member of the Council.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

55. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice, may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retroactive operation: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which in his opinion is contrary to law.

Mode of voting.

How questions are to be put.

56. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

57. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division. In such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show

of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds.

Protests.

Mode of protesting.

58. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must however be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute-book; but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with a reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Committees of the Whole Council.

Rules applicable to business in Committee.

59. The following sections of this Part of these By-laws shall (except as is herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in Committee of the Whole Council, namely:—Sections 14 (except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded), 15, 16, 17, 18, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, and 57; and any member may speak as often as he may deem it necessary, but not longer than fifteen minutes at any one time.

Disorderly conduct in Committee.—Refusal to vote.

60. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section 54 of this Part of these By-laws, it shall be competent to any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting, and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carried, such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the minute-book; and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the Whole Council, as required by section 57 of this Part of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the minute-book: Provided that, in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary; but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committees on points of order may be reported.

61. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the Whole Council, under the provision of section 47 of this Part of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings of such Committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision shall be so embodied in such report whenever the same shall be made.

How progress may be reported, &c.

62. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the Whole Council, move that the Chairman report progress, or no progress, as the case may be, and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day or on any further day, or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any such motion be carried the Council shall resume its sittings, and a report shall be made accordingly, but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion; and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of proceedings in Committee.—Want of quorum in Committee.

63. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the Whole Council shall be made to the Council *via voce* by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found, on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee, that there is not a quorum present; in the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in the making of any such report as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings *in extenso*, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceedings.

How reports are to be dealt with.

64. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the Whole Council shall be recorded in the minute-book; but, except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as

adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council, until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption or for the granting of such leave; and every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid, and the order of debate on such motion, shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided however, that where a report shall have been made under section 60 of this Part of these By-laws of disorderly conduct in Committee, or under section 57 of this Part of these By-laws of failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof, and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

Calls of the Council.

How Call may be ordered.

65. A Call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Such call compulsory in certain cases.

66. There shall, without any special order to that effect, be a Call of the Council for the consideration of every motion which may be made under section 55 of this Part of these By-laws, and of every motion for the rescission of any resolution, order, or decision of such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

67. The Call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such Call has been ordered, or is required to be made by the last preceding section, shall be moved or considered. Such Call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order, each member present shall answer to his name as so called, and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further Call when question adjourned.

68. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such Call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who if absent and not so excused shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who having answered to his name as aforesaid shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such Call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further Call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further Call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

69. There shall be four Standing Committees, namely, a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committee, and a Committee for General Purposes. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Constitution of Standing Committees.

70. Each of the three Committees first named in the last preceding section shall consist of not less than three members. The Committee for General Purposes shall consist of the Chairmen of the three said first-named Committees.

Mode of re-appointing Standing Committees.

71. The re-appointment of the three said first-named Committees may, on resolution of the Council, be made by ballot. In such case a list or lists of the members shall be handed to each member then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which in his opinion such member ought to belong. And the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists so marked, and shall declare the result. And if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such first-named Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed to such Committee.

By-law Committee.

72. The By-law Committee shall prepare, for the consideration of the Council, drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Borough. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws, and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Borough; and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

Committee for Works.

73. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council; and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

74. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report, from time to time, as to all matters which they may consider to affect or to be likely to affect the finances of the Borough; and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Committee for General Purposes.

75. The Committee for General Purposes shall take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question, within the jurisdiction of the Council not coming within the province of one or other of the before-mentioned Standing Committees, and shall from time to time inquire into and report upon any such subject, matter, or question as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Special Committees.

76. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution after due notice; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as in his opinion ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed; and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such lists, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

Chairman of Committee.

77. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, within seven days after their appointment.

Terms of service in Committee.

78. Appointments to the By-law Committee, the Committee of Works, and the Finance Committee, shall be for the whole municipal year. The Chairman of these three Committees as appointed or removed from the chairmanship of the same, shall be thereby and without any further order regarded as having been appointed to or removed from the Committee for General Purposes. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee has been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead, or to militate against the general provisions as to Committees in sections 109 and 110 of the Municipalities Act of 1867; and that so much of this By-law as relates to the appointment, powers, and duties of Committees, shall be read and interpreted in connection with such last-mentioned general provisions.

Committee meeting how called.

79. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Records of transactions in Committee.

80. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee; which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

81. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorized to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

82. For emergent matters, and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

- (1.) By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and two members of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
- (2.) By order of the Mayor, for necessary current expenses, to the extent of two pounds.
- (3.) By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or, without the Mayor, of any four Aldermen, for any emergent purpose, to the extent of five pounds.

Provided that, in every case, a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorized. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council; and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorized.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

83. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee, before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order.—Certificate to be attached to report.

84. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment, before recommending payment: Provided however, that such special report as last herein mentioned may be embodied with the report by which payment of the amount in question is recommended: Provided also that, in cases of special expenditure under section 82 of this Part of these By-laws, the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate: And provided further, that, in regard to salaries and wages of labour, for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to any such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient authorization for such payment; and such certificates, memoranda, and authorizations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee on the payments or outlays to which such certificates, memoranda, or authorizations have reference.

Common seal and records of the Council.

Common seal and press how secured.—Care of same.

85. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by a cover or box, which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor and the other by the Council Clerk. Such common seal and press shall be in the custody and the care of the Council Clerk.

When and how common seal to be used.

86. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

87. The Treasurer shall keep such books of account, and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, in such manner and form as the Council may from time

to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda, from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also, to report to the Council, from time to time, any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Records of the Council defined.—Provisions for proper keeping of same.

88. The minute-book, letter-book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls, and other records relating to elections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on municipal business, addressed to the Council, or to the Mayor, or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council. It shall be the duty of the By-laws Committee to inspect the records from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Impression of seal not to be taken without leave of Council.

89. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable, on conviction for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds, for a second offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Records not to be removed, &c.

90. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council as aforesaid from the Council Chamber, or the place where by direction of the Council such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall, for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action-at-law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entries, prepare returns, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform; also, that the Mayor, or the Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or a suit at law, by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all such cases such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed: And provided also, that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of Law, shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be, and shall before removing the same, leave at the Council Chamber a receipt for such book or other record as aforesaid; and every such person so temporarily removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

91. Any person wilfully destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Officers and servants.

Notice to candidates in certain cases.

92. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall be made until public notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

Mode of appointment.

93. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

94. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Borough.

Bonds for good conduct.

95. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, shall be deposited with the Attorney or the Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

96. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867 or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may (as hereinafter provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

Duties of Treasurer, &c.

97. The Treasurer shall have charge of such books of account and other records of the Council as are mentioned in section 87 of these By-laws, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same; and any other officer of the Council may have any other records thereof committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and in such case shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records.

Duties of other officers and servants.

98. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time and in accordance with law be made, as follows, viz.:—As to the duties of the Council Clerk and his assistants (if any)—by the Mayor. As to the Treasurer and all collectors of rates, bailiffs, bailiffs' assistants, and other officers and servants employed in and about the collection of revenue, whose superintendence is not hereinafter specially intrusted to any other Committee,—by the Finance Committee. As to all surveyors, architects, clerks of works, overseers of sewerage or drainage, or other officers and servants employed in and about the public works of the Borough or the sewerage or drainage thereof, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee,—by the Committee of Works. As to the Attorney for the Corporation, inspector of nuisances, poundkeeper, and other officers and servants employed in and about the carrying out and enforcement of the general provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and of any other statute of which the operation has been extended to the Borough, and of the By-laws for the general good government of such Borough, whose superintendence is not herein specially intrusted to any other Committee,—by the By-law Committee. And as to managers of public institutions or reserves under the charge of the Council, and all other officers and servants employed in or about any matter over which the Council has control, and whose superintendence is not hereby specially entrusted to any other committee or to the Mayor,—by the Committee for General Purposes: Provided that all such regulations shall be in writing, and shall be in all cases laid before the Council at the first meeting thereof which shall be held after the making of any such regulations, and shall be in strict accordance with any such orders or directions as may have been at any time given by such Council touching the matters to which any such regulations may have reference.

Special powers of Mayor.

99. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary,—unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is on record as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanations or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *visu voce* or put into writing as the Mayor may direct.

How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

100. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by

the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Council, or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to and investigated by the Mayor before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint shall be in writing; and such Mayor shall state, in writing, the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith; and such complaint, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid in connection therewith and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be held after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded: Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the special power conferred on the Mayor by section 152 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or any other special power which now is or hereafter may be conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

101. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

Mode of calling for tenders.

102. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter provided.

Drafts of intended By-laws.

103. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any rate-payer who may desire to inspect the same, and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

104. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same; or the passage, after due notice as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

105. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after due notice; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

106. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute the operation of which may have been extended to the Borough, as may have been directed by the Council or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid as follows, namely:—When against a member of the Council or an Auditor or any officer of the Corporation,—by another member of the Council or by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person,—by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid: And no such suit shall be brought on information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council, or Auditor, except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceeding be taken against any officer of the Council except on the order of such Council or of the Mayor, nor against any other person except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee: And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on the express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such

information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information, the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Provided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

How notices are to be published.

107. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made, or passed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same in some newspaper or newspapers circulating in the Borough, or by placards posted up in the Borough.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

108. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend temporarily certain portions of this By-law.

109. Any such section or sections of this Part of these By-laws, or any portion or portions of such section or sections as are not hereinafter excepted, may be suspended by resolution or notice at any meeting of the Council: Provided that there shall be a distinct statement in every such resolution, and in the notice of the motion whereon the same shall have been adopted, of the purpose for which such suspension is required, and that for every separate matter or business as to which such suspension is so required there shall be a separate resolution as aforesaid: And provided also that the following sections hereof shall never be suspended, nor shall any one of them nor any portion of any such sections be suspended on any pretence whatever, namely:—Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 38, 39, 42, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 106, 107, and 108.

PART II.

COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF RATES.

Times and modes of collection.

Rates under sec. 164 of the 31st Vict. No. 12 to be collected half-yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by half-yearly instalments. Each such instalment shall, as to every such rate, and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution, at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them, have appointed.

Rates to be paid at Office of Council Clerk.

3. All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid, shall pay the amount thereof, within the time prescribed by the said Act, into the Office of the Council Clerk, during office hours, that is to say, from five to eight of the clock in the afternoon of every Monday and Thursday.

Defaulters.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced, or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Enforcement by distress.

Bailiff.

6. A Bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor.

Bailiff's sureties.

7. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of twenty-five pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duty of Bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Borough as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the rate-payer on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

12. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates, as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

14. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress, within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Borough of Windsor, do hereby authorize you _____, the Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____ situate at _____, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Borough, to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of Windsor dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and about the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, within the said Borough, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the _____ day of _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

<i>Costs.</i>		s.	d.
For every warrant of distress.....		2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20.....		2	0
Above that sum, in addition, for every £1.....		0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory.....		2	0
For man in possession, each day or part of a day.....		4	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale.....		1	0

PART III.

SUPPRESSING NUISANCES.

Premises not to be offensive.

1. No householder or resident shall be permitted to allow his or her premises, yards, closets, or drains to be offensive or a nuisance to the adjoining householders or residents.

Offensive trades not to be carried on.

2. No noisome or offensive trade shall be permitted to be carried on in any premises, to the inconvenience of the residents of adjoining houses.

Inspection of premises to be made, and if nuisance not removed proceedings to be taken.

3. Upon representation by any two respectable householders that the house, yard, closets, hog-sties, or drains of the adjoining premises, are a nuisance or offensive, the Mayor and any two Aldermen shall cause an inspection to be made of the premises complained of; and if any such premises shall be found to be a nuisance or otherwise offensive, notice shall be given in writing to the proprietor or resident of such premises, that if within seven days after such notice the nuisance shall not be removed, proceedings will be taken before Justices against the proprietor or tenant of the aforesaid premises, to obtain an order compelling the removal or abatement of such nuisance; and, if such proceedings shall be taken, such person shall pay the costs thereof: And if such person, after any such order by Justices shall not remove or abate such nuisance within the time ordered by such Justices, he shall be liable to a penalty of ten shillings for every day during which such nuisance shall not be removed or abated after the expiry of the time so limited by such Justices.

PART IV.

EXTIRPATING WEEDS.

Notice to be served.

1. The Mayor may cause notice to be served upon any person upon whose land or premises any Bathurst burr or Scotch thistle, or other poisonous weed is growing, requiring such person, within some reasonable time in that behalf, to remove and extirpate such weeds.

Proceedings before Justices.

2. If such person do not within such time remove and extirpate such weeds, proceedings shall be taken before Justices for the purpose of obtaining an order requiring the removal and abatement of such weeds,—the person upon whom such notice shall have been served, in manner herein mentioned, paying the costs of such proceedings.

If weeds not removed penalty incurred.

3. If such weeds are not removed and extirpated by the time for such purpose appointed by the Justices, the person upon whose land or premises such weeds are shall be liable to a penalty of five shillings for every day during which such weeds or any part of them shall remain upon such land or premises after the time by which such Justices shall have ordered the removal and extirpation thereof.

Person appointed by Council may enter upon land.

4. If such weeds shall not be removed and extirpated by the time for such purpose appointed by such Justices (besides the provision as to penalty above mentioned), and also if there be no person upon whom any such notice as mentioned in the first By-law of this Part can be served, and in this last case without the necessity of any proceedings before Justices, it shall be lawful for any person appointed by the Council for that purpose, either by general or special appointment, to enter upon any such lands and premises, and by all effectual and necessary means to remove and extirpate any such weeds, for such purpose breaking open, taking down, or removing any locks, gates, and fences, restoring so far as possible the same to their former condition after such removal and extirpation of such weeds.

PART V.

FOR DELEGATING CERTAIN POWERS TO THE MAYOR.

128th clause of Municipalities Act.

That the Mayor be the officer appointed by this Council for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the 128th clause of the Municipalities Act of 1867, except so much of the clause as applies to the setting out and defining of the carriageway and footways of streets and public places.

PART VI.

FOR REGULATING THE WHARF, &C.

Wharf—uses of.

1. The Windsor Wharf (including the Water-carriers' Wharf) shall be appropriated for the loading and unloading of farm produce, general merchandise, building materials, fish, or any produce whatever.

Wharfinger—mode of appointing.

2. The Council may appoint a Wharfinger, or let by tender or public auction the tolls or dues arising from the wharf.

Wharfinger to find sureties.

3. The Wharfinger or Lessee shall find sureties in the amount of twenty pounds for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duties of Wharfinger.

4. The Wharfinger or Lessee shall preserve order and regularity on the said wharf; and remove therefrom any person making a riot or disturbance, or guilty of cursing or swearing or using indecent language, offending against common decency, being drunk, or in any way misconducting himself or herself.

Tolls and dues.

5. The Wharfinger or Lessee shall be entitled to demand and receive the tolls and dues set out in the Schedule hereto from all persons using the wharf.

Regulation as to carts, &c.

6. No dray, cart, or other vehicle shall be allowed to remain on the wharf longer than the time actually occupied in loading or unloading the same.

Time which goods may remain on wharf.

7. No goods, merchandise, produce, live stock, lime, timber, or other building or bulky materials, shall be allowed to remain on the wharf longer than twenty-four hours from the time when the same may be landed thereon.

Boat or vessel how entitled to priority of wharf.

8. The boat or vessel first arriving shall be entitled to precedence in the use of the wharf, and shall be loaded or unloaded with due dispatch, after which such shall haul off from the wharf.

9. Any person who shall commit a breach of, or offend against any section of this Part of these By-laws shall, for every such breach, forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings:

SCHEDULE TO PART VI.

Tolls and Dues.

	s.	d.
For every boat or vessel capable of carrying not more than two tons.....	0	6
For every boat or vessel capable of carrying more than two and not more than three tons.....	1	0
For every boat or vessel capable of carrying three and not more than four tons.....	1	6
For every boat or vessel capable of carrying four tons and upwards.....	2	0

PART VII.

STREETS.

Drawing or hauling timber, &c.

1. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn upon any part of any street within the said Borough, any timber, stone, or any other thing, otherwise than on a wheeled vehicle or barrow, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally on or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street, to the injury or obstruction thereof, shall for every offence, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than two shillings and sixpence nor more than twenty shillings.

Holes to be enclosed.

2. Any person who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole adjoining or near any street or public place within the said Borough, for the purpose of making any cellar or the foundation of any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same, and keep the same enclosed in a sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee of Works of the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal, offence, or neglect any sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Windsor, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

ROBT. DICK, Mayor.

JOHN THOS. SMITH, Council Clerk.

1871-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF BATHURST—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th January, 1872.

BOROUGH OF BATHURST—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Municipal Council of Bathurst, for regulating the General and Hay, Corn, and Cattle Markets, within the Borough, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

BATHURST MARKET BY-LAWS.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the General and Hay, Corn, and Cattle Markets, within the Borough of Bathurst, and the tolls and dues to be derivable therefrom: It is hereby ordered by the Council of the said Borough, by virtue of the power and authority vested in them in that behalf, that the following By-laws do now take effect, and they are hereby established for the purpose aforesaid: And whereas it is requisite to repeal certain Market By-laws passed by this Council on the twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; and confirmed by the Executive on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; and also passed this Council on the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and confirmed by the Executive on the nineteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; and also passed this Council on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and confirmed by the Executive on the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five,—the same are hereby repealed.

General Market.

1. That the land bounded on the south by William-street, on the west by Russell-street, on the north by George-street, and on the east by a line running from George-street to William-street, and dividing the said land from the Church of England and Presbyterian property, shall be named the "General Market."

Hay and Corn Market.

2. The space of ground bounded by Durham, William, and Bentwick Streets, and allotments number twelve and nineteen of section number three, be named the "Hay and Corn Market."

Market Days.

3. The Markets of the Borough of Bathurst shall be opened every day during the year, excepting Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

When General Market to be opened and closed.

4. The General Market shall be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, and at 7 o'clock A.M. throughout the remainder of the year; and shall be closed at sunset, except on Saturdays and on the day previous to Christmas Day, when it shall remain open until 10 o'clock in the evenings.

When Hay and Corn Market is to be opened and closed.

5. The Hay Market shall be open from 9 o'clock in the morning until sunset throughout the year.

When Cattle Market is to be opened and closed.

6. The Cattle Market shall be open from 8 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, upon such days as the Council may appoint.

Appointment of Clerks of Markets.

7. The Council may appoint a Clerk with one or more assistants to the several Markets.

Clerks to be Special Constables.

8. The said Clerk of the Markets and his assistant or assistants, shall be sworn in as Special Constables, and shall see that all By-laws for the regulation of the Markets are duly observed therein.

Clerks to inspect articles.

9. The said Clerk of the Markets or his assistant or assistants shall inspect all articles exposed for sale in the Markets, and shall seize all bad and unwholesome articles and cause the same to be destroyed.

Market scales to be kept by the Clerks.

10. The Markets shall be provided with weighbridges or scales properly adjusted, and provided with weights and measures regularly stamped, to be kept in-charge of the said Clerk or his assistant or assistants. When required to weigh any article the said Clerk or his assistant or assistants shall receive the sum of one penny per hundredweight, or for any less quantity.

Clerks to preserve order in Markets.

11. The said Clerk of the Markets and his assistant or assistants shall preserve order and regularity in the Markets; and shall remove therefrom, and otherwise deal or cause to be dealt with according to law any person or persons appearing drunk, or making a riot or disturbance therein, or guilty of cursing or swearing or of using any gross or indecent language, or offending against common decency, or smoking tobacco or cigars, or of any conduct calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

No person to resist Clerks.

12. No person shall resist the said Clerk of the Markets or his assistant or assistants in the lawful exercise of his or their duty, whether in the Markets or out of them.

Goods or live stock not to be exposed before dues are paid.

13. No person shall sell or expose for sale any goods or live stock in the Markets without having first paid the said Clerk of the Markets or his assistant or assistants, or the lessee of the Markets, any rent, fees, or dues that may be demandable in respect thereof.

GENERAL MARKET.

Poultry to be kept in coops.

14. Every person selling or exposing for sale in the General Market live poultry, shall keep the same in coops with rail bottoms supported by legs, and raised eighteen inches above the general ground; and no live pigs shall be kept in any of the Markets or shops adjoining.

Salted meat to be kept in casks.

15. No meat shall be salted within the General Market or shops in the said buildings without the written sanction of the Council; and all salted meat must be kept within casks; and no salted provisions of any kind shall be placed in contact with any part of the stonework or brickwork of the Market buildings.

Sale of meat prohibited.

16. No butcher's meat shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale in any part of the said Market, except at such stalls or shops as may be appointed by the Council.

Rent of stalls.

17. There shall be payable rent in advance, for each stall in the said Market, such sum as the Council may from time to time direct per week; and for selling or exposing for sale, without a stall, in the said market, any article or articles upon which market dues have not been otherwise charged, the sum of one shilling per basket. Payment of the said rent shall be made in advance to the said Clerk of the Markets or his assistant or assistants, without reference to the day of the week on which the payment shall be made; and on the Monday following, any person occupying any stall or stalls shall pay to the said Clerk of the Markets or his assistant or assistants one week's rent in advance, and continue so to do, in like manner, on every succeeding Monday; and in default of such payment in advance on every Monday it shall be lawful for the said Clerk of the Markets, or his assistant or assistants, the next day after such default to take summary possession of the said stall or stalls in respect of which such default shall have been made, any license or authority to the contrary notwithstanding; and in such case the Town Clerk may, with the consent of the Mayor, cause a license or authority to be issued to any other person or persons to occupy the same.

Market dues.

18. There shall be paid to the said Clerk of the Markets or his assistant or assistants or Lessee of the Markets, as the case may be, by every person bringing or exposing for sale produce to the General Market, the sum of one shilling for every load so brought if drawn by one horse or other animal, and the sum of one shilling and sixpence if drawn by two or more horses or other animals.

Articles brought to Market to be weighed at Market scales.

19. Every load of farm produce, whether wholly or partly consisting of hay, straw, grass, or other green fodder, brought within the Borough, and requiring to be weighed between buyer and seller, must be weighed at the market scales by the said Clerk of the Markets or his assistant or assistants or Lessee of the Markets.

No empty casks or boxes to be allowed to accumulate.

20. No empty casks or boxes, or lumber of any kind, shall be kept or allowed to accumulate within the market.

Weighing by stallholders to be within stalls.

21. All weighing of goods by stallholders to their customers must be performed within the stalls, and no scales or weights shall be kept for this purpose outside the line of stalls.

No goods to be placed beyond the line of stalls.

22. No occupier of any stall in the Market shall place, or cause or suffer to be placed, beyond the line of stalls and opposite his or her stall, any goods; and if so placed he or she shall immediately remove such goods at the request of the said Clerk of the Markets or his assistant or assistants.

Stalls not to be enclosed or altered without consent of Council.

23. No person shall write or cause to be written any name or notice over or on his or her stall in the Market, or shall put any nails, hooks, or pegs in any part of the wood, brick, or stonework of such stall, without the consent of or contrary to the directions of the said Clerk of the Markets or his assistant or assistants, or shall refuse to take down any fittings to such stall when required so to do by such Clerk or his assistant or assistants.

Space in front of stalls to be cleansed.

24. The holder of any stall in the Markets shall on every morning, within one hour after the opening of the Market, cleanse such stall and the space in front thereof to the satisfaction of the said Clerk of the Markets or his assistant or assistants.

HAY, CORN, AND CATTLE MARKET.

Tolls and Dues.

25. The following dues shall be paid to the Clerk of the Markets or his assistant or assistants, or Lessee of the Market, or their or his deputy, by every person exposing for sale or selling within the Borough any of the undermentioned goods or chattels, that is to say,—For every horse, mare, gelding, foal, ass, or mule, the sum of threepence; for every head of neat cattle, the sum of one penny; and one-halfpenny for every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat; for every load of hay, per ton one shilling, and threepence for every additional five hundred-weight or fractional part thereof; and the sum of one penny farthing per bag for wheat; for every bag of flour one penny halfpenny; for every bag of bran, one penny; for every bag of pollard, one penny; for every bag of potatoes or other esculent roots, one penny; for every bag of barley, oats, rye, pease, maize, or other grain, one penny; and for every load of grass or other green fodder, if drawn by one horse or other animal the sum of threepence, and if drawn by two or more horses or other animals the sum of threepence each for every additional horse or animal: Provided always that any load consisting of more than one kind of farm produce hereinbefore mentioned, and on which market dues are payable, shall be paid for according to the rate hereinbefore provided for the kind of produce of which the said load shall chiefly consist: Provided always that the proof of the sale of produce effected outside the Borough, and delivered within, shall fall upon the vendor.

Dues at Weighbridge.

26. The said Clerk of the Markets, or his assistant or assistants or Lessee of the Markets, shall be entitled to demand and receive for all articles weighed on the weighbridge, as follows, viz. :—

	a.	d.
For every load of wood one ton and under	1	0
Over one ton and up to two tons	1	6
Over two tons and up to three tons	2	6
Over three tons and up to ten tons	3	0

Animals to be removed from carts.

27. Any person coming to the Markets with a load of goods in a cart or other carriage shall, before the opening of the market, or if arriving thereafter within twenty minutes after such arrival, take the animal or animals drawing such cart or other carriage out of such cart or other carriage.

Fees for hawking goods in Bathurst.

28. No person shall sell or offer for sale in any part of the Town of Bathurst, except in the Market or in the house or shop or premises of the person so selling, any victuals, beef, mutton, or other butcher's meat; or any pork, bacon, ham, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, game; or potatoes, esculent roots; or fruit, vegetables, or garden produce of any description: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling or offering for sale any of the articles enumerated in this clause—from a handbasket, on payment of one shilling per week; from a wheelbarrow or any vehicle drawn by any animal other than horses, on payment of one shilling per day or two shillings per week; from a cart or other vehicle drawn by one or more horses or animals, on payment of one shilling and sixpence per day or four shillings per week, respectively, to the Clerk of the Markets or his assistant or assistants or Lessee of the Markets.

RESERVED OPEN SPACE SURROUNDING GENERAL MARKET.

29. No person except the *bona fide* grower of produce, or his or her servant or agent, shall expose, sell, or offer for sale any produce, article, or thing whatever in the open spaces outside the Markets or adjacent thereto; and the proof of any person charged with offending against this By-law, being the grower or producer, shall rest with the person so offending.

Penalties to be recovered in a summary way.

30. For every offence against any of the provisions of these By-laws, the offender shall be liable to and shall pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings, to be recovered, in addition to any Market dues then proved to be owing by him or her, in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace, in pursuance of the law then in force in the Colony of New South Wales with respect to summary orders and convictions of Justices of the Peace; and all penalties, when so recovered, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the said Borough, to be appropriated towards the general revenue of the said Borough.

Passed by the Borough Council of Bathurst, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

FREDK. WM. HOLLAND,
Town Clerk.

RICHD. MACHATTIE,
Mayor.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

(STATISTICS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 December, 1871.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16 May, 1871, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return containing—

“ (1.) A Statement, explanatory of or supplementary to a Return
“ laid upon the Table of this House on the 26th August, 1870, in refer-
“ ence to Orphan Schools, showing how or in what way 1,345 Children,
“ admitted into the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools
“ respectively, and unaccounted for, have been disposed of.

“ (2.) A continuation of the Return (ordered by this House on the
“ 22nd October, 1869), from the 1st January, 1869, to 1st January,
“ 1871.”

(*Mr. Farnell.*)

ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

No. 1.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL RETURNS.

THE MATRON, PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA, to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Protestant Orphan School,
Parramatta, 7 December, 1871.

SIR,

Referring to your letters of the 22nd ultimo and 18th May last, requesting me to furnish certain information which had been called for by the Legislative Assembly, I have now the honor to enclose Returns showing,—

(1.) The disposal of 304 girls in the Institution upon, and admitted since, the 1st January, 1844, up to the 1st of January, 1869.

(2.) A similar return in reference to the boys transferred to this Institution from the Boys' Male Orphan School at Liverpool, and those since admitted, up to the 1st January, 1869.

(3.) The disposal of the inmates of this Institution, during the years 1869 and 1870, being a continuation of the return ordered on the 22nd of October, 1869.

(4.) The number of children in the Institution on the 1st of January, 1871.

These returns give particulars for each year, and distinguish males from females.

I have, &c.,
M. BETTS,
Matron.

(1.)

STATEMENT, explanatory of or supplementary to a Return laid upon the Table of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly on the 26th August, 1870, in reference to Orphan Schools, showing in what way the Girls in the Protestant Orphan School, on the 1st of January, 1844, and those since admitted up to the 1st January, 1869, have been disposed of.

In Institution on 1st January, 1844, as per previous Return, No. 1, page 2	101	
Admitted from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1869, as per previous Return, No. 2, page 1.	427	
		528
In Institution on 1st January, 1869, as per previous Return, No. 2, page 3	88	
Apprenticed from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1869, as per Return 3, page 4.....	136	224
		304
Leaving previously unaccounted for		
Viz. :—		
Discharged to their relatives, from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1869, as per detailed Return, now appended, marked A	219	
Died during same period; as per detailed Return, now appended, marked A.....	61	
Adopted during same period	5	
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum, as imbeciles, during the same period	4	
Transferred to Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick.....	2	
Returned apprentices, discharged on the order of His Excellency the Governor	3	
Returned apprentices, discharged to Female Refuge	2	
Apprenticed in 1859, but omitted in error from former Return, No. 3, page 4, as per Return, now appended, marked B	8	
		304
Total now accounted for		

A.

RETURN, explanatory of the disposal of the Girls of the Protestant Orphan School, for the period from the 1st of January, 1844, to the 1st of January, 1869.

Year.	Discharged to Relatives.	Died.	Adopted.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Transferred to Randwick Asylum.	Discharged on Governor's Order.	Removed to Female Refuge.	Apprentices omitted in former Return.
1844	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1845	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1847	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1848	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	10	19	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1850	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1851	6	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	13	Nil	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1857	7	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858	5	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8
1860	12	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	8	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	15	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1866	13	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	15	"	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1868	12	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	219	61	5	4	2	3	2	8

Total, 304 Girls.

B.

RETURN of Girls apprenticed from the Protestant Orphan School, during the year 1859 (omitted in error from former Return, No. 3, page 4), showing their ages when apprenticed, the period of apprenticeship, and to what trade or calling.

Number of Apprentices.	Age.	Period of Apprenticeship.	Trade or calling.
1	14 years	4 years	General servant.
1	14 "	4 "	Nursemaid.
1	12 "	6 "	General servant.
1	13 "	5 "	Tailoress.
1	13 "	5 "	General servant.
1	12 "	6 "	Domestic servant.
1	15 "	5 "	Housemaid.
1	13 "	5 "	Nursemaid.

Total, 8 Girls.

(2.)

STATEMENT, explanatory of or supplementary to a Return laid upon the Table of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, on the 26th August, 1870, in reference to Orphan Schools, showing in what way the Boys transferred to the Protestant Orphan School from the Boys' Orphan School at Liverpool, and those admitted since, up to the 1st of January, 1869, have been disposed of.

Transferred from Male Orphan School at Liverpool in 1850, and admitted since that date, as per previous Return, No. 2, page 3		612
In the Institution on the 1st January, 1869, as per previous Return, No. 2, page 4	162	
Apprenticed during years from 1851 to 1868, inclusive, as per previous Return, No. 3, page 5...	148	
		310
Leaving previously unaccounted for		302
Which have been disposed of as under, viz. :-		
Discharged to relatives, as per detailed Return appended, marked C	237	
Died, as per detailed Return appended, marked C	23	
Apprenticed in 1850, as per detailed Return appended, marked D	13	
Apprentices not included in Return 3, page 5.....	16	
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums	2	
Transferred to Benevolent Asylum, Sydney	3	
Transferred to Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick	1	
Transferred to Roman Catholic Orphan School	1	
Adopted	1	
Total now accounted for.....		302

C.

RETURN, explanatory of the disposal of the Boys of the Protestant Orphan School, for the period from the year 1850, to the 1st of January, 1869.

Year.	Discharged to Relatives.	Died.	Apprenticed in 1850.	Apprenticed, but not included in former Return.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Transferred to Benevolent Asylum.	Transferred to Randwick Asylum.	Transferred to Roman Catholic Orphan School.	Adopted.
1850	5	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1851	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1854	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855	13	Nil	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
1856	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857	10	Nil	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	8	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861	9	Nil	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1862	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	17	Nil	.....	8	1	1	1	.....	.....
1864	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	14	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	13	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	24	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	237	28	13	16	2	3	1	1	1

Total, 302 Boys.

D.

RETURN of Boys apprenticed during the year 1850, from the Protestant Orphan School, showing their ages when apprenticed, the period of apprenticeship, and to what trade or calling.

Number of Apprentices.	Age.	Period of Apprenticeship.	Trade or Calling.
One	13	8 years	Groom.
One	13	8 "	Weaver.
One	13	8 "	Wheelwright.
One	Unknown	4 "	Baker.
Two	13	7 "	House servants.
One	Unknown	7 "	General servant.
One	12	7 "	House servant.
One	13	8 "	Farm servant.
One	17	4 "	do.
One	15	4 "	do.
One	16	5 "	do.
One	Unknown	7 "	do.

Total, 13 Boys.

(3.)

RETURN, showing the disposal of the Inmates of the Protestant Orphan School, during the year 1869,—being a continuation of Return ordered on the 22nd October, 1869.

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Institution on 31 December, 1868	162	89	251
Admitted during 1869, as per Return appended, marked E	36	15	51
Total to account for.....	198	104	302
Apprenticed during year 1869 as per Return appended, marked F	13	8	21
Discharged to Relatives as per Return appended, marked G	24	15	39
Died	1	1	2
Adopted	Nil	2	2
Total discharges from all causes.....	38	26	64
Remaining in Institution on the 31st December, 1869.....	160	78	238

(3.)

RETURN, showing the disposal of the Inmates of the Protestant Orphan School during the year 1870,—being a continuation of Return ordered on the 22nd of October, 1869.

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Institution on the 31st of December, 1869, as per return for that year	160	78	238
Admitted during the year 1870, as per return appended, marked E	32	29	61
Total to account for.....	192	107	299
Apprenticed during the year 1870, as per return appended, marked F	16	6	22
Discharged to relatives during 1870, as per return appended, marked G	15	8	23
Died during 1870	1	Nil	1
	32	14	46
Remaining in Institution on the 31st of December, 1870, as per detailed returns, marked H and J	160	93	253

E.

RETURN, showing number of Children admitted into the Protestant Orphan School from the 1st of January, 1869, to the 1st of January, 1871,—being a continuation of Return ordered on the 22nd of October, 1869.

1869.			1870.		
Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
2 years		2	2 years		
3 "	5	Nil	3 "	5	2
4 "	1	Nil	4 "	4	2
5 "	6	3	5 "	4	4
6 "	7	2	6 "	Nil	5
7 "	3	2	7 "	5	1
8 "	3	Nil	8 "	5	1
9 "	5	3	9 "	5	7
10 "	2	2	10 "	2	3
11 "	4	1	11 "	2	3
	Males.....	36		Males.....	32
	Females.....	15		Females.....	28
	Totals	51		Totals	60

NOTE.—One Female apprentice returned to Institution during 1870, making total Females admitted, 29.

F.

RETURN, showing the number of Children apprenticed from the Protestant Orphan School, from 1st January, 1869, to 1st January, 1871, their respective ages when so apprenticed, the period of apprenticeship, and to what trade or calling.

1869.				1870.			
Number.	Age.	Period of service.	Trade or calling.	Number.	Age.	Period of service.	Trade or calling.
4	13	5	MALES. Farming.	1	13	5	MALES. Office-boy.
1	13	5	Bootmaker.	4	13	5	Farming.
1	13	5	Grocer.	1	13	5	Ropemaker.
1	13	5	General servant.	2	13	5	Shoemakers.
3	14	5	Farming.	2	14	5	Grooms.
1	14	5	General servant.	2	14	5	Farming.
1	14	5	General storekeeper.	2	14	5	Bootmakers.
1	16	5	Farming.	1	13	5	General servant.
				1	17	4	Fruit grower.
13 Male apprentices.				16 Male apprentices.			
1	12	5	FEMALES. General servant.	4	13	5	FEMALES. General servants.
5	13	5	General servants.	1	14	5	General servant.
2	14	5	Do.	1	16	5	Do.
8 Female apprentices.				6 Female apprentices.			

RETURN, showing number of Children discharged to their relatives from the Protestant Orphan School, during the period from the 1st of January, 1869, to the 1st of January, 1871.

1869.			1870.		
Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
3 years	1	1	3 years	Nil.	.....
4 "	1	Nil.	4 "	Nil.	.....
5 "	2	2	5 "	1	.....
6 "	2	Nil.	6 "	Nil.	.....
7 "	1	1	7 "	3	.....
8 "	2	Nil.	8 "	Nil.	1
9 "	2	2	9 "	4	1
10 "	5	2	10 "	1	Nil.
11 "	3	2	11 "	2	3
12 "	1	3	12 "	1	1
13 "	4	2	13 "	3	2
Totals	24	15	Totals	15	8
Total both sexes	39		Total both sexes	23	
<i>Deaths during 1869—</i> 1 Girl, aged 3 years. 1 Boy, aged 9 years. <i>Adopted during 1869—</i> 1 Girl, aged 6 years. 1 Girl, aged 10 years.			<i>Deaths during 1870—</i> 1 Boy, aged 5 years. <i>Adopted during 1870—</i> Nil.		

(4.)

H.

RETURN, showing the number of Boys in the Protestant Orphan School on the 1st of January, 1871, their ages approximately on that date, and by whom their admission was recommended,—being a continuation of the Return ordered on the 22nd October, 1869.

No.	Name.	Age.	By whom recommended.	No.	Name.	Age.	By whom recommended.
1	James Adams	11	Rev. G. Vidal.	40	Douglass Lancelot ...	11	Rev. A. H. Stephen.
2	Alfred Adams	8	do.	41	Douglass Edward	8	do.
3	Blundell Thomas	19	Rev. T. O'Reilly.	42	Dredge Reuben	10	Rev. W. B. Clarke.
4	Blundell George	12	do.	43	Drawbridge James	11	} Their Mother.
5	Bateman Henry	11	Rev. G. Vidal.	44	Drawbridge Solomon ..	6	
6	Bateman William	6	Rev. R. Taylor.	45	Elliott Frederick	7	Rev. A. H. Stephen.
7	Byrnes William	9	The Sheriff.	46	Emmerton Charles ...	4	Visiting Justice, Goulburn Gaol.
8	Byrnes Edwin	4	do.	47	Fall William	12½	The Dean of Sydney.
9	Boyd James	10	Police Magistrate of Bathurst.	48	Fall Hugh	11	do.
10	Boyd Alfred	4	do.	49	Fall Phillip	9	do.
11	Brown Joe	13	The Dean of Sydney.	50	Green Robert	13	Rev. Mr. Seaborn.
12	Brown Thomas	11	do.	51	Green William	12	do.
13	Bartlett Charles	9½	do.	52	Grimes Geo. Sydney ..	13	The Dean of Sydney.
14	Bartlett Henry	8	do.	53	Greenwood Thomson ..	11	do.
15	Bartlett Alfred	5	do.	54	Gray William	7½	Rev. G. C. Bode.
16	Bond Richard	7	Rev. Mr. Pownall.	55	Gray Abraham	4	do.
17	Blanchfield Joseph ...	9	Rev. G. C. Bode.	56	Goodsell William	8	Messrs. Larkin & Wakeford
18	Blanchfield Louis	4	do.	57	Galpin George Thos ..	8	Rev. J. R. Whinfield.
19	Crittell George	14	The Dean of Sydney.	58	Gleadall Charles	10	Rev. A. H. Stephen.
20	Cook Charles	12	Rev. Dr. Lang.	59	Goodin Alfred	3	Rev. R. Taylor.
21	Cook John	11	Bench at Berrima.	60	Gray James	3	Rev. G. C. Bode.
22	Cook George	9	do.	61	Haggarty Herbert S ..	6	Inspector General of Police
23	Collins Fred. William	14	Rev. G. C. Bode.	62	Harris Albert Edwd ..	3½	Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.
24	Campbell William	7	Rev. J. R. Whinfield.	63	Howe William Samuel	8	Rev. R. S. Patterson.
25	Curtis William Rufus ..	11	Rev. G. C. Bode.	64	Hewson Sydney	8½	Rev. G. C. Bode.
26	Coleman Thomas	6	Rev. G. E. C. Stiles.	65	Hutchinson James ...	13½	Benevolent Society, Sydney
27	Corf Robert	6	Police Magistrate of Sofala	66	Hewson Nathan	10½	Rev. G. C. Bode.
28	Coe William	9	Mr. P. Seccombe.	67	Harrison Thomas	11	Rev. T. Smith.
29	Coe Charles	4	do.	68	Handley Andrew	10	Rev. J. Barnier.
30	Charnley Francis	4	Rev. G. C. Bode.	69	Johnson William	14	Rev. G. Moreton.
31	Courtman Joseph J	10	Rev. T. Smith.	70	Jowett Robert	11	Matron.
32	Chambers William	13	Rev. Dr. Lang.	71	Jones James Hy. P	9	Rev. Dr. Lang.
33	Chambers John	11	The Dean of Sydney.	72	Kelly James	13	Rev. A. H. Stephen.
34	Chambers Charles	12	do.	73	Koms George	19	Benevolent Society, Sydney
35	Coots Thomas	14	Dr. Cutting.	74	Kirkham Peter	12	Rev. A. H. Stephen.
36	Challis William	13	J. Edye Manning, Esq.	75	Kirkham John	9½	Rev. H. S. King.
37	Davis Thomas	13	Rev. G. Barlow.	76	Kynaston Charles	8	Rev. C. Kemp.
38	Dixon William D.	12	Rev. T. Hassall.	77	Lockhart Alexander ..	12	Rev. G. H. Moreton.
39	Dixon Henry	8	do.				

H.—continued.

No.	Name.	Age.	By whom recommended.	No.	Name.	Age.	By whom recommended.
78	Lewis William	10	W. Forster, Esq.	121	Sambrook George	10	Dr. Lang.
79	Lewis John	12	do.	122	Staples George	8	Rev. T. Druitt.
80	Ledam John	12½	Rev. H. T. Stiles.	123	Smith Thomas	13	Police Magistrate of Young.
81	Ledam Joseph	9	do.	124	Smith George	11	do.
82	Lawrie John	11	Sydney Benevolent Society	125	Smith Robert	13	Police Magistrate of Tenterfield.
83	Lance Edwin John	10½	Rev. J. Allen.				
84	Lawes William	11	Rev. A. H. Stephen.	126	Smith Thomas	12	J. T. Ryan, Esq.
85	Lewis Isaac	9	Dean of Sydney.	127	Simons George	14	Rev. T. Haydon.
86	Moffatt John	7	The Bench, Ryde.	128	Sibthorpe Gerald	11	The Dean of Sydney.
87	Moffatt George	9	do.	129	Sibthorpe Richard	9½	do.
88	Moore Harry	7	Rev. G. C. Bode.	130	Smith John	14	Bench at Parramatta.
89	Milner Joseph J.	5	The Dean of Sydney.	131	Sinclair William	8	Bench at Rockley.
90	Miller James Patrick	6	Police Magistrate, Mudgee.	132	Shaw George	7	Rev. T. Smith.
91	Miller Alexander	13	Dr. Lang.	133	Shearing James	9	Rev. J. J. Howden.
92	Marchant James	11	The Bench, Picton.	134	Shearing Alexander	4	do.
93	M'Nie Alexander	11	The Bench, Young.	135	Sleuman Joseph James	6	Rev. J. F. R. Whinfield.
94	M'Gie James	13	Rev. G. King.	136	Smith William Lidney	6	Rev. Samuel Fox.
95	Nicholson	abt. 9	Bench, Parramatta.	137	Shearing John	6	Rev. J. J. Howden.
96	Oliver William	13	Dr. Lang.	138	Trott James	12	Rev. James Günther.
97	Owen John	10	do.	139	Tinley Charles Ernest	11	Rev. T. Johnson.
98	Purdy Herbert Edwd.	6	F. Hixson, Esq.	140	Taylor Alfred	8	Rev. G. H. Moreton.
99	Pond George (Blind)	23	Dr. Lang.	141	Taylor Alfred	5	Mrs. M' Alpine.
100	Pilbeau Frederick	14	Rev. A. H. Stephen.	142	Wilson Henry	13½	Police Magistrate of Bathurst.
101	Paterson Charles	13	Rev. G. H. Moreton.				
102	Purdy William Hy.	13	F. Hixson, Esq.	143	Wilson Michael	9½	do.
103	Purdy Walter J.	11	do.	144	Waters David	11	Rev. W. Spencer.
104	Parkinson Benjamin	8	Mr. J. Roberts.	145	Walker John	13	Rev. R. Steel.
105	Platt George Richd.	5½	Rev. J. F. R. Whinfield.	146	Woods Richard	13	Rev. R. H. Mayne.
106	Richardson David	15	Rev. W. Purves.	147	Wasson Thomas	10	J. J. Riley, Esq.
107	Richardson James	12½	do.	148	Wasson William	8	do.
108	Richardson Richard	9	do.	149	Wasson James	8	do.
109	Roberts William	14½	Rev. T. Smith.	150	Wasson John	6	Rev. J. R. Blomfield.
110	Roberts Thomas	11	do.	151	Weimar Michael	10	Rev. A. E. Selwyn.
111	Reeks John	10	Rev. G. Charter.	152	Wheelan Laurence	11	Rev. C. F. D. Priddle.
112	Reeks George	12	do.	153	Ward Albert Major	12	Rev. T. Wilkinson.
113	Rogers William James	10	Bench, Parramatta.	154	Warrin William	8	Rev. Dr. Lang.
114	Rae George	11	Rev. Dr. Lang.	155	Warrin Robert	7	do.
115	Rae Arthur	6	do.	156	Watts William S.	8	Rev. W. Lumsdaine.
116	Reeve Henry John	6	Manager, Sydney Infirmary	157	Woolsey William	8	Rev. G. Vidal.
117	Rosewarn William	6	Rev. G. H. Moreton.	158	Woolsey Thomas	5	do.
118	Stuthbridge John Hy.	14	Rev. Hulton King.	159	Weimar George	5	Rev. C. F. D. Priddle.
119	Sievers John	11	Judge Wise.	160	Wilkins Charles E.	9	Messrs. Lennartz & Lang.
120	Sievers Frank	9	do.				

J.

RETURN, showing the number of Girls in the Protestant Orphan School on the 1st January, 1871, their ages approximately on that date, and by whom their admission was recommended.

No.	Name.	Age.	By whom recommended.	No.	Name.	Age.	By whom recommended.
1	Burns Christina	20	Sydney Benevolent Society.	27	Graham Eliza	—	Unknown.
2	Buckingham Louisa	12	Edye Manning, Esq.	28	Goodsell Eleanor	6	Messrs. Larkin & Wakeford.
3	Barnes Catherine	12	Canon Walsh.	29	Goodsir Fanny	11	W. Brookes, Esq.
4	Barnes Adelaide	10	do.	30	Goodin Fanny	7	Rev. R. Taylor.
5	Blundell Emma	11	Rev. T. O'Reilly.	31	Hall Annie	12	R. Hassall, Esq.
6	Barker Rachel	11	Rev. W. J. Günther.	32	Hall Emma	10	do.
7	Campbell Elizabeth	10	Rev. J. R. Whinfield.	33	Holloway Annie	12	Rev. W. Allworth.
8	Campbell Margaret	9	do.	34	Hincks Mary Jane	9	Rev. G. C. Bode.
9	Chambers Matilda	10	Rev. Dr. Lang.	35	Hodnett Theresa	12	Rev. A. H. Stephen.
10	Cook Ellen	14	Bench at Berrima.	36	Harrison Rebecca	10	Rev. T. Smith.
11	Cook Augusta	12	do.	37	Harrison Marion	10	do.
12	Chapman Emily	9	Rev. E. M. Saliniere.	38	Handley Helen Aitken	11	Rev. J. Barnier.
13	Chapman Fanny	7	do.	39	Haggerty Charlotte M.	8	Inspector General, Police.
14	Crimes Mary	11	Rev. G. E. C. Stiles.	40	Hunter Jessie	5	Dean of Sydney.
15	Crimes Alice Grace	5	do.	41	Ingram Elizabeth	13	Dr. Fullerton.
16	Chapman Elizabeth	3	Rev. E. M. Saliniere.	42	Johnson Elizabeth	9	Rev. C. F. D. Priddle.
17	Collin Ellen	11	Rev. Z. Barry.	43	Kelly Susan	3	From Roman Catholic Orphan School.
18	Dawson Margaret	10	Board Visitors, Lunatic Asylum.	44	Keith Isabella V.	11	Rev. Dr. Lang.
19	Dixon Margaret	11	Rev. J. Hassall.	45	Keith Ada	6	do.
20	Dixon Maria	7	Rev. Mr. Tingcombe.	46	Keith Mary Ellen	9	Rev. A. H. Stephen.
21	English Alice	8	Bench at Young.	47	Kynaston Frances	10	E. Saunders, Esq.
22	English Edith	14	do.	48	Kew Emma	12	Police Magistrate, Tenterfield.
23	English Selina	13	do.				
24	Emmertton Emma	8	Visiting Justice, Goulburn Gaol.	49	Kew Mary Jane	10	do.
25	Elliott Alice	9	Police Magistrate, Araluen.	50	Kentish Sarah Jane	12	Application made by father.
26	Elliott Ada	6	do.	51	Kelly Louisa	3	From Roman Catholic Orphan School.

J.—continued.

No.	Name.	Age.	By whom recommended.	No.	Name.	Age.	By whom recommended.
		yrs.				yrs.	
52	Lye Mary Ann	14	Rev. W. F. Gore.	73	Saunderson Jane M.	6	Rev. F. Kemp.
53	Lowrie Emily M.	6	Rev. Dr. Lang.	74	Shaw Susannah	9	Rev. T. Smith.
54	Lockart Maud	7	Dean of Sydney.	75	Shearing Sarah	10	Rev. G. G. Howden.
55	M'Nie Sarah	10	Police Magistrate, Young.	76	Schleichart Bertha	10	S. Frank, Esq.
56	Marchant Sarah	8	J. M. Antill, Esq.	77	Spence Mary Ann	9	Dean of Sydney.
57	M'Donough Sabina R.	10	Police Magistrate, Sydney.	78	Schleichart Anna	5	S. Frank, Esq.
58	Milner Kate	7	Dean of Sydney.	79	Tall Emma	14	Canon Walsh.
59	Price Elizabeth	12	Sydney Benevolent Society.	80	Turner Colwell Matilda	11	Rev. G. E. C. Stiles.
60	Price Annie	10	do.	81	Taylor Ann	9	Mrs. M'Alpine.
61	Pearce Louisa	13	Rev. C. D. F. Priddle.	82	Warren Elizabeth	17	Rev. G. King.
62	Pennington Julia	15	Rev. C. C. Kemp.	83	Warren Annie	10	do.
63	Power Margaret	12	Rev. Dr. Lang.	84	Ward Laura	12	Rev. H. T. Stiles.
64	Platt Hannah	9	Rev. J. R. Whinfield.	85	Wilkins Anna Maria.	12	Messrs. Lennartz & C. Lang.
65	Platt Florence	8	do.	86	Watts Ann Matilda	11	Rev. W. Lumsdaine.
66	Purdy Priscilla Victoria	7	F. Hixson, Esq.	87	Wilson Christina Ann	9	Rev. J. Barnier.
67	Rosewarm Ada	9	Rev. J. R. Whinfield.	88	Wilson Isabella	5	do.
68	Renwick Elizabeth	10	Rev. Dr. Lang.	89	Wilkinson Frances	6	Mother.
69	Renwick Mary Ann	12	do.	90	Wilkinson Florence	3	do.
70	Sambrook Ada	11	do.	91	Young Jane	11	Bench at Parramatta.
71	Smith Ann Jane	12	Rev. F. Armitage.	92	Young Abbey	7	do.
72	Saunderson Charlotte	9	Rev. F. Kemp.	93	Young Harriett P.	6	Rev. R. Taylor.

No. 2.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL RETURNS.

RETURN, showing the disposal of Children of R. C. Orphanage during the years—

Years.	Apprenticed.	Given to their Friends.	Died.	Years.	Apprenticed.	Given to their Friends.	Died.
1844	.....	6	1	1859	27	49	4
1845	15	7	1	1860	26	19	10
1846	10	8	.....	1861	23	5	5
1847	6	17	1	1862	14	44	7
1848	3	10	3	1863	12	25	15
1849	10	14	3	1864	17	36	8
1850	16	17	3	1865	20	37	5
1851	18	10	5	1866	17	42	11
1852	15	26	12	1867	16	42	12
1853	24	47	20	1868	18	29	9
1854	21	29	8	1869	15	42	11
1855	21	12	3	1870	16	39	3
1856	14	19	.....			
1857	30	23	.....			
1858	14	9	6	Totals...	438	663	166

NUMBER of Children admitted into the R. C. Orphanage in the years—

1869.			1870.		
Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
2	5	6	2	2	3
3	6	4	3	5	2
4	7	8	4	1	3
5	3	3	5	1	4
6	6	4	6	1	3
7	7	4	7	4	3
8	5	4	8	3	2
9	5	5	9	1	2
10	2	2	10	1	2
11	1	1	11	.....	3
12	.....	.....	12	1	1
13	.....	1	13	1	2
Males	.....	47	Males	.....	21
Females	.....	42	Females	.....	30
Total	.....	89	Total	.....	51

LIST (Amended) of Children apprenticed from the R. C. Orphanage during 1862, 1863, and 1870.

Males.	Age.	To whom Apprenticed.	Address.	To what Business Apprenticed.	Period of Apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when?
Walter Elliott	11	Mrs. Murphy	Shellharbour	Farming	7 years.		
Patrick Rogers	12	Mr. Hely	Sydney	Bootmaking	7 "		
Patrick Fitzgerald	12	Mr. Carrol	Appin	Farming	7 "		
Charles Bennet	12	Mr. Fitzgerald	East Maitland	do.	7 "		
James Graham	12	Mr. Johnson	Wollongong	do.	7 "		
John M'Quillan	12	do.	do.	do.	7 "		
James Cavannagh	12	Mr. Taylor	Greendale	do.	7 "		
George Anderson	12	Mr. Standish	Jamberoo	do.	7 "		
James Gallagher	13	Mr. Delaney	Miller's Forest	do.	7 "		
		Total Males, 9.					
FEMALES.							
Priscilla Saunders	14	Mr. O'Brien	Menangle	Farm service	5 years.		
Elizabeth Belfry	12	Mr. M'Mahon	George-street, Sydney	General service	5 "		
Margaret Scanlon	12	Mr. Byrne	Liverpool	do.	5 "		
Anne Cheney	12	Mr. Lea	Sydney	do.	5 "		
Elizabeth Conroy	13	Mr. Maher	Five Dock	do.	5 "		
		Total Females, 5.					
Total apprenticed in 1862, 14.							
1863.							
MALES.							
John Woods	13	Mr. Clifford	Cooma	Farming	7 years.		
Charles Whitlow	11	Mr. M'Grath	Appin	do.	7 "		
Michael Gleeson	13	The Matron	R. C. Orphanage	Gardening	7 "		
Matthew Conroy	13	Mr. M. Payton	Riverstone	Farming	7 "		
James Skillion	13	Mr. Hurley	Campbelltown	do.	7 "		
James Cusack	13	Mr. Makinson	Ryde	General service	7 "		
		Total Boys, 6.					
FEMALES.							
Johanna Ryan	13	Mr. John Dowling	Sydney	General service	5 years.		
Angela Hunt	12	Mr. John Doyle	do.	Nursemaid	5 "		
Mary A. Gudgeon	14	Mr. Downey	Newcastle	General service	5 "		
Mary Duval	13	Mr. Taylor	Greendale	Farm service	5 "		
Emily Duval	11	Mr. M'Lean	York-street, Sydney	General service	5 "		
Ellen Smith	15	Mr. M'Grath	Appin	Farm service	5 "		
		Total Girls, 6.					
Total apprenticed in 1863, 12.							
1870.							
MALES.							
George Spicer	13	Mr. B. Cullen	Glebe, Sydney	General service	7 years.		
Richard Sheldon	12	Thos. Stapleton	Shellharbour	Farming	7 "		
Richard Nelson	13	Mr. Pat. Purcell	Singleton	do.	7 "		
Thomas Connolly	14	Mr. Hy. Howard	Kissing Point	do.	7 "		
		Total Boys, 4.					
FEMALES.							
Ellen Mockett	13	Mr. Smith	York-street, Sydney	General service	5 years.		
Cecilia Connolly	13	Mr. Flannery	Newtown	do.	5 "		
Julia Connolly	14	Mr. Adams	S. H. Road, Sydney	do.	5 "		
Mary A. Sherwood	15	Mr. Ferrari	Parramatta	Nursemaid	5 "		
Helena Burnheim	13	Mr. Vardy	Menangle	Farm service	5 "		
Mary A. Bathea	12	Mr. Spruson	Sydney	General service	5 "		
Susan Greer	13	Mr. M'Grath	Appin	Farm service	5 "		
Mary Carey	13	Mr. L. Cavannagh	Sydney	General service	5 "		
Mary A. Pearce	11	Mr. L. M'Evoy	Windeyer	Farm service	5 "		
Annie Rooney	12	Mr. Labat	Sydney	General service	5 "		
Jane Cook	13	Mr. Cavannagh	do.	do.	5 "		
M. A. Kinnavane	11	Mr. Cormick Smith	do.	do.	5 "		
		Total Females, 12.					
Total apprenticed in 1870, 16.							

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1871.

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1871.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

COMMANDER AND SUPERINTENDENT, NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON," to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

N. S. S. "Vernon,"
6 July, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, a Report for the past twelve months. Health of boys.

The health of the boys has been most satisfactory; some who were received on board, emaciated and apparently constitutionally broken, with the regular and wholesome diet of this Institution, together with the skilful treatment of Dr. Alleyne, in the course of a few months became strong and vigorous; one small boy, who came on board with the loss of sight in one eye, and nearly so of the other, was sent to the Infirmary under our Doctor, and he has now quite recovered the use of one eye, the inflammation having left both.

I would have been enabled to report a clean bill of health but for an accident that happened to one boy the other day by his getting his face and neck scalded with hot water; he is however improving, and, at present, as well as can be expected.

I have much satisfaction to be able to state, that no death has taken place during the last twelve months. Deaths—nil.

When the weather permitted on Sunday all the good conduct boys were landed and marched to Church under the charge of officers; but when detained on board, through boisterous and wet weather, the Church of England service was read by Mr. Waller or myself to the Protestant boys. During the week the Clergymen of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian, visited for imparting religious instruction. Table 11 contains a record of their visits. Attendance at Church. Clergymen—number of visits.

The educational return (Table 12) gives a general view of their attainments; they have been attentive in school, and made fair progress. Educational progress.

In seamanship, pulling in boats, gun-drill, tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentering, they have made good progress. Table 9 will show a list of the articles made on board, and their estimated value. Training.

Admissions during the year have been 43; discharged and apprenticed, 63. Number remaining on board on the 30th June, 94. Number passed through the books since the inauguration, 282. Number apprenticed since inauguration, 130. Table 10 shows a statement of their conduct as far as we can obtain a report. Number of admissions. Remaining on board and apprenticed. Number apprenticed since inauguration.

One gentleman reports of his apprentice:—"Since he has been at the station his conduct has been everything that could be desired." Reports on the conduct of boys by their masters.

Another says:—"Have the satisfaction of stating, that A. S. has conducted himself well since I have had him, being at all times very willing and very industrious; and he has not only instructed himself at reading, but has taught another boy to read. He desires me to thank the officers of the ship for their kindness to him when on board the 'Vernon.'"

Another writes about the boy he has from us:—"He has behaved himself in a very creditable manner; he is a good boy, and getting on with his trade very well."

Another gentleman says:—"C — has generally conducted himself satisfactorily; he has gained a good knowledge of farming operations, in which he has taken a great interest, and can read and write pretty well."

Another writes:—"J — has conducted himself very well; in fact a great deal better than I anticipated that he would; he is obedient and honest; also the manner in which he performs his work, and the knowledge he displays in doing it properly, are both satisfactory to me."

Another writes:—"The boy is a very good lad; behaves himself admirably;—as well as anyone could wish."

Another says:—"I do not expect great things of him, but have hitherto found him above the average of boys of his age, &c."

Another gentleman writes:—"I am happy to inform you that he has behaved himself so far, as any boy of the kind could be expected; he attends Church regularly every Sunday, &c."

These are a few of the characters given by the masters of their apprentices, out of many others of the same tenor. There are some who complain of the boys' conduct, and one or two cases of boys behaving very bad; one especially bad boy appears incorrigible; his case could only have hope of amendment by strict reformatory rules; but the majority are good, and many very good, showing that the result of their training in this Institution has been a success.

The result a success.
Cause of increase of cost per head.

The cost per head has been greater than it was last year; the average number of boys being less, and the outlay for repairs, stores, &c., which was absolutely required to keep the ship in proper order, greater this than for the past year, all increasing the cost per head.

Referring to former Reports.

For the more efficient and economical working of this Institution I beg to refer you to my last year's Report, of the 29th July, and my letter of the 3rd May, 1869.

I have, &c.,

J. S. V. MEIN.

(1.)

RETURN of the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," showing the admissions and discharges, for the year ending 30th June, 1871.

Particulars.	Numbers.	Particulars.	Numbers.
<i>Admissions.</i>		<i>Discharged.</i>	
Committals	35	To relatives	13
Recommittals	5	Apprenticed	50
Returned—Indentures cancelled	3	Absconded, and not returned	Nil.
Returned—Absconders	Nil.	Died	Nil.
Remaining on board on the 30th June, 1871..... 94.			

(2.)

RETURN showing the Ages of Boys admitted on board the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," for the year ending 30th June, 1871.

Admitted during the year.	From 5 to 6.	From 6 to 7.	From 7 to 8.	From 8 to 9.	From 9 to 10.	From 10 to 11.	From 11 to 12.	From 12 to 13.	From 13 to 14.	From 14 to 15.	From 15 to 16.	Total.
43	4	1	1	3	4	5	7	5	7	5	1	43

(3.)

TABLE showing the Religion of Boys admitted on board the "Vernon," during the twelve months ending 30th June, 1871.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Congregational.	Total.
26	16	1	1	Nil.	43

(4.)

TABLE showing particulars relative to the Parentage of the Children admitted into the "Vernon," during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

Number of Children admitted.	One Parent living.	Both Parents living.	Neither Parents living.	Unknown.
43	17	23	2	1

CIRCUMSTANCES as stated in Record Sheet.

Parents dead	2	Father in Benevolent Asylum, mother in gaol	1
Parents unable to control	10	Father in employment, mother a prostitute	1
Parents unable to support	3	Father unable to support, mother dead	2
Parents drunkards	2	Father deserted, mother unable to support	1
Parents unknown	1	Father deserted, mother a prostitute	4
Father dead, mother in gaol	3	Father unable to support, stepmother,—reputed thieves	1
Father dead, mother in hospital	1	Father in gaol, mother evil repute	1
Father dead, mother a prostitute	1	Father unable to support, stepmother	2
Father dead, mother a washerwoman	3	Mother a prostitute in gaol, illegitimate	1
Father dead, mother unable to control or support	1		
Father dead, mother married again	2	Total number of Boys	43

(5.)

3

(5.)

COMMITTING Benches.

Araluen	1	Newcastle	1
Bathurst	2	Parramatta	2
Braidwood	1	Sydney, Central Police Court	16
Cooma	2	Sydney, Water Police Court	10
Maitland	2	Tamworth	1
Murrurundi	1	Rydal	1

(6.)

TABLE showing the number, professions, and trades of the Boys on board the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," on the 30th June, 1871.

Sailors.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Carpenters.	Too young for choice.	Total.
50	13	15	7	9	94

(7.)

TABLE showing the number of Boys apprenticed from the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

Mariner.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Carpenter.	Agriculturists.	General Servants.	Totals.
1	2	3	1	21	22	50

(8.)

TABLE showing the number and ages of the Boys remaining on board the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," on the 30th June, 1871.

Number of Boys on Board.	From 5 to 6.	From 6 to 7.	From 7 to 8.	From 8 to 9.	From 9 to 10.	From 10 to 11.	From 11 to 12.	From 12 to 13.	From 13 to 14.	From 14 to 15.	From 15 to 16.	From 16 to 17.	From 17 to 18.	Total.
94	4	3	3	9	14	14	18	13	6	5	4	1	Nil.	94

(9.)

LIST of articles manufactured on board the "Vernon," during the year ending 30th June, 1871, and the estimated labour employed in their manufacture.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	
Aprons, leather	13	3d.	£ 0 3 3	CARPENTERS' WORK—			£ s. d.	
Belts	132	3d.	1 13 0		Barrel for ships' wheel	1	10/-	0 10 0
Boots, boys'	50 prs.	5/6	13 15 0		Boxes	2	10/-	1 0 0
Boots, girls'	257 "	6/-	77 2 0		Backboards for boats	3	5/-	0 15 0
Boots repaired	120 "	2/6	15 0 0		Badges, bow, for gig	2	5/-	0 10 0
Caps, cloth	94	1/-	4 14 0		Curtain roller, &c.	1	5/-	0 5 0
Clothes repaired	30 doz.	5/6	8 5 0		Gallows for spars	1	8/-	0 8 0
Flannels	251	1/-	12 11 0		Handspikes	8	2/6	1 0 0
Fenders, boat	20	6d.	0 10 0		Handles for pumps	2	6d.	0 1 0
Hose delivery	9 yds.	9d.	0 6 9		Iron bolts and forelocks	21	6d.	0 10 6
Jumpers	277	2/6	34 12 6		Mast cover	1	1/-	0 1 0
Letter-bag	1	1/-	0 1 0		Repairs, boats	4	.....	30 0 0
Oilskin jumpers	14	3/-	2 2 0		Repairs, bull's eyes	6	1/-	0 6 0
Shirts, serge	183	3/-	27 9 0		Repairs, boilers	2	10/-	1 0 0
Trousers, pairs	493	2/9	67 15 9		Rowlocks and thwarts in pin-	.....	60/-	3 0 0
Towels	48	1d.	0 4 0		nance.			
Uppers, closed, pairs	277	1/-	13 17 0		Rudders	2	10/-	1 0 0
					Repairs, brushes	61	.....	0 10 0
					Repairs, oars	20	.....	0 10 0
					Ridgepoles for hoods	4	6d.	0 2 0
					Staffs, boathook	14	2/6	1 15 0
					Staffs, sponge, and rammer	21	2/6	2 12 6
					Sashes, window	9	60/-	3 0 0
					Staffs, flag	2	2/6	0 5 0
					Shelf	1	2/6	0 2 6
					Steps for ladder	22	1/-	1 2 0
					Table for sewing-machine	1	5/-	0 5 0
					Telescope brackets	2	1/-	0 2 0
					Tiller for boat	1	1/-	0 1 0
					Yard for smokesail	1	2/-	0 2 0
Total			£280 1 3		Total Carpenters' work			£ 50 15 6

(10.)

(10.)

TABLE showing the number of Boys apprenticed from the N.S.S. "Vernon," and particulars of their conduct.

No. of Boys apprenticed.	Report.			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	No report.
130	81	10	22	17

(11.)

TABLE showing the visits of Clergymen to the N.S.S. "Vernon," for Religious Service, during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Total.
25	45	36	106

(12.)

TABLE showing the educational state of the Boys on board the N.S.S. "Vernon," on the 30th June, 1871.

Particulars.	Read.				Write.				Cipher.			
	Well.	Indiff-erently.	Not.	Total.	Well.	Indiff-erently.	Not.	Total.	Well.	Indiff-erently.	Not.	Total.
Remaining on 31 December, 1870	50	40	15	105	30	40	35	105	16	70	19	105
Admitted during half-year, to 30 June, 1871	11	1	8	20	9	2	9	20	13	2	5	20
Total	61	41	23	125	39	42	44	125	29	72	24	125
Discharged during half-year, to 30 June, 1871 ...	17	14	...	31	5	24	2	31	4	24	3	31
Remaining on board, 30 June, 1871	41	46	7	94	28	31	35	94	14	61	19	94
Total	58	60	7	125	33	55	37	125	18	85	22	125

(13.)

TABLE showing the Revenue collected from the undermentioned sources, during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

Items.	Amount.
Contributions from parents of boys.....	£ s. d. 78 6 4
Sale of boots	57 18 0
	£ 136 4 4

(14.)

TABLE showing the cost per head of the Boys on board the N.S.S. "Vernon," during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

Daily average strength, 103.	Amount expended out of Vote.	Cost per Head.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provisions	949 11 0	9 4 4½
Clothing and Bedding	309 12 5	3 0 1½
Fuel and Light	53 5 0	0 10 4
Stores	289 9 8	2 16 2½
Salaries	1,994 17 5	19 7 4
Stationery	15 13 4	0 3 0
Sundries and Incidental, including Medicines, &c.	164 6 8	1 11 10½
Gross cost	£ 3,776 15 6	36 13 3
Deduct maintenance	£ 78 6 4	0 15 2½
	£ 3,698 9 2	35 18 0½
Sale of boots	57 18 0	0 11 2½
Net cost	£ 3,640 11 2	35 6 10

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BILOELA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
PARRAMATTA RIVER.

(REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vict. No. 2, sec. 3.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 July, 1871.

THE following Regulations for the Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River, having been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the 3rd section of the Industrial Schools Act of 1866.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent will have entire charge of the Institution, and be held responsible for all the property belonging to the Government. He will visit and inspect, with the Matron, every part of the Establishment daily, and ascertain that the whole is under efficient management and control. He will attend the daily musters, to see that proper order is observed. Charge of Institution.

2. He will be held responsible for the proper discharge of all duties to be performed by the various officers of the Establishment; and he will be guided, from time to time, by such instructions as he may receive from the Colonial Secretary. Responsible for duties of officers.

3. He will see that the girls are properly instructed by the Teacher or Teachers,—that they are taught habits of cleanliness, industry, and diligence; and he will be expected to do everything in his power to encourage, by force of example, moral and pious conduct amongst those entrusted to his care. Moral training.

4. He will endeavour to obtain needlework, washing, paper-bag making, &c., to be performed at the school, the net profits of which will be rateably divided amongst the girls monthly, in proportion to their good marks, as will be also the net profits of other Industries maintained in the School.

5. He will see that the girls are treated with kindness, combined with strict discipline, and check every instance of harsh conduct on the part of the officers or attendants. Treatment.

6. He will see that the food is good and sufficient; that it is properly cooked and served with regularity and order. He will also examine the Store and Diet Books, to see that the proper quantities are supplied. Examination of food, &c.

Register to be kept.

7. He will keep a Register for recording the name of every girl admitted into the Institution; entering such particulars as can be ascertained respecting age, religion, parentage, previous life, &c.; also, how the girls are disposed of on leaving the Establishment; and, in case of death, the cause should be immediately reported.

Power to suspend officers.

8. All complaints made by the officers, attendants, or the girls, must be carefully looked into by the Superintendent, in order that any abuses or infringement of regulations may be checked and rectified. The Superintendent may suspend any officer for neglect of duty or improper conduct, pending the decision of the Colonial Secretary.

MATRON.

Household duties.

9. The Matron will act under the orders of the Superintendent, and give directions for carrying out all arrangements for the proper working of the household duties of the Institution.

To appoint girls for work.

10. She will attend the daily musters, and appoint such girls as she thinks fit for performing domestic and other duties.

School roll.

11. She will see that all the girls whose names are entered on the School Roll attend punctually each day.

Prayers.

12. She will, in the absence of a Clergyman, read prayers on Sundays, when required by the Superintendent to do so.

To direct House Matron and Assistants

13. She will direct the House Matron and Assistants in their duties, and overlook all the internal working of the Establishment.

Industrial training.

14. She will see that a portion of every day, except Saturday and Sunday, is devoted to teaching the girls some branch of useful industry, and especially all the duties of household management.

Attendance on Visiting Surgeon.

15. She must attend the Visiting Surgeon when he visits the sick, and take every care that his instructions are properly carried out.

VISITING SURGEON.

Visits.

16. The Visiting Surgeon is to visit patients in hospital at least twice every week, or oftener if required. He is to attend the Institution at any time when he may be sent for by the Superintendent.

Medical Journal.

17. A Medical Journal is to be kept at the Institution, in which he will record all cases of sickness, disease, or death, with any particulars he may consider necessary.

Inspection of children admitted.

18. He will see every girl that is admitted into the Institution, and inquire into the state of her health, in the presence of the Matron; recording the result of such examination in the Medical Journal. He will also control all correction involving health.

Deaths.

19. In the event of death, he will make an entry in the Medical Journal, specifying the name of the girl, the date, cause of death, with any other particulars he may consider necessary, and report the same to the Superintendent as early as possible.

Medical comforts.

20. When medical comforts are ordered, it will be necessary for him to enter, in an Order Book to be kept for the purpose, the name of the child for whom they are required, with the quantities of the articles to be supplied; and he will also have to certify to the correctness of the account for the same, on the voucher, for the Colonial Treasurer.

TEACHER.

Hours.

21. The hours for the school instruction will be from 9 o'clock to 12 o'clock a.m., and from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock p.m. The Teacher in charge should be in attendance, and have the schoolroom ready for commencing duties punctually at 9 o'clock.

Muster Roll.

22. She will receive the girls from the House Matron before school hours, and see that they are all clean and tidy in person; and any who may appear to her not to be so should be sent back. She will then call the muster roll, and report to the Matron any girls who may be absent.

Prayers.

23. Prayers are to be read to the girls by the Teacher and the Matron, by arrangement, according to their different religious persuasions, before the school duties commence, and in the evening before bed-time.

24. As many Monitors as the Teacher may consider necessary may be selected by her as assistants in the school, to whom she will give one hour's additional instruction, between 12 and 1 o'clock each day. Monitors.

25. In case of the appointment of Assistant Teachers, they will perform their duties subject to the direction of the Teacher in charge, in all matters of instruction and school management. Assistant Teachers.

HOUSE MATRON.

26. She will, under the direction of the Matron, overlook the internal arrangement of the Institution,—will see that the dormitories are cleaned and thoroughly aired—that the soiled clothing (including bedding) is taken to the laundry, and counted over to the Laundress. She will take care that the dining-hall, hospital, &c., are kept properly clean, and that the female servants are attentive to their duties. To overlook internal arrangements.

27. She will preside in the bath-rooms whilst the girls are being washed; will be present at all musters; and assist the Superintendent and Matron in inspecting the girls twice daily. To preside at bath-rooms.

28. She will see that the dormitories are properly lighted for the night, and every requisite for the convenience of the girls duly provided. She will be present at the evening muster in the dormitories, and will see that the lamps are turned down at nine p.m. in winter, and half-past nine in summer, and that the outer doors of the dormitories are secured. Dormitories.

29. She will take care that every child, upon her admission, is immediately stripped, well washed, and clothed in the dress provided by the Government; and that, on leaving the Institution, every girl be furnished with clean and suitable clothing. Children to be properly clothed.

30. She will see that the apartments are thoroughly cleaned every Saturday, so as to secure a due observance of Sunday. She will notify to the Superintendent the name of any officer or servant applying for temporary leave of absence, and the provision to be made for the performance of the duties of the applicant during such absence. Establishment to be cleaned on Saturdays.

31. She will keep all spare bedding and other articles drawn for the use of the Establishment in her stores, over which she shall always preserve complete control. Stores.

32. She will cut out, and measure off, all material for clothing, and will brand the same, if intended for the use of the Institution, when made up, subject to the directions of the Matron. Clothing.

33. She will visit the dormitories in the morning and evening, to see that the girls rise and retire at the proper hour, and keep order while they are dressing and undressing. Dormitories.

34. She will on all occasions attend the girls when they are in the playground, or out of school, unless relieved by the orders of the Superintendent. Playground.

CLERK AND STOREKEEPER.

35. The Clerk and Storekeeper will receive and weigh all stores as they are delivered at the Institution by the Contractor, and issue the same, according to the scale, punctually at the hours specified in the Time-table. Weighing of stores.

36. Will make all entries in Register, Warrant, Store, and other Books of the Institution,—copy all documents, and write whatever letters may be required. Books of Institution.

37. Will keep an account of, and issue all hardware and other stores for the use of the Institution, as also of the cost and of the net profits of the Industries of the Institution. Accounts.

38. Will assist the Superintendent at all times—when required by him to do so—in carrying out any instructions he may consider necessary to give, for the preservation of order and discipline in the Institution. To render assistance when necessary.

ASSISTANTS.

39. They will render every possible assistance to the Matron and House Matron in the discharge of their duties, from whom they will directly receive orders; and they will not leave the Institution themselves, nor allow any of the servants to do so, without the permission of the Superintendent. To receive orders from Matron and House Matron.

40. They will be present in the dining-hall during the meals of the girls, will frequently visit the kitchen whilst the same are being cooked and carved, and will see that the food is served up properly. Meals.

- Cooking. 41. They will daily inspect the coppers and cooking vessels, and will see that the kitchen is kept scrupulously clean.
- Laundry. 42. They will frequently in the day visit the laundry, and see that the duties of that part of the Institution are effectively and economically performed.
- Bath-room. 43. They will see that the lavatory and bath-room are kept in perfect order.
- Dormitories. 44. They will assist the House Matron, morning and evening, in the dormitories, to see that the girls rise and retire at the proper hours.
- Playground. 45. They will attend in the work-room and see that the work in hand is diligently and carefully executed; and they will also instruct the girls as far as practicable in farm duties, milking, the rearing of poultry; and they will on all occasions, when required to do so, attend the girls when they are in the playground or out of school.

GATE-KEEPER.

- Gates. 46. The Gate-keeper will open and close the gates at the hours appointed by the Superintendent, and see that no person is permitted to visit the quarters set apart for the girls, without first being introduced at the Office of the Institution.
- Bells. 47. Will regularly ring the bell at the time specified in the Time-table.
- To prevent communication with inmates. 48. Will take every care that no one from the outside holds any communication whatever with any of the inmates of the Institution.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.

- Drawing of provisions. 49. The Cook will draw the food from the Storekeeper punctually when the store-bell rings, and observe proper care and economy in cooking the same.
- Dining and cooking utensils. 50. The Cook will also see that the dining-room, tins, spoons, knives, forks, &c., and all culinary vessels, are kept in perfect order, and will teach the girls placed under her how to cook and be clean in their habits.
- Laundress. 51. The Laundress will teach the girls washing, ironing, mangling, &c. She will be at all times careful that none of the house or body linen is lost or destroyed, and she will be responsible for the security of the same until delivered to the House Matron or Assistant.
- Laundry girls. 52. The Laundress will see that the laundry is at all times kept clean, and she will be held responsible for the conduct of the girls placed under her.

VISITORS.

- Visitors' book. 53. A Visitors' Book will be kept, in which all ladies and gentlemen who visit and inspect the Institution must be courteously requested to enter their names, with date of visit, and any remarks they may think proper to make.
- Strangers to explain object of visit. 54. Strangers wishing to visit any of the inmates must present an order from the Colonial-Secretary or the Under Secretary, and explain to the Superintendent, or, in his absence, to the officer in charge, their relationship to the inmate whom they desire to see, the object of their visit, and any other particulars that the Superintendent may desire to know; and either the Matron or House Matron must be present during the interview of any such stranger with an inmate.
- Relatives. 55. The relatives and friends of the inmates will receive an order monthly as above, and be required, on every occasion of a visit, to enter their names in a separate book kept for that purpose.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

- How prayers to be said. 56. The inmates must attend Divine Worship every Sunday within the Institution. If no Clergyman is in attendance, prayers must be read by the Matron or the Teacher to the girls, according to their religious denomination.

REWARDS AND INDULGENCES.

57. The Superintendent will at his discretion, or on the recommendation of the Matron, House Matron, or Teacher, appoint Monitors from among the best conducted of the girls, who will wear a better dress, and will also be paid at the rate of 6d. per week.
58. Marks will be given on the same recommendations for good conduct, liable to reduction for misconduct,—in proportion to the number of which, claims to participate in net profits of Industries under Rule 4 will be considered and allowed.

59. On the same recommendation, indulgences in diet, such as eggs and extra milk, will be allowed to the most deserving, to whom also other small indulgences will be given from time to time.

60. A small library of interesting volumes will be established for the instruction and amusement of deserving girls in their leisure time.

CORRECTION AND RESTRAINT.

61. The object of the Institution being to reclaim and instruct the children admitted, every effort will be made to accomplish this without recourse to severe correction or unnecessary restraint; but that such efforts may not be unavailing, correction and restraint will be resorted to and persevered in in all cases of difficulty.

62. No subordinate officer will be allowed to chastise summarily, but will report any offence to the Superintendent, who will immediately deal with it unless he should require to report it for the instructions of the Colonial Secretary.

63. In cases of immoral or dishonest conduct, lying, stealing, gross indecency, continued contumacy and insolence to the Superintendent, Matron, or other officer, or destruction of public property, a report will be made to the Colonial Secretary, on whose order the offender will be kept in close and separate confinement for such period as may be directed, not exceeding three days, for any one offence.

64. In cases of a less grave character, disobedience of orders, uncleanness, indolence, quarrelling, or rioting, the Superintendent may in his discretion impose suitable correction; to consist, as the offence may demand, of separation at meals for not more than fourteen days,—confinement during play-hours for not more than two days,—confinement on bread and water for various periods,—the black list and withdrawal of good marks; a weekly list being forwarded to the Colonial Secretary.

65. No correction or confinement which may affect the health of an offender will be imposed, if objected to on professional grounds by the Visiting Surgeon.

Object of correction and restraint.

Mode of proceeding.

Confinement in cells only on order of Colonial Secretary.

Minor cases dealt with by the Superintendent.

No correction involving health if objected to by the Visiting Surgeon.

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1870.)

Presented in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Vict. No. 31.

THE REGISTRAR, UNIVERSITY, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

University, 9 May, 1871.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit herewith the Report of the University of Sydney for the year ended 31st December, 1870.

I have, &c.,
HUGH KENNEDY,
Registrar.

REPORT of the University of Sydney, for the year ended 31st December, 1870.

1. The Senate of the University, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria No. 31, have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the following report of their proceedings during the year 1870.
2. In Lent Term seventeen (17) students were admitted to Matriculation.
3. Exemption from attendance on lectures was conceded to Mr. R. E. Kemp, an undergraduate of two years standing, he being unable to continue his residence in Sydney.
4. The following degrees were confirmed, the candidates having in each case passed the statutory examination, viz. :—

LL.D.

A. Garran, LL.B. (Sydney.)
Rev. J. M'Gibbon, LL.B. (Sydney.)

M.D.

J. Houston, M.B. (Edinburgh), and B.A. (Sydney.)
P. Smith, M.B. (Sydney.)

M.B.

F. Lloyd.
R. Jones.
C. Stewart.
G. Moore.

M.A.

E. Barton.
S. S. Cowper.
E. Dunstan.
A. Gilchrist.
E. A. Iceton.
Rev. G. A. C. Innes.

B.A.

T. Bowyer.	|	T. H. Iceton.
J. Coutts.	|	M. Lynch.
H. G. Donovan.	|	F. M'Carthy.
C. Farrell.	|	R. Morris.
A. R. Greenway.	|	R. Richardson.
	|	Rev. G. Woolnough.

5. The following students passed the examination for degrees, viz. :—

M.A.

The Rev. H. N. Millard, M.A. (Cambridge), admitted "*ad eundem statum*."

B.A.

R. M. Sly. S. Dargin. W. F. Rutledge. G. Sly.	| R. E. O'Connor.	R. E. Kemp. J. H. Montague. E. Rennie. A. Liddell.
--------------------------------------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

5. The Scholarships were awarded as follows, viz. :—

"University" (*for general proficiency*) :—

Third year—R. M. Sly.

Second year— { F. Plomley.*
 { F. Kent.

First year { W. A. Hynes.
 { H. Kelly.

"Levey" :—

A. Backhouse.

"Lithgow" :—

C. Coghlan.*

"Deas Thomson" (*Physical Science*) :—

E. Rennie.

"Barker" (*Mathematics*) :—

R. M. Sly.

6. The Scholarship founded by the Gilchrist Educational Trust, the award of which rests alternately with the Universities of Sydney and Melbourne, was given to Mr. John W. Alston, B.A., who graduated in 1869, and is at present pursuing the study of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

7. The Prizes were awarded as under :—

English Essay (Wentworth Medal) :—

R. E. O'Connor.

Greek Iambic Translation (Hon. G. Allen's Medal) :—

R. M. Sly.

Professor Smith's Medal for the student who distinguishes himself most at the Class Examinations :—

E. Rennie, }
C. Coghlan, } *æq.*

8. Honors were awarded at the B.A. Examination as follows :—

(The names are in order of merit.)

Classics :—

1st Class.

R. Sly.

2nd Class.

S. Dargin.

W. F. Rutledge.

Mathematics :—

1st Class.

R. Sly.

E. Rennie.

2nd Class.

G. Sly.

Prize of £10 for Physics :—

E. Rennie.

9. With a view to enable students in Queensland to obtain the advantages of a University education, a proposition was made by the Head Masters of the Brisbane and Ipswich Grammar Schools that examinations for Matriculation should be held in that Colony in connection with this University, as it was supposed that the expense of a voyage to Sydney, coupled with the chance of failure, would deter many who would otherwise have connected themselves with the Institution. This proposition was supported by Governor Blackall, who expressed his intention to offer annually a Prize of £30, to be awarded to the student

* Bracketed equal.

student who should most distinguish himself. The Senate consented to establish Matriculation Examinations, to be held annually in Brisbane at the close of the year, and appointed two gentlemen to conduct them, viz. :—The Rev. J. Creyke, B.A., Cambridge, and Mr. S. W. Griffith, M.A., Sydney. They were also appointed Examiners in the Faculty of Arts. On their recommendation, Mr. Sheridan, of the Brisbane Grammar School, was declared to have qualified himself for Matriculation.

10. The number of candidates who presented themselves for the public examinations was forty-four (44); of these, nine (9) passed the Senior, and twenty-seven (27) the Junior Examination. At the request of several teachers, examinations were held simultaneously in West Maitland, Goulburn, and Tenterfield, under the supervision of the respective Police Magistrates. In consequence of the facilities thus offered for the local examination of schools, the Senate have reason to expect a very large addition to the number of candidates in 1871. Indeed intimation has been given that many country districts will avail themselves of the advantages thus held out. A change has been made in the by-law which fixes sixteen years as the limit of age in the case of candidates for the Junior Examination. This change was necessitated by reason of a proposition which was made to the Judges of the Supreme Court and accepted by them, to the effect that candidates for articles of clerkship with a view to becoming Attorneys, should be required to pass the Junior Examination, or one similar to it. In cases of this nature it was clear that the limit of age could not be preserved. It was further agreed by the Judges that a recommendation should be made to Government to introduce a Bill for enabling all articulated clerks, who should have obtained a certificate of having passed the Senior Examination, to be admitted as Attorneys at the end of four instead of, as at present, five years. An offer was made to the Government to undertake the examinations for the Public Service, and it was suggested that the Public Examinations might with some modifications be made available for that purpose, inasmuch as the range of subjects of examination comprised every branch of learning. The matter is still before the Executive Council.

11. The Senate have had under consideration the question of exemption from attendance on lectures; and, with a view to define more clearly the cases in which that privilege should be allowed, have passed a regulation that the candidate, besides satisfying them that the necessities of his position are such as to prevent him from attending regularly, shall obtain a special certificate from the Examiners that his abilities and attainments are of a nature, in their opinion, to enable him to keep up with the usual course without attendance on lectures.

12. The Senate have been in communication with the Council of Education respecting the recognition of the public examination certificates in the case of persons seeking employment as teachers, and with the following result. The Council have agreed that if any candidate for a first-class certificate shall present a certificate of having passed in any of the undermentioned subjects at the Senior Examination, it shall be held to be a sufficient proof of his competency in the specified subjects, and shall exempt him from further examination therein, viz. :—Latin, Mathematics, Chemistry, French, German, Geology, Botany, Zoology.

13. An application from the Committee of the Prince Alfred Hospital Fund having been made to the Government for the grant of the portion of the land set apart for a Wesleyan College (but of which it was understood the College would not avail itself), with a view to the erection thereon of a hospital, a communication was received from the Honorable the Secretary for Lands requesting to be favoured with the views of the Senate on the point. The consideration of the question was adjourned pending the receipt of certain information as to the intentions of the Wesleyan Body with regard to the establishment of a College in connection with the University.

14. A draft Bill has been prepared for the purpose of being laid before the Legislature, to enable the University to grant "ad eundem" degrees without examination; it being provided that degrees so obtained shall not confer upon the recipient a right to vote at convocations holden for the election of Fellows of the Senate, or of a Member of the Legislative Assembly, under the 15th clause of the Electoral Act of 1858.

It is also provided that power shall be given to confer the Honorary Degree of LL.D. upon persons of such high standing or distinction as shall render them, in the opinion of the Senate, worthy of that honor; and further, to grant, without examination, the Degree of M.A. upon persons who have previously taken the Degree of B.A. in the University of Sydney.

15. The Senate report with much regret the death of the Reverend William Purves, M.A., on his passage to England. Mr. Purves was one of the original members of the Senate, and rendered many valuable services to the institution. At a convocation duly held, the Honorable John Hay, M.A., was elected to the vacant seat.

16. The following gentlemen were elected Examiners, viz. :—In the Faculty of Arts, C. E. R. Murray, Esq., in the room of the late G. W. Smalley; in the Faculty of Medicine, P. S. Jones, Esq., M.D., in the room of the late Dr. Foulis.

17. An account of the Receipts and Expenditure is appended.

APPENDIX A.

BY-LAW.—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

"The Senate shall have power to enact regulations admitting candidates above the age of sixteen years to the Junior Public Examinations."

APPENDIX B.

RESULT OF THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

SENIORS.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

1st Class.

None.

2nd Class.

Chisholm (King's School).....	Passed in	Latin, Greek, Mathematics.
Dawson (Newington College)	"	Latin, Mathematics.
Middleton (Newington College)	"	English, Latin, Mathematics.

3rd Class.

Browne (Mr. Frazer, West Maitland)	Passed in	English, Mathematics.
Dawson (King's School)	"	Latin, Greek, Mathematics.
Keep (Camden College)	"	Latin, Mathematics.
Neill (Newington College)	"	Latin, Mathematics.
Walsh (Private study, Tenterfield)	"	Latin, German.
Wright (Private study, Sydney)	"	English, French.

DISTINGUISHED IN ENGLISH.

Middleton (Newington College)—Second Class.
Wright (Private study, Sydney)—Second Class.

DISTINGUISHED IN LATIN.

Chisholm (King's School)—Second Class.

DISTINGUISHED IN MATHEMATICS.

Dawson (Newington College)—Second Class.
Neill (Newington College)—Second Class.

JUNIORS.

Allen, Boyce (Mr. Pendrill's School)	Passed in	English, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics.
Allen, James (Model Public School, Fort-st.) ...	"	English, Mathematics.
Ailen, Reginald (Mr. Pendrill's School).....	"	French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics.
Arnheim (Public School, Goulburn)	"	English, Mathematics.
Beckett (Newington College)	"	English, Latin, Mathematics.
Beard (King's School)	"	English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics.
Bishop (King's School)	"	English, Mathematics.
Blaxland (King's School)	"	Latin, Mathematics.
Borthwick (Mr. Frazer's School, West Maitland)	"	English, Mathematics.
Carter (Public School, Goulburn)	"	English, Mathematics.
Foster (Camden College)	"	Latin, Mathematics.
Garrett (Newington College)	"	English, Latin, Mathematics.
Geddes (Mr. Frazer's School, West Maitland) ...	"	English, Mathematics.
Gillfillan (Model Public School, Fort-st.)	"	English, Mathematics.
Hunt (King's School)	"	Latin, Mathematics.
Hutchinson (King's School).....	"	Latin, Greek, Mathematics.
Jenkins (King's School)	"	Latin, Mathematics.
Kendall (Newington College)	"	English, Latin, Mathematics.
King (Public School, Goulburn)	"	English, Mathematics.
M'Kay (Model Public School, Fort-st.)	"	English, Mathematics.
M'Intyre (Public School, Goulburn)	"	English, Mathematics.
Owen (Newington College)	"	English, Mathematics.
Rushford (Public School, Goulburn)	"	English, Mathematics.
Sparkes (Camden College)	"	English, Mathematics.
Vickery (Newington College)	"	English, Mathematics.
Watts (Public School, Goulburn)	"	English, Mathematics.
Wood (Mr. Pendrill's School)	"	French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics.

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(BY-LAWS AND REGULATION.)

Presented in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Vict. No. 31, sec. 21.

Clauses 3 and 10 of the fifteenth chapter of the By-laws are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following are substituted, viz. :—

“ 3. Such Candidate must lodge with the Registrar of the University satisfactory certificates of having taken the Degree of B.A. or some equivalent Degree, in this or any of the Universities hereinbefore mentioned as those from which undergraduates will be admitted *ad eundem statum*. Candidates who have not taken such Degree must pass an examination similar to that prescribed for the B.A. Degree in this University. Provided always that it shall be in the power of the Senate, at their discretion, at any time before the end of the year A.D. 1875, to dispense with this examination in the case of candidates who have been in *bonâ fide* medical or surgical practice for not less than ten years.”

“10. The Candidate must produce evidence that, after having obtained the Degree of M.B., he has spent two years in hospital practice, or one year in hospital and one year in practice, either private or in the public service. He shall also be required to produce a certificate from the Superintendent of a Public Lunatic Asylum of diligent attendance at such Asylum for three months; such attendance being either before or after his obtaining the Degree of M.B. Further, he shall be required to prepare and defend a thesis on some medical subject, to be selected by himself; such thesis shall be in the Latin or English language, and if approved by the Senate, on the report of the Examiners, may be printed; and he shall be required to pass an examination in Psychological Medicine, provided he has not previously passed such an examination in proceeding to the Degree of M.B.”

REGULATION.—EXEMPTION FROM LECTURES.

“ Any person may be exempted from attendance on Lectures under section 17 of cap. 13 of the By-laws, who shall satisfy the Senate that he is prevented from attending by the necessities of his position: Provided always, that no application for such exemption shall be entertained until the applicant shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and the Examiners shall have specially certified to the Senate that his abilities and attainments are such as to enable him, in their opinion, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, to keep up with the usual course of study at the University without attendance upon Lectures. Undergraduates admitted '*ad eundem statum*,' under section 36 of cap. 13 of the By-laws, and who are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination, shall nevertheless be required to pass a Special Examination, to be certified by the Examiners as above, before obtaining exemption from attendance upon Lectures, under section 17 of cap. 13 of the By-laws.”

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(REPORT FOR 1870.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 18 Victoria.

THE SECRETARY TO THE TRUSTEES, SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney Grammar School,

5 June, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Parliament, the following Report of their proceedings, and the progress of the School during the year 1870.

At a special meeting of the Trustees, held in January, Professor Pell was re-elected Chairman of the Board for the current year. At this meeting Mr. Norris was temporarily appointed Writing Master, at a salary of £200 per annum.

At the February meeting, Arthur M. a'Beckett, Esq., was elected Vice-Chairman for the current year.

The Trustees at the May meeting confirmed Mr. Norris's appointment as Writing Master.

On the 4th July a special Report was received from the Examining Board for free pupils, recommending the appointment of Hinder (1) as a free pupil, which recommendation was confirmed by the Trustees.

The number of pupils in attendance during the year averaged 221½, being the maximum yearly average since the foundation of the School.

The Trustees have much pleasure in reporting that the progress of the School is most satisfactory in every respect. The Masters work together with perfect harmony, and the state of the discipline may be gathered from the fact that, notwithstanding the unprecedentedly large number in attendance during the year, not a single case of misconduct has been reported to the Board.

A Cadet Corps, under the command of the Senior English Master, has recently been established, and has already attained a creditable degree of efficiency. This movement has it is believed tended in no small degree to enhance the general good feeling amongst the boys, and to strengthen their attachment to the School.

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

The amount of the whole income and expenditure of the School during the year will be found in the annexed Appendix.

I have, &c.,

W. H. CATLETT,

Secretary.

APPENDIX.

RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School, for the Year 1870.

Receipts.		Amount.	Disbursements.		Amount.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Endowment		1,500 0 0	By amount overdrawn on 31st December, 1869		402 7 8
„ Interest on fixed deposits		59 10 0	„ Salaries	2,650 0 0	
„ School fees from pupils		2,831 10 0	„ Allowances	90 6 3	
„ Deposit accounts		850 0 0	„ Capitation Fees paid to Masters	1,165 5 0	3,905 11 3
„ Balance, amount overdrawn		225 8 3	„ Stationery	88 1 6	
			„ Printing and advertisements	61 3 5	
			„ Petty expenses	65 4 11	212 9 10
			„ School prizes	28 12 0	
			„ Knox prizes	17 10 0	46 2 0
			„ Repairs to building	27 17 6	
			„ Insurance on building	12 0 0	
			„ Deposit accounts		49 17 6
					850 0 0
		£ 5,466 8 3			£ 5,466 8 3

Examined and found correct,—
M. B. PELL.
ARTHUR M. A'BECKETT.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary,
1 March, 1871.

RETURN of the Sydney Grammar School, for the Year 1870.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	State whether allowed a residence.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Head Master	Albert Bythesen Weigall.....	500 0 0		543 10 0	1,043 10 0	Residence allowed.	
Mathematical Master	Edward Pratt.....	400 0 0		321 15 0	721 15 0	Do. do.	
Classical Master.....	Edwin Whitfeld.....	300 0 0		300 0 0	600 0 0	Do. do.	
Assistant Classical Master	Charles Orlando Helm	300 0 0			300 0 0		
Do. do.	Henry Spendlove Hawkins.....	300 0 0			300 0 0		
English Master	Charles James Fache	200 0 0	50 0 0		250 0 0		
Assistant English Master	John Waller Vane	150 0 0			150 0 0		
Lecturer in Natural Science	Alexander M. Thomson	50 0 0			50 0 0		
Writing Master	William Norris	200 0 0			200 0 0		
Drawing Master	Joseph Fowles	100 0 0			100 0 0		
Janitor and Drill Sergeant.....	Sebastian Hodge	100 0 0	12 0 0		112 0 0	Do. do.	
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees.....	William Henry Catlett	50 0 0	28 6 3		78 6 3		
	Total.....	£ 2,650 0 0	90 6 3	1,165 5 0	3,905 11 3		

Examined and found correct,—
M. B. PELL.
ARTHUR M. A'BECKETT.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary,
1 March, 1871.

RETURN of the number of Teachers of the Sydney Grammar School, as well as the number of Scholars, in the Year 1870.

Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Seven engaged for their whole time.				
Three engaged for particular lessons.	212	225	228	222
	Average, 221½.			

1 March, 1871.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT.

(PETITION—REV. ROBERT KING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 December, 1871.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the Clergy and Lay Representatives of the Congregations of the Church of England in Liverpool, Holdsworthy, Denham Court, Campbelltown, and Appin, assembled at a meeting of the Chapter of the Rural Deanery of Liverpool, on the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1871,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners are deeply interested in the education of the children of the poorer classes in the Colony, and especially in the district with which they are now immediately connected.
 2. That various schools have long been established and maintained in connection with the Church of England, and have received certificates from the Council of Education as "Certified Church of England Schools."
 3. That the number of children educated in such schools bears a very considerable proportion to the whole number under education,—nearly one-half of the children now receiving education at the public expense being taught in the Denominational Schools.
 4. That the school-houses which have been erected have been built generally by private contributions, and without expense to the Government.
 5. That the school properties are held in trust for school purposes, and cannot be diverted from them except by permission of your Honorable House.
 6. That many of the buildings require repair, and that the comfort, position, and influence of the teachers are lessened, the health and tone of the children injured, and the benefits of the instruction given at public cost are deteriorated thereby.
 7. That the Council of Education has threatened to close one of the schools, viz., that at Liverpool—otherwise in a highly satisfactory condition—because of the want of said repairs, to the carrying out of which the Council can give no assistance.
 8. That while your Petitioners are anxious to do all in their power to remedy these defects, the Council of Education is precluded, by the 23rd clause of the Public Schools Act, from rendering any assistance towards such repairs, the school being Denominational.
 9. That the want of such assistance as the Council is yet able to give to the Public Schools is felt by your Petitioners to be a great obstacle in their endeavour to carry out their work, and a great discouragement of their efforts.
 10. That your Petitioners therefore feel that the operation of the 23rd clause of the Public Schools Act, by which they are prevented from obtaining the assistance and encouragement to which they are entitled, in the honest endeavour to carry out the work in which they are engaged in providing for the education of the children of the Colony, is a hardship from which they are desirous of being freed; and they therefore address your Honorable House to grant them the relief which may appear most fitting.
- And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the members of the Chapter of the Rural Deanery of Liverpool, and at their request.

ROBERT KING,
Rural Dean.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL, GRENFELL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLICS, GRENFELL, RESPECTING REFUSAL OF COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO GRANT CERTIFICATE TO THEIR SCHOOL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 December, 1871.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the Roman Catholics of Grenfell, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That a formal application for a Certificate to a Roman Catholic Denominational School at Grenfell, having affixed thereto the names of one hundred and seventy-five children whose parents or guardians thereby certified they should attend such, was forwarded to the Council of Education on the 22nd day of May last.

2. That in fulfilment of Article 10, section 2, of the Council's Regulations, a school-house was provided sufficient in all respects for the purpose, suitably furnished, and a competent teacher nominated.

3. That notwithstanding the promising state of the school, and every regulation being complied with, the Council delayed inspection until the 12th of August last, although frequently reminded of the application made nearly three months previous.

4. That after the inspection, the decision of the Council was delayed until the 8th of September last, and was to the effect,—“That the Inspector's report discloses the fact that the applicants had not provided a school-house sufficient in all respects for the purpose as required by Article 10, section 2, of the Regulations, and therefore the Certificate applied for cannot be granted.”

5. That the Local Board, believing the Council were misinformed, obtained, after due inspection, the written attestation of E. A. Baker, Esq., M.L.A., F. Dalton, Esq., P.M., R. M. Vaughan, Esq., J.P., D. Pyne, Esq., J.P., J. Mc'Connell, Esq., J.P., W. R. Watt, Esq., J.P., P. Boland, Esq., J.P., and Ralph Halls, Esq., to the size, site, and suitability of the building even for Public School purposes, which attestation they forwarded to the Council of Education, accompanied with the favourable report of a competent architect.

6. That, although acknowledging the building what the above-named document represented it to be, the Council's reply, stating that “however excellent the room might be in point of construction, it was not a school-house at all, but a church,” is illegal, as may be gathered from Article 13, section 2, of the Regulations, which distinctly states that even Public School buildings may be converted into places of public worship when they shall have been built and kept in repair without aid from public funds. Our room, therefore, although sometimes used as a church, should meet with the favour of this Regulation, because we, the Roman Catholics of Grenfell, have built it and do keep it in repair.

7. That a further proof of the illegality of the decision is found in even the very latest Reports of the Council of Education, where the Council's Inspectors designate buildings sometimes used as churches, and in which Public and Denominational Schools are conducted, by the terms “school-houses,” as also, “suitable for school purposes.”

8. That the above illegal decision becomes doubly illegal from the fact that clause 24 of the Public Schools Act, under the heading of “New Schools” was not observed, as has been the invariable practice of the Council of Education towards all applications for Certificates to Public Schools, even the most unimportant. The clause referred to distinctly states,—“Notices of all proposals for the establishment of Public Schools and of all applications for aid in the maintenance of Certified Denominational Schools shall be published four times in the Government Gazette previous to the final decision thereon of the Council of Education.” Now our application was not even gazetted once.

Your Petitioners, therefore, being discourteously and illegally treated by the Council of Education, ask your Honorable House to take the premises into your honorable consideration, and grant us that justice which the Council of Education illegally withhold, viz.,—an impartial administration of the Public Schools Act, whereby a Certificate may be granted to the aforementioned school.

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

[Here follow 165 Signatures.]

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

(PETITION RESPECTING REPAIRS TO—RURIDECANAL CHAPTER OF CAMDEN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 January, 1872.

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

The humble Petition of the Buridecanal Chapter of Camden, comprising the Parishes of Camden, Cobbity and Narellan, and Picton,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners are deeply interested in the education of the children of the poorer classes in the Colony; and especially in the certified Church of England Schools in their several parishes.

2. That while Parliament disclaims hostility to Denominational Schools, the operation of the 23rd section of the Public Schools Act is to destroy such schools by forbidding the Council of Education to assist in repairing the same.

3. That many of these buildings require repairs, and that your Petitioners have no means at their disposal for that purpose.

4. That the natural consequence of this is to impair greatly the efficiency of the schools. Dirt and decay are sad hindrances to education; the comfort, position, and influence of the teachers are lessened, while the health of the children is likely to be injured. Then follows an unfavourable report from the Inspector, and a threat to close the school as inefficient, thus repeating the injustice of old times: "There shall no straw be given you, yet shall ye deliver the tale of bricks."

5. That your Petitioners cannot believe that the Legislature intended to commit this injustice, or will refuse to rectify it; and they therefore pray your Honorable House to take the subject into favourable consideration, and afford them relief by placing Denominational Schools on the same footing as Public Schools in the matter of repairs.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 6 Signatures.]

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THOMAS WALKER.
(PETITION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 November, 1871.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of Thomas Walker, late Denominational Schoolmaster, Cassilis,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner has been for upwards of twenty-five (25) years a Denominational Schoolmaster, namely, (18) eighteen years under the supervision of the late Rev. G. K. Rusden, Incumbent of St. Peter's, East Maitland, as Schoolmaster of the Denominational School in that parish, and for two (2) years after that reverend gentleman's death; afterwards nearly six years under the direction of the Rev. W. S. Wilson, at Cassilis. That your Petitioner has been superseded at Cassilis by a younger man, and a trained teacher, sent from the Council of Education; your Petitioner, from age (being now in his 72nd year) and infirm health, is incapable any longer to continue the duties of teaching. Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will take into consideration his long services as a Schoolmaster, he being without any means of support.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

THOS. WALKER.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—REV. CANON VIDAL AND OTHERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 December, 1871.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Members of the Church of England,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners regard with regret and anxiety the re-introduction to Parliament of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill."

That the primal law of marriage during "man's innocency" was ratified by Christ, and has ever been held by the Church to be unalterable.

That this law is expressed in the words, "they twain are one flesh," and protected by our Lord's solemn caution: "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

That no human legislation can annul this decree.

That an attempt to do so not only violates the law of God but strikes at the root of social order, and that Divinely ordained process by which man is to be raised in the scale of God's moral world.

That the provisions of the Bill, by suffering divorced persons to marry during each other's lifetime, holds out a premium rather than a discouragement to breaches of the marriage contract.

That to the relaxation of the sacred bond of marriage is owing the outgrowth of Mormonism, and its natural sequence, indiscriminate concubinage.

That the existing law of separation "*a mensâ et thoro*" is sufficient as a remedy in extreme cases, leaving open the door of repentance and reconciliation, whereas the proposed divorce "*a vinculo*" irrevocably closes it.

Further, that this Bill is not called for nor desired by the great majority of the people.

That your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to withhold your sanction from the "Matrimonial Causes Bill."

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 63 Signatures.]

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CEMETERIES REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST STANDING COMMITTEE OF SYNOD OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND, DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 December, 1871.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the Standing Committee of the Synod of the Church of England for the Diocese of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That the attention of your Petitioners has been directed to a Bill which has been introduced into your Honorable House to regulate Cemeteries.

2. That your Petitioners are of opinion that the change proposed in the aforesaid Bill to be effected in the management of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery, by the appointment of one body of Trustees nominated by the Government in lieu of the separate bodies of Trustees for the different religious Denominations, is unnecessary and undesirable.

3. That your Petitioners consider as open to serious objection the power proposed in the said Bill to be given to the Trustees of any Cemetery, or to any Member of the Executive Council, to permit any other than duly recognized Ministers of the Denomination, for whose use any ground may have been set apart for burying the dead, to exercise within that ground religious functions connected with such burial.

4. That your Petitioners further consider as highly objectionable the power proposed by the said Bill to be given to any person appointed by those in charge of a corpse, to perform rights of burial over such corpse within ground set apart for the use of any particular Denomination, in any case where no duly recognized Minister of that Denomination may happen to be present.

5. That your Petitioners also entertain strong objections to the absolute control given by the said Bill to the Trustees of any Cemetery over the monuments and inscriptions placed therein; and are of opinion that it is essential so to modify that control as effectually to prevent the setting up of such monuments and inscriptions within the ground set apart for any religious Denomination as may be repugnant to, or at variance with, the religious feelings of such Denomination.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the aforesaid Bill.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Signed on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney.

WILLIAM M. COWPER, Chairman.

Sydney, 5th December, 1871.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CEMETERIES REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—TRUSTEES OF VARIOUS CEMETERIES AT NECROPOLIS, HASLEM'S CREEK.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 December, 1871.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the Trustees of the various Cemeteries at the Necropolis, Haslem's Creek,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1st. That the Cemeteries at the Necropolis have been dedicated to the various Denominations and Trustees appointed under and by virtue of the "Necropolis Act of 1867" for the regulation of burials therein.

2nd. That your Petitioners have properly managed the affairs of the said Cemeteries under their control to the satisfaction of the public generally, and that no complaints have been made with reference to the said management.

3rd. That the whole of the Trusts are now carried out without any cost to the Public Treasury, and that the people of each Denomination are satisfied with the care and management of their own Trustees.

4th. That your Petitioners are opposed to the abrogation of the present Trusts, as contemplated by the "Cemeteries Regulation Bill" now before the Parliament; and your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the aforesaid Bill.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 25 Signatures.]

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CEMETERIES REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—MOST REVD. J. B. FOLDING, ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 December, 1871.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Archbishop,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioner has read with regret and alarm the "Bill to regulate Cemeteries," which is now before your Honorable House.

2. That the said Bill would, if passed, be a measure at once unnecessary and oppressive.

3. That for Roman Catholics their Cemetery is as part of their Church, and is necessarily referred to principles and rules entirely beside the professed scope of secular legislation in this Country.

4. That the said Bill, therefore, in placing the Roman Catholic portion of any Cemetery actually or possibly under control and regulation of non-Catholics is oppressive to a large community who, like others, have an acknowledged right to complete liberty of conscientious action within their own body.

5. That whilst all must cheerfully admit a necessity for the action of Government in everything that relates to such sanitary conditions as may affect the whole population,—or to the appropriate application of land which it has itself dedicated for Cemeteries,—or to its police regulations and guardianship,—there does not appear to be any necessity whatsoever for going beyond these points by Act of Parliament.

6. That a Bill which bears, as it appears to your Petitioner, these two characters, namely,—first, that of oppressively interfering with the independent action of communities or of individuals, in those religious requirements, or even preferences, which affect only their own private affairs,—and secondly, that of multiplying unnecessary enactments and restraints,—such a Bill would, in all men's thoughts, more resemble an expression of despotic will than the measure we are accustomed to expect from the temperate and free spirit of British legislation, acting for the common good and contentment.

7. That your Petitioner, for himself and the whole Roman Catholic community, respectfully entreats your Honorable House not to allow the said "Cemeteries Regulation Bill" to pass into law.

And he will ever pray, &c.

+ J. B. FOLDING, SYDNEY.

December 13th, 1871.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CEMETERIES REGULATION BILL.
(PETITION AGAINST—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF RANDWICK.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 December, 1871.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Randwick,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1st.—That under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, each Municipal Council is authorized to make by-laws for the interment of their dead.

2nd.—That the Cemeteries Regulation Bill, now before your Honorable House, seeks to deprive the Municipal Councils of this Colony of the rights and privileges granted and secured to them under the said Act; and as your Petitioners are opposed to the provisions of the said Bill we humbly pray that your Honorable House will not allow that Bill to pass.

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

Signed on behalf of the said Council, this 14th day of December, 1871,—

WALTER BRADLEY,
Mayor.



New South Wales.

BLUE BOOK

FOR THE YEAR

1870.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.



SYDNEY:

BY AUTHORITY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1871.

BLUE BOOK.

1870.

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Aaron Isaac	Surgeon, Volunteer Corps, 34. Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol and Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst, Sydney, 30	Arkins John	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cowra, 48. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Cowra, 67. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Cowra, 19
Abbott William Alex.	Assistant Registrar of Brands, 19	Armstrong Walter Dickinson	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65
Abbott Thomas Kingsmill	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gunnedah, 48. Coroner, Gunnedah, 50. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Gunnedah, 68	Armstrong William W.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Rylstone, 49. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Rylstone, 68. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Rylstone, 20
Ackroyd G. F.	4th Clerk, Sheriff's Office, 43	Armstrong William Conway	Second Clerk, Central Police Office, Sydney, 46
Acres Edward H.	Sheep Director, Bourke, 71	Armstrong John, senior	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Adam John Sheddon	Chief Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65	Armstrong John J.	Clerk, General Post Office, 86
Adams Philip Francis	Surveyor General, 64. Member of the Hunter River Floods Commission, 39. Member of the Board for opening Tenders for Runs, 75	Armstrong A. B.	Clerk, Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, 33
Adams Charles Wacey	Coroner, Walcha, 51	Armstrong Andrew	Coroner, Wagga Wagga, 51
Adams A. A.	Sheep Director, Warraldra, 73	Armstrong Robert Brown	Coroner, Young, 51
Adams Thomas	Overseer, Government Printing Office, 57	Armstrong John, junior	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Adams Charles V.	Medical Attendant to Aborigines, New England, 70	Armstrong George James	Junior Chief Clerk, Lands Department, 64
Adams John Ford	Senior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16	Arnheim E. H.	Surveyor, 2nd Class, 65. Lieutenant, Goulburn Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Adams Mary Ann	Matron of the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23	Arnold Richard Aldous	Clerk of Printing Branch, Legislative Assembly, 13
Addams Rev. F. W.	Minister of the Church of England, Paterson, 92	Arnold William Munnings	Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 13. Member of the Council of Education, 21.
Addison Glentworth Walsh Frazer	Police Magistrate, Tenterfield, 47	Arnold William Munnings Montagu	Copying Clerk, Legislative Assembly, 13
Agnew Rev. Philip P.	Member of the Immigration Board, 28	Arnott Robert S.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Narrabri, afterwards Hay, 90, 88
Aldcorn James	Sheep Inspector, Braidwood, 74	Arnott William	Ensign, Newcastle Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Aldwell George T.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Mudgee, 89	Ashdown Archibald	Accountant, Railway Department, 78
Alexander Charles Somerville	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Goulburn, 20. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Goulburn, 48. Deputy Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, 44. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Goulburn, 67. Ensign, Goulburn Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Atchison Rev. Cunningham	Presbyterian Minister, Wollongong, 94
Alford Edward	Sheep Inspector, Singleton, 74	Atchison James T.	Cadet, Roads Department, 81
Alford John	Sheep Director, Singleton, 73	Athy Rev. Miles E.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Orange, 94
Allan Henry Alexander	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 65	Atkins Robert	Clerk, Necropolis Office, 74
Allan David Tait	Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 38. Harbour Master, Newcastle, 60	Atkinson Charles Hare	Clerk, General Post Office, 86. Captain, No. 7 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 37
Allan Maxwell Rennie	First Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18	Atkinson Simeon	Assistant, Postage Stamp Branch, Government Printing Office, 58
Allan Rev. James	Minister of the Church of England, Braidwood, 93	Austen Francis George	Chief Clerk, Insolvent Court Office, 43
Allan William	Coroner, Manning, 50	Austin William	Dispenser to the Gaol, and to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta, 31
Allan John	Ensign, Ulladulla Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Austin William Edward	Coroner, Grenfell, 50
Allen George	Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, 12. Member of the Council of Education, 21	Ayres Thomas	Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Police, 23
Allen George Wigram	Solicitor to the University of Sydney, 95	B	
Allen Edward H.	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch Forbes, 80	Badcock William	Railway Station-master, Camberwell, 80
Allen Thomas	Gaoler, Grafton, afterwards Albury, 27, 26	Badham C. L. C.	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 64
Allen Mary	Matron, Gaol, Grafton, afterwards Albury, 27, 26	Badham Charles (D.D.)	Professor of Classics and Logic, University of Sydney, 95. Trustee, Free Public Library, 38
Alleyne Haynes Gibbes (M.D.)	Member of the Government Benevolent Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, 33. Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 95. Member of the Medical Board, 28. Member of the Immigration Board, 28. Health Officer and Immigration Officer, Port Jackson, 58. Visiting Surgeon to Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 31	Bagot Thomas	Clerk, Volunteer Corps Office, 34
Allman John James	Police Magistrate, Goulburn, 47. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Goulburn, 25	Bailey Robert Raymond	2nd Lieutenant, No. 1 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 37
Allpass James W.	Inspector of Schools, Newcastle District, 22	Bain Thomas	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury, 54
Allwood Rev. Robert	Minister of the Church of England, Sydney, 92	Baker Samuel	Operator, Telegraph Station, Bega, 90
Ambrose Charles N.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Newcastle, 88	Baker Henry	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newcastle, 48. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Newcastle, 68
Ambrosoli Rev. Angelo	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Parramatta, 25	Baker William	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 65
Anderson William	Clerk of Works, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 82	Baker Ezekiel Alexander	Member of the Gold Fields Commission, 70
Anderson William John	Licensed Surveyor, 66	Balderstone Thomas	Clerk, General Post Office, 86
Anderson Robert	Honorary Assistant Surgeon, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders, 37	Ball James	Ticket Printer, Government Printing Office, 58
Anderson James	Acting Sub-inspector of Police, 24	Ballard James E.	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, Tamworth, afterwards Bendemeer, afterwards Station-master, Narrabri, 89, 90
Andrews Joseph	1st Clerk, Equity Office, 42	Balston W. H.	Sheep Director, Grafton, 72
Antill John Macquarie	Sheep Director, Port Stephens, 73	Baly Henry P.	Supernumerary Clerk, Survey Office, 66
Antill William Redfern	Coroner, Picton, 50. Sheep Director, Picton, 73	Baly Charles Edward	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65
Applethwaite (now Hicks) Lucy	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Picton, 20	Banks Thomas	Clerk, Lands Department, 64
Archdall Rev. Charles	Matron Immigration Depot, Sydney, 28. Matron to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Hyde Park, Sydney, 33	Barber R. A.	Sheep Director, Yass, 73
	Church of England Chaplain to the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 32	Barker Henry	Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 78
		Barker Right Rev. Frederick (D.D.)	Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan, 92
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Barnes Frederick E.....	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office, 66	Betts Edward Marsden..	Master of the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
Barnes Henry	Sheep Director, Casino, 71	Betts Martha	Matron of the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
Barnes Thomas	Clerk and Schoolmaster, Gaol, Maitland, 25	Betts Arthur C.	2nd Class Surveyor, 65
Barnet James	Colonial Architect, 81. Commissioner of Defence from Foreign aggression, 34	Betts John	Junior Operator, Telegraph Branch, Richmond, 90
Barnett Thomas J.	Clerk and Schoolmaster, Gaol, Parramatta, 25	Beuzeville W.	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bathurst, 48
Barnett Joseph Knight..	Vaccinator, Albury, 29. Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol, Albury, 31. Government Medical Officer, Albury, 31	Beverly William Gore..	Clerk in Charge of Prison Branch, Sheriff's Office, 43. 2nd, afterwards 1st Lieutenant, Volunteer Artillery, 37
Barnett George.....	Clerk, General Post Office, 86	Bewick George	Superintendent of Permanent Way and Works, Great Northern Railway, 79
Barnes George H.....	Inspector of Distilleries, 57	Biden W. D.	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Barnier Rev. Joseph.....	Church of England Chaplain, Volunteer Corps (Acting), 34	Binstead W. H.....	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Barton E. H.....	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 66	Birch Rev. Patrick	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Millendary, Kiama, 93
Barton W. D.	Sheep Director, Moree, 72	Birkett Richard.....	Clerk, Audit Office, 21
Bassett Wm. Frederick.	Surgeon to the Gaol, Bathurst, 30. Vaccinator, Bathurst, 29. Medical Officer, Bathurst, 31	Biscoe Joseph S.....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya, 48. Crown Lands Agent, Moruya, 67
Bate John M.	2nd Clerk, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 82	Bishop George	Draftsman (Land Titles Branch), Registrar General's Office, 18
Battley Thomas C.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gosford, 48. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Gosford (Brisbane Water), 67. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Gosford (Brisbane Water), 19	Black Alfred T.....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Barranjuay, 90
Battye Edward M.	Inspector of Police, 23	Black Albert Thomas ...	Const Waiter, Customs Station, Broken Bay, 56
Baxter John	13th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 55	Black John.....	Captain, Kiama Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 35
Bayley George William Alfred	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 78	Blackman William	Clerk, Department of Lands, 64
Bayley Alexander Chas.	Superintendent of Roads, 80	Blackman S. A.	Sheep Director, Mudgee, 72
Baylis Henry.....	Police Magistrate, Wagga Wagga, 47. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Wagga Wagga, 26	Blackmore Edwd., Major	Field Officer, Volunteer Artillery, 37
Bayly Henry P.....	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 64	Blackwood Rev. J.	Minister of the Church of England, Singleton, 93
Bayly N. P.	Sheep Director, Mudgee, 72	Blake Isidors M. (J.P.)	Coroner, Yass, 51. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Yass, 26
Bayly Edward	7th Clerk, Central Police Office, 46	Blake M. O'C	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 65
Baynes Thomas.....	Brigade Adjutant and Paymaster, Volunteer Force, 34	Blake Robert.....	Inspector of Distilleries, 57
Beatty John James Macartney	5th Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18	Blake John Francis	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tumut, afterwards Hay, 49 and 48. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tumut, afterwards Hay, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Tumut, afterwards Hay, 45. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Tumut, afterwards Hay, 68
Beatty James M.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Burrows, 88	Blanchard J. Thomas ...	Clerk, Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island, 58. Secretary to the Board for inspecting and maintaining the supply of Colonial Warlike Stores, 61
Beck William	13th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 55	Blaxland John G.....	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 64
Becke William Henry Hughes	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Grafton, 48. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Grafton, 67. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Grafton, 20	Blomfield Rev. J. R.....	Church of England Chaplain to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 33. Minister of the Church of England, Raymond Terrace, 93. Church of England Chaplain to the Gaol, Parramatta, 25
Beckett Thomas S.	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Tamworth, 89	Blythe Sydney	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Armidale, 48. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Armidale, 67. Deputy Registrar of the District Court, Armidale, 45. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Armidale, 19
Bedford Edward Samuel Pickard, F.R.C.S.	President of the Medical Board of Visitors to Lunatic Asylums, 33. Medical Adviser to the Government, 29. Member of the Medical Board, 28. Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 95	Boag Thomas	Locomotive Foreman, Great Northern Railway, 79
Bedford William James Guthrie	Vaccinator, Armidale, 29. Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Volunteer Artillery, 37	Boag Gregory	Junior Operator, afterwards Booking Clerk, Exchange, Electric Telegraph Department, 90, 88
Beeston John L.	Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway, 80	Bobart Henry C.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bourke, 48. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Bourke, 19. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Bourke, 67
Beeston John.....	Railway Station-master, Menangle, 79	Bode Rev. G. C.	Minister of the Church of England, Newcastle, 92
Bell Frederick	Sheep Director, Merriwa, 72	Bode Rev. F. D.	Minister of the Church of England, Lochinvar and Branxton, 93
Bell Dalway	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Morpeth, 88	Bohle Henry.....	Ballast Master, Newcastle (Department of Harbours and River Navigation), 82
Bell A. C.	Sub-overseer of Roads, 81	Bolding H. J.	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Raymond Terrace, 47. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Raymond Terrace, 68
Bell William.....	Vaccinator, Sydney, 29	Bolger Theophilus Henry	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., St. George, 19
Bell Alexander	Harbour Pilot, Sydney, 60. Member of the Pilot Board, 59	Bolton C. F.	1st Class Surveyor, 64
Bell Edmund	Junior Clerk, Necropolis Office, 74	Bolton Charles	Weigher and Balance Mechanician, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Belmore The Right Hon. the Earl of	Governor-in-Chief, 10	Bolton Charles	Captain, Newcastle Corps, afterwards Major, Northern Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 34
Bennett Arthur.....	2nd Lieutenant, Volunteer Artillery, 37	Bonamy George.....	Railway Station-master, Windsor, 80
Bennett W. E.	Licensed Surveyor, 66	Boot Edward	Government Medical Officer, Broulee, 31. Vaccinator, Broulee, 29
Bennett George (M.D.)	Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 95	Booth John	Junior Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21
Bennett William Christopher	Commissioner and Engineer for Roads, 80. Member of the Hunter River Floods Commission, 39	Born J. Burgess	Lieutenant, Gerringong Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Bennis Michael.....	Banking and Collecting Messenger, Colonial Treasury, 54	Bossley Ion Brown	Clerk, General Post Office, 86
Beresford Henry Marcus	Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, 12	Bourke Michael	Chief Warder, Gaol, Darlinghurst, 24
Berney Augustus	First Landing Surveyor, Customs, 55	Bowdler Henry J. S.....	Clerk, Correspondence Branch, Col. Treasury, 54
Berry John	Licensed Surveyor, 66	Bower John	Foreman of Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island, 58
Berry H.	Licensed Surveyor, 66	Bowler Richard Ryther	Health Officer, Newcastle, 58. Government Medical Officer, Newcastle, 31. Assistant Surgeon, Volunteer Artillery, 37. Vaccinator, Newcastle, 30
Berry Thomas	Licensed Surveyor, 66	Steer	
Berthon Edward	Chief Clerk, Harbours and River Navigation Department, 82		
Berthon Charles	Assistant Surveyor, Department for Harbours and River Navigation, 82		
Bertram John	Sheep Director, Bahrnald, 71		
Besnard N. R.	Sheep Director, Yass, 73		
Betteridge Thomas	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Walgett, 47. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Walgett, 68. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Walgett, 20. Coroner, Walgett, 51		

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Canty Patrick	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Station, Berrima, 90	Clarke Rev. William Branwhite	Minister of the Church of England, St. Leonards, North Shore, 92. Trustee, Free Public Library, 38
Capel Daniel	Sheep Director, Warialda, 73.	Clarke George O'Malley	Commissioner-in-Charge, Southern Gold District, 69. Police Magistrate, Young, 47
Capper J. F.	Licensed Surveyor, 66.	Clarke Rev. W.	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Orange, 94
Carlisle Thomas	Clerk in charge of Goods, Railway Department, Sydney, 79.	Clarke Joseph	Clerk, General Post Office, 86
Carpenter Lyndon Bolton	Senior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16.	Clarke Charles	Clerk, General Post Office, 86
Carroll Owen	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 64. Clerk, Roads Department, 80.	Clarke John	Sheep Director, Hay, 72
Carroll John	Overseer of Stores, Quarantine Station, Spring Cove, Sydney Harbour, 59.	Clarke George Thomas...	Coroner, Penrith, 50
Carroll Rev. J. J.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst, 24	Clarke Mordaunt Wm. Shipley	Captain, No. 6 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 37
Carter Rev. James	Minister of the Church of England, Picton, 92	Clayton O. P.	Sheep Director, Moree, 72
Carter Augustus Denis F.	Registrar of the District Courts, Maitland and Newcastle, 44.	Cleary Denis	Ensign, Goulburn Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Carter R.	Sheep Director, Berrima, 71	Cleeve J. K.	Sheep Director, Windsor, 73
Carter Daniel	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Maitland, 20	Cleeve John Kingdon, junior	Registrar of the District Court, Penrith, 45. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Penrith, 49. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Penrith, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Penrith, 68
Casey John Bartholomew	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey, 48. Registrar of the District Court, Northern District, West Kempsey, Macleay River, 45. Officer of Customs, Macleay River, 56. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Macleay River, West Kempsey, 68	Clemenger Ralph	Sheep Inspector, Windsor, 74
Cashman Luke	Gaoler, Goulburn, afterwards Braidwood, 25, 27	Clemens W. H.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Braidwood, 48. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Braidwood, 19. Registrar of the District Court, Braidwood, 44. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Braidwood, 67
Cashman Julia	Matron, Gaol, Goulburn, afterwards Braidwood, 25, 27	Clemens J. S.	Sheep Director, Canomba, 71
Caspersonn Charles	Station Master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Adelong, 89	Clements Hanbury	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Caswell William Stewart	Police Magistrate, Moruya, 47. Registrar of the District Court, Moruya, 44. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Broulee, 19. Coroner, Broulee, 50.	Clinch John	Sheep Director, Forbes, 72
Catlett Arthur L.	Book-keeper, Electric Telegraph Department, 88	Cloete Peter Lawrence...	Junior Operator, Telegraph Station, Rydal, 90
Catlett William Henry...	Secretary and Accountant to Trustees of Sydney Grammar School, 96	Coates Joseph	Water Police Magistrate, Sydney, 46
Cavanough John Alex.	Ensign, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Cobbett Robert Newberry	Hon. Captain, Newington College, Cadet Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 35
Cavanough William C.	Railway Station Master, Ashfield, 73	Cobcroft Enoch	Vaccinator, Gundagai, 29
Centauri Angelo	Inspector of Sheep, Gundagai, 74	Coburn Isaac	Captain, East Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 35
Chambers John Ritchie ..	Clerk, Lands Department, 64	Cochran A.	Inspector of Schools, Albury District, 22
Chambers Joseph	Crown Prosecutor, Western District, 46	Cochran James	Shipwright Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board, Macleay River, 59
Chapman Henry	Chief Clerk, Colonial Architect's Department, 81	Cohen Victor	Sheep Director, Urana, 73
Chapman George S.	Foreman of Press Branch, Government Printing Office, 57	Cole John George	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury, 54. Cadet, Naval Brigade, 38
Chapman Rev. R.	Minister of the Church of England, West Maitland, 93	Cole Frederick Reynolds	Junior Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18
Chapman Edward	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, Kiamba, 88	Coleby Charles	Officer of Customs, Wollongong, 56
Chapman Abraham W.	Foreman, Stamp Branch, Government Printing Office, 58	Coles William	Member of the Court of Appeal, Northern Gold District, 70
Chapman Thos. P.	Railway Station Master, Camberwell, 80	Collett C. B.	1st Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect's Department, 81
Chapman Rev. B.	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Parramatta, 94	Collins John	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wallabadah, 49. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Nundle, 20
Chapple John	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Campbelltown, 89	Collins William	Railway Station-master, Blacktown, 79
Charlton H.	Licensed Surveyor, 66	Collins Alexander	Sheep Director, Glen Innes, 72
Charteris F. M.	Sheep Inspector, Goulburn, 74	Combes J. B.	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle, 60
Chatfield William	Visiting Justice, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, 24. Captain and Adjutant, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Commins George W.	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Chauncey William Snell	Superintendent of Roads, 80	Compton John A.	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Cheeke George Ashwin...	Associate to Mr. Justice Cheeke, 42	Conder W. J.	Clerk, Audit Office, 21. Officer Instructor in Musketry, Volunteer Corps, 34
Cheeke Alfred	Puisne Judge, 10	Connell Henry, junior ..	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Chidgey Joseph T.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Port Macquarie, 90	Connery John	Officer of Customs, Kiama, 56. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kiama, 48. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Kiama, 68. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Kiama, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Kiama, 44. Coroner, Kiama, 50
Child Rev. C.	Minister of the Church of England, Scone, 93	Connolly N.	Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly, 13
Chisholm Edwin	Government Medical Officer, Camden, &c., 31. Vaccinator, Camden, 29	Connor John T.	Sheep Director, Carcoar, 71
Chisholm Henry John...	Third Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18. Lieutenant, No. 2 Company, Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles, 36	Cook Robert	Probationary Clerk, General Post Office, 86
Chisholm D. Henry	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 65	Cook Alfred	Sea Pilot, 60
Chopin Charles Michael.	Vaccinator, Bombala, 29	Coombes Edward	Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Department, 81
Chowne E. G.	Shipwright Surveyor to Steam Navigation Board, Clarence River, 59	Cooke Wm. Vaughan May.	Member of the Gold Fields Commission, 70
Christie W. H.	Licensed Surveyor, 66	Cooper R. J.	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Monaro District, 69
Christian M. S.	Sheep Director, Maitland, 72	Cooper John	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Christison David	Sea Pilot, 60	Cooper David John	Ensign, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Christison Robert	8th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 55	Cooper Charles	Junior Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21
Church C. W.	Sheep Director, Young, 73	Cooper J.	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Orange, 89
Clapin Adolphus Philip.	1st Clerk, Legislative Council, 12	Cooper J.	Sheep Director, Merriwa, 72
Clark William	Accountant, University of Sydney, 95	Cooper Leonard Smirnoff	Captain, No. 4 Company, Volunteer Artillery, 37
Clark George Cotton	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department, (Engineer's Branch), 78	Cope Charles	International Exhibition Commissioner, 39
Clarke Marion	Matron of the Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle, 22	Corbett Thomas Barwick	3rd Clerk, Legislative Council, 12
Clarke Joseph Hines	Superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle, 22. Superintendent of the Reformatory School for Girls, Newcastle, 22	Corbett Henry	Cadet, Naval Brigade, 38
		Corbett John	Sub-Collector of Customs, Newcastle, 56
		Cordeaux W. J.	Junior Operator, Telegraph Department, Redfern, afterwards Bendemeer, 89
		Corrigan J.	Clerk, Necropolis Office (Wesleyan Cemetery), 75
		Cory Frank	Sheep Director, Berrima, 71
			Sheep Director, Walgett, 73
			Extra Clerk, Legislative Assembly, 13

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Cosgrove John	Sheep Director, Cooma, 71	D	
Costerton Horatio.....	Vaccinator, Campbelltown, 29	D'Arcy Michael	9th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 55
Coutts Alexander	Sea Pilot, 60	D'Arcy Rev. David John	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Shoal-
Coutts Rev. James	Presbyterian Minister, Newcastle, 94		haven, 93
Cowdery George	District Engineer, Railway Department, 78	D'Arcy David	Clerk, Lands Department, 64
Cowlishaw Thomas	Land Valuator, Railway Department, 78	D'Arrietta Walter.....	Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office, 57.
Cowper Charles	Colonial Secretary, 10. Agent-General for the		Ensign, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion
	Colony, 39. International Exhibition Commis-		Volunteer Rifles, 36
	sioner, 39	Dagwell Joseph.....	Assistant Pilot, Newcastle, 60. Gunnery Instruc-
Cowper Charles, junior	Police Magistrate, Bourke, afterwards Water		tor, Naval Brigade, Newcastle, 38
	Police Magistrate, Sydney, 47, 46. Coroner,	Dale William	Sheep Director, Bathurst, 71
	Bourke, 50.	Dalgarno John V.....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department,
Cowper Very Rev. Wil-	Dean of Sydney, and Minister of the Church of		Goulburn, 88
liam Macquarie (M.A.)	England (St. Philip's, Sydney), 92	Dalgarno James	Chief Clerk, General Post Office, 86
Cowper Sedgwick Spel-	Secretary to International Exhibition Commis-	Dalgleish D. C.....	Engineer Surveyor to the Steam Navigation Board,
man.	sioners, 39		Sydney, 59. Inspector to the Steam Navigation
Cox Charles C.	Sheep Director, Mudgee, 72		Board, Sydney, 59
Cox John	Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga, 73	Dalglis J. C.	Surveyor, 2nd Class, 65
Cox James Charles	To grant Certificates under the Superannuation	Dalley William Bede ...	Trustee, Free Public Library, 38
(M.D., F.R.C.S.)	Act, 39. Surgeon, Volunteer Artillery, 37. Ex-	Dalmas William	Captain, King's School Cadet Corps, Volunteer
	aminer in Medicine, University of Sydney, 95.		Corps, 35
	Secretary to the Medical Board, 28	Dalton Frederick	Police Magistrate, Forbes, 47
Cox E. R.	Sheep Director, Windsor, 73	Dangar Thomas G. G....	Sheep Director, Pilliga, 73
Cox Sloper.....	Sheep Director, Windsor, 73	Daniel Silvanus Brown	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Wellington and
Cox Frederick W.....	Railway Station-master, Newcastle, 80		Bligh Districts, 69
Cox Joseph	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions,	Dansey George Frederick	Assistant Surgeon, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer
	Forbes, 47		Rifles, 37
Cracknell Edward C. ...	Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, 88. Com-	Darbey S. H.....	Sheep Director, Armidale, 71
	missioner of Defence from Foreign Aggression, 34	Darby F. W.....	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Craig Rev. Thomas	Presbyterian Minister, Parramatta, 94	Darchy Thomas	Sheep Director, Hay, 72
Crakanthorp Richard H.	Clerk, General Post Office, 86	Darley Cecil	Superintending Engineer, Hunter River (Depart-
Crane William	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Water Police Office,		ment of Harbours and Rivers), 82
	Sydney, 46	Davey John Joseph	Captain, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volun-
Crane William, junior ...	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 64. Junior		teer Rifles, 35
	Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, afterwards	Daveys J. E.....	Sheep Director, Singleton, 73
	Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Police, 18,	Davidson Louis Gordon	Government Medical Officer, Cooma, 31. Vacci-
	23		nator, Cooma, 29
Crawford Alex.....	Railway Station-master, Liverpool, afterwards	Davidson John	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office, 66
	Goulburn, 79	Davidson James H.....	Inspector of Police, 23
Creagh Jasper	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wingham, Manning	Davies Frederick G.....	Probationary Clerk, General Post Office, 86
	River, 48. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands,	Davies Wyndham J. ...	Clerk, General Post Office, 86
	Wingham, Manning River, 68. District Regis-	Davis George	Railway Station-master, South Creek, 79
	trar of Births, Deaths, &c., Manning River, 20.	Davis John	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bega, 48. Agent for the
	Registrar of the District Court, Northern Dis-		Sale of Crown Lands, Bega, 67. Registrar of
	trict, Wingham, 45		the District Court, Bega, 44
Creagh Richard.....	Clerk, Shipping Master's Office, Sydney, 59	Davis William	Sheep Director, Queanbeyan, 73
Creaghe Richard Fitzroy	Sub-inspector of Police, 23	Dawes William Lachlan	Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics, Regis-
Croaker T. L. P.	Sheep Inspector, Bathurst, 74		trar General's Office, 18
Croft Thomas G.	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Tele-	Dawson Robert.....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Department,
	graph Department, Wellington, 89		Kiandra, 88
Croft Herbert	Clerk, Survey Office, 66	Dawson Robert.....	Police Magistrate, Cooma, 47
Croft Faithful William...	Clerk, Lands Department, 64	Dawson Robt. Barrington	Commissioner of Crown Lands, New England
Crommelin Thomas Lake	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Murrumbidgee		North, and Clarence Districts, 69
	District, 69	Day Asher Australia ...	Cashier, General Post Office, 86
Cronin James Daniel ...	Chief Clerk (Pay Branch), Colonial Treasury, 54	Day Henry	Vaccinator, Windsor, 30. Surgeon, Hawkesbury
Cronin Thomas.....	Master of the Steam Dredge "Hercules," 82		Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37. Government Medi-
Crook John	Member of the Pilot Board, 59	De Boos Henry.....	cal Officer, Windsor, 32
Crook Samuel	Railway Station-master, Mulgrave, afterwards	De Flou Andrew F.....	Clerk, Public Works Office, 78
	Fairfield, 80, 79	De Lepervanche Charles	Pilot in charge of Moorings, Bellambi, 61
Cross J. C.....	Sheep Director, Glen Innes, 72	Meziere.	Vaccinator and Government Medical Officer, Wee
Cross Joseph.....	Railway Station-master, Parramatta Junction, 79	De Milhau Gabriel	Waa and Wellington, 30, 32
Cross Herbert Robert ...	Sub-lieutenant, Naval Brigade, 38	De Salis L. W.	Postal Inspector, 86
Crothers Thomas	Railway Station-master, Wollombi Road, 80	Deane James.....	Sheep Director, Queanbeyan, 73
Crouch Charles T.	Clerk, General Post Office, 86		Crown Lands Commissioner, County of Cumber-
Crouch George John ...	3rd Clerk of the Supreme Court, 42	Deane William	land, 69
Crozier William	Sheep Director, Wentworth, 73	Deane Henry	Captain, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 37
Cruckshank Alexander	Sheep Director, Dubbo, 72	Dee Thomas W. H.....	1st Lieutenant, No. 6 Battery, Volunteer Artillery,
Crummer Henry Samuel	Assistant Draftsman, Occupation of Lands De-		37
Walker.	partment, 69	Deane E. R.	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Cummins James R.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Port	Dee Thomas W. H.....	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Department,
	Macquarie, 90		Gundagai, 88
Cunningham John	10th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 55	Deering John Williams	Surveyor, 1st Class, 64
Cunningham William ...	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Went-	Deffell George Hibbert...	Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, 43
	worth, 89	Deigan John	Railway Station-master, Mulgrave, afterwards
Cunningham William G.	Clerk, General Post Office, 86		Rooty Hill, 80, 79
Cunninghame Andrew...	Sheep Director, Queanbeyan, 73	Delohery Cornelius	3rd Clerk, Central Police Office, Sydney, 46
Curnow Rev. W.	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church,	Deloitte George M.	Sub-lieutenant, Naval Brigade, 38
	Goulburn, 94	Deloitte Quarton Levitt	Lieutenant, Naval Brigade, 38
Curr Rev. H. B.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Necropolis, Haslem's	Denig Andrew	Construction Overseer of Telegraphs, 90
	Creek, 75	Dennis C. H. M.	Matron of the Government Asylum for the Infirm
Curry James	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Ben-		and Destitute, Parramatta, 33
	demeer, 84	Dennis James	Master of the Government Asylum for the Infirm
Curtis Peter Campbell...	2nd, afterwards 1st, Clerk, Equity Office, 42		and Destitute, Parramatta, 33
Cutting Arthur Thomas	Vaccinator, Mudgee, 30. Visiting Surgeon, Gaol,	Dennis Samuel M. M. ...	Clerk, General Post Office, 86
Pigott (M.D.)	Mudgee, 31. Government Medical Officer,	Dettmann Louis	Steward and Housekeeper, Legislative Council and
	Mudgee, 31		Assembly, 13
Cuttriss Charles B.	Clerk, General Post Office, 86	Dewhurst Arthur.....	Surveyor, 1st Class, 64

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Dick James Adam	Lieutenant, Hawkesbury Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 35	Eaton John James	1st Clerk, Pay Branch, Colonial Treasury, 54
Dick John	Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, Windsor, 89	Eccles J.	Lithographic Printer, Surveyor General's Office, 66
Dick Andrew Miller.....	Clerk, Stores Department, 57	Edgerton Samuel.....	Captain, Hawkesbury Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 34
Dick John	Gaoler, Mudgee, 27	Edson Frederick M.....	Clerk, Sheriff's Office, 43
Dick Maria	Matron, Gaol, Mudgee, 27	Edwards Alfred G.	Clerk and Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Department, 81
Dickson Stephen	Lieutenant, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Edwards James Richard	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Young, 49. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Young, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Young, 45. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Young, 68
Digby W. N.....	Licensed Surveyor, 66	Edwards W.	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Dight J.....	Sheep Director, Warialda, 73	Edwards Wm. Conway...	Clerk, Lands Department, 64
Doak Andrew James	Clerk, Money Order Office, 87	Edwards Fredk. William	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonabarabran, 47. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Coonabarabran, 19. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Coonabarabran, 67
Docker Arthur Robert...	Clerk, Money Order Office, 87	Edwards H. T.	Sheep Inspector, Eden, 72
Docker Joseph	Postmaster General, 86	Edwards Wm. Leonard..	Copying Clerk, Legislative Council, 12
Donald John.....	Ship Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board, Sydney, 59	Egan Myles	Superintendent of Vaccine Institution, Sydney, 29. Police Surgeon, 30
Donald William	Ensign, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles, 36	Egan John	Sheep Director, Canomba, 71
Donaldson P. R.	Surveyor, 2nd Class, 65	Egan Daniel	Postmaster General, 86
Donaldson Robert	Road Overseer, 81	Elder Rev. John	Minister of the Church of England, Windsor, 92
Donkin J. B.....	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 65	Eldershaw Thomas Ball	1st Locker, Customs, Sydney, 55
Donkin Rev. Thos., B.D.	Minister of the Church of England, Prospect, Parramatta, 92	Elliott Henry Sherman..	Registrar of the District Court, Albury, 45
Donnelly Stephen A. ...	Road Superintendent, 80	Elliott Margaret	House Matron, Industrial School for Girls, Newcastle, 22
Dooner Patrick.....	Bridge Superintendent, 81	Elliott George C.	Cadet, afterwards Sub-Lieutenant, Naval Brigade, 38
Dougall Rev. John	Presbyterian Minister, St. Andrew's, Sydney, 94	Ellis John Wolston	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65
Dowe G. L.	Licensed Surveyor, 66	Ellis Knox.....	12th, afterwards 11th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 55
Dowe Joshua	Vaccinator, Tamworth, 30. Sheep Director, Tamworth, 73. Government Medical Officer, Tamworth, 32	Elouis Charles	Deputy Master of the Branch Royal Mint, 16
Dowling James Sheen ...	District Court Judge, Metropolitan and Coast District, 44. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Metropolitan and Coast District, 46	Elwin Theodore	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65
Dowling Reginald.....	Sheep Director, Forbes, 72	Elyard Fred. Chas. Wm.	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Land Titles Branch), 19
Dowling Rev. C. V.....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Newcastle, 94	Elyard William G.	Railway Station-master, Bowenfels, 80
Dowling Vincent	Cadet, Roads Department, 81	Embleton William D. ...	Junior Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21
Dowson Rev. J. W.....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Penrith, 94	Ennis Robert.....	2nd Clerk, Sheriff's Office, 43
Doyle Peter	Road Overseer, 81	Evans Henry V.	Surveyor, 2nd Class, 65
Doyle John F.	Sheep Director, Maitland, 72	Evans William Tucker...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Orange, 48. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Orange, 68. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Orange, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Orange, 45
Doyle James R.	Sheep Director, Walgett, 73	Evans John	Accountant, Council of Education Office, 21
Dredmison G. G.	Clerk, Necropolis Office, 75	Evans George	Railway Station-master, Mulgrave, 80
Drewett John William...	Chief Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 78	Evans William	Sheep Director, Pilliga, 73
Drewett Wm. Francis ...	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 78	Evans Thomas	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office, 66
Druitt Rev. Thomas.....	Minister of the Church of England, Gooma, 93	Evans Thomas	Surveyor, 1st Class, 64
Drummond W.	Licensed Surveyor, 66	Evans James.....	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Drummond P.	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 65	Evans Owen Spencer ...	Surgeon, Naval Brigade, 38. Visiting Surgeon, Colonial Military Stores and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island, 58. Vaccinator, Balmain, 29
Drury John Selsey	Junior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16	Evans Alfred E.	Clerk, Correspondence Branch, Colonial Treasury, 54
Duberly John Charles ...	13th, afterwards 12th, Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 55	Evelyn Samuel Chas. Jas.	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Statistical Branch), 18
Ducat John	Sheep Inspector, Port Macquarie, 74	Everett R. J.	Sheep Director, Booligal, 71
Ducker John.....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Richmond, 20	Erwin Robert Rupert	Goods Clerk, Railway Department, 80
Dudding William.....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Patrick's Plains (Singleton), 49. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Singleton, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Singleton, 68. Registrar of the District Court, Singleton (Patrick's Plains), 44	Ewing Rev. Thos. C. ...	Minister of the Church of England, Wollongong, 92
Du Faur Eccleston	Draftsman, Occupation of Lands Department, 69		
Duff James Boscawen ...	Deputy Registrar of Deeds, 19	F	
Duff John.....	Clerk, Registrar General's Office, 18 and 19	Fache Charles James ...	Captain (Honorary) Sydney Grammar School Cadet Corps, 35. English Master, Sydney Grammar School, 96
Duff John.....	Overseer, Botanic Gardens, 70	Fahey Francis	1st Lieutenant, Volunteer Artillery, 37
Duffy James Joseph.....	Road Overseer, 81	Fairbairn Margaret	Female Teacher, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
Duffy Daniel Burke	9th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 55	Fairbairn John	Sheep Inspector, Hay, 74
Duffy James	Inspector of Permanent Way, Great Northern Railway, 79	Fairfax Andrew	Cashier, Council of Education Office, 21
Duncan Wm. Augustine	Collector of Customs, Sydney, 55. Trustee, Free Public Library, 38	Fairweather P.....	Engineer Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board, Port Macquarie, 59
Dunlop W.	Sheep Director, Goulburn, 72	Faithful William Percy..	Lieutenant, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 35
Dunne Rev. Patrick.....	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Goulburn, 25	Faithfull George Ernest	Secretary to the Hunter River Floods Commission, 39
Dwyer Patrick	Railway Station Master, Campbelltown, 79	Falconer M'Vey	Railway Station-master, Newtown, 79
Dwyer William.....	Inspector of Schools, Maitland District, 22	Falconer James.....	Assistant Fitter, Electric Telegraph Department, 88
Dymock David Lindsay..	Lieutenant, Jamberoo Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Falder Robert	Vaccinator, Grenfell, 29
		Fallick Charles.....	Clerk and Schoolmaster, Gaol, Goulburn, 25
E		Fancourt Thomas	Warehousekeeper, Customs, Sydney, 55
Eagar Frank Alexander..	10th Clerk, Customs Department, 55	Faris George R.	Probationary Clerk, General Post Office, 88
Eagar Geoffrey	Auditor, University of Sydney, 95	Farquhar David	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Clarence-town, 19
Eames John	Electric Telegraph Station-master, Inverell, 90		
Eames Robert Lawton...	2nd Tido Surveyor, Customs, Sydney, 55		
Eames George Cook.....	Clerk, Roads Department, 80		
Earngey George	Road Overseer, 81		
Easton George R.....	Pilot, Richmond River, 60		
Eather Charles	Sheep Director, Narrabri, 72		
Eaton Frederick J.	Clerk, Colonial Treasury, 54		

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Glasson G. R.	Sheep Director, Carcoar, 71	Hall Albert H.	Clerk, afterwards Accountant, Railway Department, 78
Glennie Rev. A.	Minister of the Church of England, Gosford, 92	Hallen Edward	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Glennie Henry	Vaccinator, Singleton, 30. Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Singleton Corps Volunteer Rifles, 37. Coroner, Patrick's Plains, 50. Government Medical Officer, Patrick's Plains, 31	Halligan Gerald	Chief Clerk, Department of Public Works, 78
Gloag William	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Raymond Terrace, 20	Hallinan Rev. Patrick ...	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Windsor, 93
Glover William	Telegraph Operator, Nelson's Bay, 61	Halloran William John	4th Clerk, District Courts' Office, Sydney, 44
Godbee Thomas	Clerk, Lands Department, 64	Halloran Henry (J.P.)...	Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18. Member of the Board for opening Tenders for Runs, 75
Godfrey Thomas	2nd Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 55	Hamilton Henry George	Vaccinator, Murrurundi, 30
Goff Thomas Henry	Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Police, 23	Hammond Charles	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Euston, 89
Goggin John F.	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 65	Hammond H.	Sheep Director, Breecharrina, 71
Golden Michael	Lieutenant, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 35	Hammond Thomas W.	Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga, 73.
Golder John	Railway Station-master, Muswellbrook, 80	Handcock R.	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Goodchap Chas. Augustus	Chief Clerk, Railway Department, 78	Hanly Rev. James	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Yass, 94
Goodlett John Henry ...	Major, Suburban Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 34	Hannell Clarence H. ...	Shipping Master, Newcastle, 59. Clerk to Harbour Master, Newcastle, 60
Goodman William	Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18	Hannell James E.	Clerk, Customs, Newcastle, 56
Goold John B.	Railway Station-master, Penrith, afterwards Wallerawang, 79, 80	Hannell Jesse	Superintendent, Light-house, Newcastle, 60
Goold Pierce	Official Postmaster, Yass, 87	Hanson Charles	Assistant Signal Master, Fort Phillip, 61
Goran J.	Sheep Director, Breecharrina, 71	Hardy Henry	Assistant Surveyor, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 82. Temporary Draftsman, Roads Department, 81
Gordon J. Mackenzie ...	Vaccinator and Government Medical Officer, Balranald, 29, 31.	Hare Harry	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 66
Gordon George Augustus	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Windsor, afterwards Police Magistrate, Deniliquin, 49, 47. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Windsor, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Windsor, 68. Registrar of the District Court, Windsor, 45	Hare Reginald	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Corowa, 48. Registrar of the District Court, Corowa, 45
Gordon John	Road Superintendent, 80.	Hargrave John Fletcher (M.A.)	Puisne Judge, 10
Gordon Henry	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Dungog, 48. Coroner, Dungog, 50. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Dungog, 67. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Dungog, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Dungog, 44	Hargrave Ralph	Associate to Mr. Justice Hargrave, 42
Gordon H.	Licensed Surveyor, 66	Hargraves William Hy.	3rd, afterwards 2nd Clerk, Equity Office, 42
Gordon Charles Edward	Sub-collector of Customs, Moama (Murray River), 56	Harle Thomas Y.	Clerk, General Post Office, 86
Grace William	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Picton, 89	Harmer William	Cadet, Occupation of Lands Office, 69
Graham James	Signal-master, South Head, 61	Harnett Laurence Joseph	Clerk of Select Committees, Legislative Assembly, 13
Graham Hy. Whiteside	Description Writer, Survey Office, 66	Harper Chas. H.	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Graham James Brisbane	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 69. Crown Lands Agent, Tenterfield, 68. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tenterfield, 20	Harper Samuel	Acting 12th Landing-waiter, afterwards 13th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 55, 56
Graham Donald	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Uralla, 89.	Harper Henry Stephen...	Clerk, Lands Department, 64
Graham Henry	Vaccinator, Sydney, 29	Harriott Thomas Warre	Commissioner of Crown Lands, New England South, and Macleay, 69
Grant Alexander O.	Clerk, Department of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, 33. Police Magistrate, Bourke, 47. Coroner, Bourke, 50	Harris Richard	Visiting Surgeon to the Industrial and Reformatory Schools for Girls, Newcastle, 31
Grant Charles Henry ...	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Statistical Branch), 18	Harrison Charles E.	Sub-inspector of Police, 23
Grant Charles Travers ...	Sub-collector of Customs, Grafton, 56	Harrison George T.	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Balranald, 89
Grassie J. C.	Sheep Director, Balranald, 71	Harrold Charles	Harbour Pilot, Sydney, 60. Member of the Pilot Board, 59
Gray John F.	Sheep Director, Yass, 73	Hart Michael Sheridan...	4th Clerk to Crown Solicitor, 42
Greaves William Albert	District Surveyor, 64	Hartigan Robt. Stratford	Ensign, Singleton Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Green John	Locker, Customs Station, Wagga Wagga, 56	Hassall Rev. James Saml.	Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Berrima, 26. Minister of the Church of England, Berrima, 92
Greenup Edgar Brodie...	Ensign, Parramatta Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Haughton J. B.	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Gregory David W.	Clerk, Audit Office, 21	Hawke John Matthias ...	2nd Lieutenant, No. 7 Battery Volunteer Artillery, 37
Gregory Charles S.	Clerk, Audit Office, 21	Hawkins H. S.	Assistant Classical Master, Sydney Grammar School, 96
Greville Alexander	1st Clerk, Crown Law Officers' Department, 42	Hawkins Rev. W. C.	Minister of the Church of England, Manning River, 93
Greville Henry James ...	2nd Clerk, Insolvent Court Office, 43	Hawksley Edward J. ...	Sale Clerk, Government Printing Office, 57
Grey William	Vaccinator, Sydney, 29	Hawley Doctor Richard..	Assistant Librarian, Free Public Library, 38
Grimstone Robert Riches	Clerk, Registrar General's Office, 19	Hay William	Sheep Director, Corowa, 71
Grouvaid Frederick	Assistant Accountant, Council of Education Office, 21	Hayes Alfred	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Dubbo, 89
Guise John William	Lieutenant, St. Leonard's Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 35	Hayes Francis F.	Sheep Director, Casino, 71
Gunther Rev. James ...	Minister of the Church of England, Mudgee, 92	Hayley William Foxton	Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Bathurst Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Gwynne F. A.	Sheep Director, Deniliquin, 72	Haylock Cornelius	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Gyulay Albert G.	Clerk, Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, 33	Hays Christopher Duncan.	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Eden, 20. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Eden, 48. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Eden, 67
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Haines W. B.	Sheep Director, Booligal, 71	Heady John	Licensed Surveyor, 66
Hales Frederick Barnwell.	Captain, Bathurst Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 35. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bathurst, 48. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Bathurst, 19	Healey Thomas	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65
Hall Richard T.	Examiner of Expenditure Accounts, Audit Office, 21	Helon Charles Orlando..	Assistant Classical Master, Sydney Grammar School, 96
Hall J.	Licensed Surveyor, 66	Hemming William	Commissioner of Stamps, 54
Hall Edward F.	Vaccinator, Woonoona, 30	Henderson David	Commissioner of Stamps, Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders, 36
Hall Henry	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 65	Henderson Patrick Heron	District Surveyor, 64
		Henry Arthur	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, 10
		Henry Edward J.	Accountant, Government Printing Office, 57
		Herbert Richard	Railway Station-master, Haslem's Creek, 79
		Herbert William C.	Sheep Director, Cooma, 71
		Herborn Ernest	Licensed Surveyor, 66
		Herring Gerard Edgar...	Clerk, Department of Lands, 64
		Hetherington W. C.	Sheep Director, Maitland, 72
		Hewett Thomas E.	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Parramatta, 89

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Hewitt Thomas	Sheep Director, Grafton, 72	Hunt Vere	6th Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18
Heywood Edward Offord	Senior Clerk and Melter, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16	Hunt William	Clerk, General Post Office, 86
Hicks (formerly Applethwaite) Lucy H.	Matron, Immigration Depot, 28. Matron of the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Hyde Park, 33	Hunt John J.	Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 88
Higgins J. J.	Licensed Surveyor, 66	Huntley A. T.	Surveyor, Presbyterian Cemetery, Necropolis, 75
Higgins J.	Sheep Director, Port Stephens, 73	Hunter Archibald	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Grafton, 89
Higgs John	Railway Station-master, Sydney, 79	Huntley Frederick	5th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 55
Higgs James	Railway Station-master, Sutton Forest, afterwards Penrith, 79	Hurlston Diana	Sub-matron, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
Higgs Edward	Inspector of Western Lines of Railway, 80	Hurat Rev. G.	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Sydney, 94
Hill Francis William	Superintendent, Money Order Office, 87	Hussey John Garda	Gaoler, Parramatta, 24
Hill David	Entry Clerk, Stamp Duties Office, 54	Hutchinson David Bruce	Prothonotary and Curator of Intestator Estates, 42
Hill Richard	Sheep Director, Sydney, 73	Huthnance James	2nd Ticket-printer, Government Printing Office, 58
Hill James	Sergeant-Major, Volunteer Corps, 34	Hyndman Robert A.	Licensed Surveyor, 66
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Hill John	1st Lieutenant, No. 7 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, afterwards Captain, Artillery Brigade, 36	I	
Hilliard William H.	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, Rydal, afterwards Deniliquin, 90, 88	Icely Charles	Sheep Director, Molong, 72
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Hindmarsh —, senr.	Sheep Director, Berrima, 71	Iredale Robert R.	Probationary Clerk, General Post Office, 86
Hinton Alfred	Secretary to the Steam Navigation Board, 59. Secretary to the Pilot Board, 59. Chief Clerk and Accountant, Harbour Master's Department, Sydney, 60. Clerk and Accountant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 38.	Ironside Frederick J.	Reader, Government Printing Office, 57
		Irving David Williamson	Police Magistrate, Tamworth, 47
		Irwin John Edward	Commander, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 38
Hipsley Richard H.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Bathurst, 89	Isaac Francis	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Scone, 89
Hixson Francis (R.N.)	Captain Commanding Volunteer Naval Brigade, 38. Commissioner of Defence from Foreign Aggression, 34. Chairman of the Pilot Board, 59. Member of the Board for Inspecting and Maintaining the Supply of Colonial Warlike Stores, 61. Superintendent of Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilots, 60	Isaacs Francis Sheriff	Clerk, Quarter Sessions Department, 46
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Hoadley Henry	Telegraph Operator, Port Stephens, 61. Superintendent of Light-house, Port Stephens, 60	Jack A. W.	Sea Pilot, 60
Hobbs William	Gaoler, Wollongong, 26	Jackson F. J.	Sub-lieutenant, Naval Brigade, 38
Hobbs Mary Anne	Matron, Gaol, Wollongong, 26	Jackson Thomas F.	Railway Station-master, Petersham, 79
Hodge Sebastian	Janitor and Drill Sergeant, Sydney Grammar School, 96	Jackson John Benyon	1st Clerk to Crown Solicitor, 42
Hogan Patrick Joseph	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Sydney, 68	Jaffrey M.	Sheep Director, Menindie, 72
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Holden George Kenyon	Principal Examiner of Land Titles, Registrar General's Office, 18	Jamieson George	Surveyor, Railway Department, 79
Holland Rev. Edward	Presbyterian Minister, Port Macquarie, 94	Jamison Thomas Cains	Inspector of Sugar Refineries, 57
Holloway George	Sub-overseer of Roads, 81	Jaques Theodore James	Major, Suburban Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 34. Registrar General, &c., &c., 18, 19
Holloway John	Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga, 73	Jaques Arthur T.	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65
Holmes William	Clerk, Volunteer Corps Office, 34	Jarvis William	Railway Station-master, Marulan, 79
Holroyd Arthur Todd	President of the Court of Claims, 75. Master in Equity, 42	Jenkins John	Sea Pilot, 60
Holt Samuel	Captain, No. 3 Battery Volunteer Artillery, 37	Jenkins R. L.	Sheep Director, Picton, 73
Hope William E.	Clerk, General Post Office, 86	Jenkins F.	Sheep Director, Narrandera, 72
Hopkins Samuel	Brigade Adjutant, Volunteer Artillery Corps, 34	Jennings P. A.	Sheep Director, Deniliquin, 72
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Horsley Charles H.	4th Locker, Customs Department, 50	Johnson J.	Shipwright Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board, Shoalhaven, 59
Horton Rev. Thomas	Minister of the Church of England, Sutton Forest, Berrima, 92	Johnson Rev. J. H.	Minister of the Church of England, Glen Innes, 93
Hosier Frederick	Reader, Government Printing Office, 57	Johnson Gilbert	Clerk, Government Printing Office, 57
Hoskings George W.	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, Penrith, 89	Johnson Rev. William X.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Grafton, 94
Houison David	Road Superintendent, 80	Johnson William C.	Clerk, General Post Office, 86
Houslar Robert	Pilot, Wollongong, 61	Johnson Edwin	Inspector of Schools, Sydney District, 22
Houston William	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 65	Johnson Richard	Clerk, Stamp Duties Office, 54
Howe Ephraim	Sheep Inspector, Corowa, 74	Johnson Thomas Hector	Clerk, Department of Lands, 64
Howell David	17th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 55	Johnson Richard	Shipwright Carpenter and Foreman of Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, 81
Howell J. J.	Sheep Director, Cooma, 71	Johnson Whittingdale	Commissioner in Charge, Western Gold District, 69. Police Magistrate, Sofala, 47
Howitt Adam	Master of the Steam Dredge "Hercules," 82	Johnston John Hugh	Clerk and Schoolmaster, Gaol, Berrima, 26
Hudson B.	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 66	Johnston John Wood	Clerk and Schoolmaster, Gaol, Parramatta, 24
Huffer John	Inspector of Schools, Camden District, 22	Johnston William	Ensign, afterwards Lieutenant, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 36, 35
Hughes Thomas	Ensign, South Sydney Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Joly Rev. Claudius Maria	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Hunter's Hill, 93
Hulbert Rev. D. P. M.	Minister of the Church of England, Collector, Yass, 93	Jones Philip Sydney (M.D.)	To grant Certificates under the Superannuation Act, 39. Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 95
Humphries John	Sheep Director, Pilliga, 73	Jones Edmund	2nd Landing Surveyor, Customs, Sydney, 55.
Hungerford Rev. S.	Minister of the Church of England, Armidale, 93	Jones Hugh	Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 38
Hunt Robert	1st Clerk of Bullion Office, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16. Lieutenant, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 35		Engineer Mechanic, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, 81

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Jones J. W.	Sheep Inspector, Narrabri, 74	Knight Morrison	Assistant Medical Officer, Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, 32
Jones Stephen Wilson	Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, 13	Kopsch Gustave	Instrument Fitter, Electric Telegraph Department, 88
Jones Richard	Land Titles Commissioner, 18	Kraegen Charles	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Deniliquin, 88
Jones John S.	Inspector of Schools, Armidale District, 22	Krefft Gerard	Curator and Secretary, Australian Museum, 38
Joseph Hyam M.	Sheep Director, Eden, 72		
Joseph J.	Clerk, Necropolis Office, 75		
Josephson Joshua Frey	District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Western District, 45, 46		
Josephson J. J. W.	Sheep Director, Bourke, 71		
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Keating Rev. Jerome	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, West Maitland, 94	Labatt H. R.	District Engineer, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 82
Kebby Charles	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Department, Eden, 90	Lackay John	Sheep Director, Sydney, 73
Keegan James	Sub-inspector of Police, 23	Lackey John	Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, 13
Keene William	Examiner of Coal Fields and Keeper of Mining Records, 70	Laing John	Master of the Steam Dredge "Samson," 83
Keightley Henry M'Crummin	Police Magistrate, Wellington, 47	Laman Thomas	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Stroud, 49. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Port Stephens, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Stroud, Port Stephens, 68
Kellett Faith A.	Official Postmaster, Penrith, 87	Lambert George P. (M.D.)	Vaccinator, Queanbeyan, 30
Kellick George	Clerk, Government Printing Office, 57	Lambton Stephen H.	Secretary, General Post Office, Sydney, 86
Kelly Michael Hedley	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Albury, 88	Landale R.	Sheep Director, Deniliquin, 72
Kelly Rev. John	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst, 24	Lander Jonas	Clerk to Examiners of Titles, Registrar General's Office, 18. Custodian of Wills, Supreme Court Office, 42
Kelly Margaret	Teacher in the Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle, 22	Landers John Frederick	Clerk, afterwards Accountant, Surveyor General's Office, 66
Kelly Richard	4th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 55	Lane Henry	Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, 54. Commissioner for Stamps (Honorary), 54
Kelly Charles	4th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 55	Lane John Tom	Police Magistrate, Orange, 47
Kelynaek Rev. W.	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Bathurst, 94	Lane F.	Sheep Director, Molong, 72
Kemmis Rev. Thomas	Minister of the Church of England, Yass, 92	Lang Rev. John Dunmore (D.D.)	Trustee, Free Public Library, 38
Kemp Rev. Charles C.	Minister of the Church of England, Camperdown, Sydney, 92	Lang W.	Sheep Director, Hay, 72
Kemp Rev. Frederick R.	Minister of the Church of England, Port Macquarie, 93. Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Port Macquarie, 27	Langford Michael	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tumberumba, 49
Kennedy John	Sheep Inspector, Coonabarabran, 74	Langley George (J.P.)	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Parramatta, 49. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Parramatta, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Parramatta, 68. Registrar of the District Court, Parramatta, 45. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Parramatta, 24
Kennedy Thomas	Surveyor, Railway Department, 79	Lanigan Rev. William	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Berri, 93
Kennedy Hugh	Registrar and Assistant Professor of Classics, University of Sydney, 95	Lankester John Delappé	4th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 55
Kennedy David S.	3rd Clerk, Sheriff's Office, 43	Lankester John Delappé	Captain, Glebe Company, Volunteer Rifles, 35
Kenny Rev. John	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Maitland East, 94	Lardner Alfred	Coroner, Grafton, 50
Kenyon Rev. Patrick	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Parramatta, 93	Lardner Francis	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Gundah, 90
Keon George Plunkett	Sub-collector of Customs, Eden, 56. Police Magistrate, Eden, 47. Health Officer, Twofold Bay, 58	Larmer W. E.	Licensed Surveyor, 67
Kibble George A. F.	Electric Telegraph Station-master, Denman, 90	Laughton Rev. J. B.	Presbyterian Minister, Bathurst, 94
King Frederic	Secretary to the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, 33. Inspector of Public Charities, 33	Laurie Andrew	Sheep Director, Port Stephens, 73
King E. J.	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65	Laurie Alexander T.	Sheep Director, Port Stephens, 73
King John	Ensign, Kiama Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Lawless Rev. John	Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Gaol, Maitland, 25
King Johnson George	Police Magistrate, Bourke, afterwards Casino, 47. Acting Registrar of the District Court, Casino, 45	Lawrence James Lister	2nd Clerk, District Courts Office, Sydney, 44
King Rev. George	Minister of the Church of England, Sydney, (Cook's River), 92	Lawrence John	Clerk to Harbour Master, 60. Telegraph Operator, Port Office, 61
King Agnes	Matron of the Reformatory School for Girls at Newcastle, 22	Lawson James	Clerk, Railway Department, Engineer's Branch, 78
King Philip Gidley	Sheep Director, Tamworth, 73	Layard Louis Frederick	Registrar of the District Court, Bathurst, 45
King Richard	Sheep Director, Moree, 72	Layton George	Accountant, Colonial Treasury, 54
King P. M'A.	Sheep Inspector, Tamworth, 74	Leahy James	Vaccinator, Waverley, 29
King Rev. Robert L. (B.A.)	Minister of the Church of England, Parramatta, 92	Leary George	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Hay, afterwards Tenterfield, 68. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay, afterwards Tenterfield, afterwards Mudgee, 48, 49. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Hay, afterwards Tenterfield, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Hay, afterwards Tenterfield, 45
King John	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 64	Lee Edward	Crown Prosecutor, Northern District, 46
King Rev. Hulton S.	Minister of the Church of England, Surry Hills, Sydney, 92	Lee Isaac	Superintendent of Light-house, Cape St. George, 60
King William	Coroner, Mudgee, 50	Lee William T.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Maitland, afterwards Operator, Sydney, 88
Kingsbury James	Accountant, Clerk, and Storekeeper, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, 81	Lee John James	3rd Clerk to Crown Solicitor, 42
Kingsford Edward H.	Pilot, Port Macquarie, 60. Shipwright Surveyor, Port Macquarie, 59	Leece James Danvers	Member of the Court of Appeal, Northern Gold District, 70
Kingsmill Arthur John	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Liverpool Plains District, 69	Lees Joseph Whitehead	2nd Clerk, Water Police Office, Sydney, 46. Clerk of Petty Sessions and Crown Lands Agent, Tambaroora, 49, 68
Kinloch John (M.A.)	Esquire Bedell, University of Sydney, 95	Lees James	Sergeant-Major, Volunteer Corps, 34
Kirkpatrick Francis	Book-keeper, Colonial Treasury, 54	Leibius Adolph	Assayer, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Kirkwood David S.	Chief Engineer of the Steam Dredge "Pluto," 82. Engineer Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board, Shoalhaven, 59	Leuehan Henry Alfred	Computer, Sydney Observatory, 28
Kirwan John	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Cooma, 89	Lenthall R. H.	Lithographic Printer, Survey Office, 66
Kloster Augustus	Overseer, Government Domains, 70	Lethbridge John King	Sheep Director, Windsor, 73. Lieutenant, Penrith Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 35
Knapp E. J. H. junior	Surveyor, 2nd Class, 65	Lett Charles Arthur Walker	Second Clerk to Crown Solicitor, 42. Lieutenant and Adjutant, afterwards Captain and Adjutant, Volunteer Artillery, 37
Knight Thomas Wynn	1st Lieutenant, No. 3 Battery Volunteer Artillery, 37	Levinge Frederick C.	Clerk, Government Printing Office, 57
		Levy Samuel	6th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 55
		Lewington Alfred	Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 38

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Lewis George	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65	M'Carthy Rev. Callaghan	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Mudgee, 94
Lewis George	8th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 55	M'Carthy James	Captain, Penrith Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 35
Lewis Mortimer Wil- liam, junr.	Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect's Depart- ment, 81	M'Cauley Thomas George	Junior Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18
Lewis Thomas	Inspector of Collieries, 70	M'Clymont Andrew	Inspector of Sheep, Wentworth, 74
Lewis Wilfred de Courcy	Draftsman, Registrar General's Office (Land Titles Branch), 18	M'Cormack H. O.	Licensed Surveyor, 67
Lewis Thomas Harvie ..	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65	M'Coy Thomas	Railway Station-master, Bowral, afterwards Mount Victoria, 79, 80
Lewton Joseph	Inspector of Permanent Way, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways, 79	M'Cracken John	Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect's Department, 81
Liardet John Evelyn ..	Secretary to the Necropolis, 74	M'Cracken Andrew	Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department, 88
Liddell Andrew	Vaccinator, Maitland, 29. Surgeon, West Mait- land Corps of Volunteer Rifles, 37. Govern- ment Medical Officer, Maitland, 31	M'Credie John	Inspector of Schools, 22
Lindo Alexandre Pacifico	Licensed Surveyor, 67	M'Cutloch J.	Licensed Surveyor, 67
Lindsay Lachlan	Sheep Director, Port Macquarie, 73	M'Cutcheon John War- ner.	Assayer, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Linsley William Farmer	Ensign, Hawkesbury Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	M'Dermott Wm. Patrick	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Hartley, 20
Linton Thomas	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Moul- mein, 20	M'Dermott Michael	Coast Waiter, Botany, 56
Lisle Rev. William	Minister of the Church of England, Kelso, Bathurst, 92	M'Donald John	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tamworth, 49. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Tamworth, 68.
Little J.	Sheep Director, Brewarrina, 71	M'Donald John	Registrar of the District Court, Northern Dis- trict, Tamworth, 45. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tamworth, 20
Little Archibald (Sur- geon)	Coroner, Scone, 51	M'Donald C.	Captain, No. 9 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 37
Livingstone Alexander ..	Inspector of Customs and Revenue Accounts, Audit Office, 21	M'Donnell Alexander ..	Sheep Director, Gundagai, 72
Llewellyn William Nor- man.	Chief Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 55	M'Ewan Rev. Alexander	Dispenser to the Gaol, Sydney, 30
Llewellyn Rees	Vaccinator and Medical Officer, Araluen, 29, 31.	M'Farland Alfred	Presbyterian Minister, Hinton, 94
Lloyd E. H.	Sheep Director, Narrabri, 72	M'Farlane W.	Examiner in Law, University of Sydney, 95.
Lloyd C. M.	Sheep Director, Urana, 73	M'Farlane W.	District Court Judge, Southern District, 44.
Lockhart Charles George	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Darling District, 69	M'Farlane W.	Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Southern Dis- trict, 46
Lockhart Norman P.	Inspector of Sheep, Albury, 74	M'George John	Sheep Director, Balranald, 71
Lockhead William	Sheep Director, Moree, 72	M'Gibbon Rev. John ..	Dispenser, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 32
Loder Andrew	Sheep Director, Tamworth, 73	M'Gibson Rev. John ..	Presbyterian Minister, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, 94
Loder George	Sheep Director, Pilliga, 73	M'Glashan A.	Licensed Surveyor, 67
Loder George	Sheep Director, Singleton, 73	M'Gregor William	Pilot, Tweed River, 61
Loder George Thomas ..	Captain, Singleton Corps Volunteer Rifles, 35	M'Guinn Luke	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Dubbo, 48. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Dubbo, 67. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Dubbo, 20.
Logan Wilham R.	Landing Waiter, Customs, Morpeth, afterwards Sub-collector of Customs, Newcastle, 56	M'Guinn Rev. Denis ..	Registrar of the District Court, Dubbo, 45
Loneragan Rev. Thomas ..	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Maitland, 25	M'Hardy Wallace Bruce, R.N.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Berrima, 26
Long George	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 65	M'Irlick William	Commissioner of Defence from Foreign Aggression, 34
Long Edward W.	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Tele- graph Department, Tumut, afterwards Operator, Sydney, 88	M'Innes John	Operator, Sydney, afterwards Station-master, Tumut, Electric Telegraph Department, 88
Long Samuel	Storekeeper to the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 32	M'Intosh John Nepean ..	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Young, 89
Long William	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Liver- pool, 20	M'Intosh John Nepean ..	Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the discovery of New Gold Fields in the Western District, 69
Longfield William Fredk.	Ensign, Balmain Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	M'Intosh W.	Custodian of Plans, Survey Office, 66
Lord George William ..	Colonial Treasurer, 10	M'Intyre William	Inspector of Schools, Goulburn District, 22
Lott John	Pilot, Newcastle, 60	M'Kay Charles	Sheep Director, Sydney, 66
Loudon James	Licensed Surveyor, 67	M'Kay Charles (M.D.) ..	Member of the Medical Board, 28
Loughnan A.	Sheep Director, Menindie, 72	M'Kenny Edward Wise	3rd Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18
Love Milton S.	Clerk, Roads Department, 80	M'Kenry Daniel Joseph	Searcher and Night Watch, Customs, Wentworth, 56
Love A. W.	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 65	M'Kenzie Tom Dight ..	Clerk, Account Branch, Colonial Treasury, 54
Lovegrove William	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Shoalhaven, 49. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Shoalhaven, 20.	M'Kenzie Samuel A.	Station-master, Railway Department, Burwood, 79
Lowe C. B.	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Shoalhaven, 68. Registrar of the District Court, Nowra, 44	M'Kenzie Harry	Clerk, Audit Office, 21
Lowry George Pepper ..	Sheep Director, Mudgee, 72	M'Kenzie Andrew	Construction Overseer of Electric Telegraphs, 90
Lucas Percy Charles ..	3rd Clerk, Insolvency Office, 43	M'Kenzie Kenneth C. ...	Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 88
Lucas John Alfred	3rd Clerk, Water Police Office, Sydney, 46	M'Kenzie Kenneth	District Engineer, Railway Department, 78
Luckie Rev. Eugene	3rd Clerk, District Court Office, Sydney, 44	M'Killop D.	Sheep Director, Dubbo, 72
Lumsdaine Rev. William	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Bun- gonia, 94	M'Kinlay Ellar M'Kellar	Government Medical Officer, Dungog, 31. Vac- cinator, Dungog, 29
Lumsdaine Henry	Minister of the Church of England, Ashfield, Sydney, 92	M'Kinnon John	Sheep Director, Bathurst, 71
Lupton W.	Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Sugar Refi- neries, 57	M'Kinnon G. B.	Sheep Director, Urana, 73
Lydiard Charles J. P. ...	Sheep Director, Narrandera, 72	M'Koy Thomas	3rd Locker, Customs, Sydney, 55
Lynch Rev. John Thomas	Superintendent of Police, 23	M'Lachlan Duncan	Clerk, Railway Office, 78
Lynch John Stephen ..	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Armi- dale, 94	M'Lachlan David	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Glen Innes, 89
Lyons William	Publisher, Government Printing Office, 57	M'Laurin James	Sheep Director, Albury, 71
	Vaccinator, Gundagai, 29	M'Leod John	Inspector of Sheep, Balranald, 74
		M'Leod Alexander	Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the discovery of New Gold Fields in the Northern District, 70
M		M'Leod Hamilton Hall ..	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Moama, 20
M'Alpine W. G.	Sheep Director, Singleton, 73	M'Lerie John	Inspector General of Police, 23. Member of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, 33
M'Alroy Rev. Michael ..	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Goul- burn, 94	M'Lerie Robert	Construction Overseer, Electric Telegraph Depart- ment, 90
M'Auley James	Sheep Director, Braidwood, 71	M'Lerie Thomas Pedder	Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Police, 23.
M'Callum Donald	Sheep Director, Moree, 72	M'Mahon John T.	Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18
M'Carthy Rev. Timothy	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Carcoar, 94	M'Martin Finlay	Clerk, General Post Office, 86
M'Carthy Rev. Thomas ..	Chaplain, Volunteer Corps, 34		Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Police, 23.
			Ensign, No. 2 Company Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles, 36

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
M'Master Duncan	Sheep Director, Coonabarabran, 71	Mann Gother Frederick..	District Engineer, afterwards Surveyor, Railway Department, 78, 79
M'Nab William	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Kyamba, 88	Manners Edward	Electric Telegraph Line-repairer, Deniliquin, 88
M'Nab J. S.	Cadet, Naval Brigade, 38	Manning Sir William	Examiner in Law, University of Sydney, 95.
M'Namara Richard	Drill-master, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23	Montagu (Q.C.)	Attorney General, 10. Member of the Law Reform Commission, 51
M'Naughton Samuel	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Station, Rocky Mouth, 90	Manning Charles James..	Parliamentary Draftsman, 42. Acting Crown Prosecutor, Metropolitan and Coast District (other places than Sydney), 46
M'Neil Adam	Sheep Director, Narrandera, 72	Manning Frederic Norton (M.D.)	Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, 32
M'Nevin John	Sheep Director, Molong, 72	Mansfield Gordon	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 69
M'Nevin Thomas	Sheep Director, Bourke, 71	Mansfield George Allen..	Architect, Council of Education Office, 21
M'Pherson James	Clerk, Audit Office, 21	Manson Jane	Matron, Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, 32
M'Pherson Edward A.	Clerk, Audit Office, 21	Manton Albert James	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Statistical Branch), 18. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya, 48. Crown Lands Agent, Moruya, 67
M'Pherson Duncan	Sheep Director, Wentworth, 73		
M'Pherson A.	Licensed Surveyor, 67	Markey James	Government Medical Officer, Richmond River, 32. Vaccinator, Richmond River, 30
M'Phillamy Charles	Sheep Director, Bathurst, 71	Markham Lewis	Coroner, Armidale, 50
M'Rae Duncan	Sheep Director, Menindie, 72	Marrriott Edward	Clerk, Executive Council Office, 12
M'Shane James	Clerk, Colonial Architect's Department, 81	Marsden James	Sheep Director, Goulburn, 72
M'Ray C.	Sheep Director, Singleton, 73	Marsh J. Milbourne	Police Magistrate, Bathurst, 47. Visiting Justice to the Gaol, Bathurst, 25
M'Skimming John Locke	Schoolmaster, Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 22	Marsh Frederick	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wellington, 17. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wellington, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Wellington, 45. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wellington, 68
M'Taggart Malcolm	6th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 55	Marshall George	Vaccinator, Wollongong, 30. Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol, Wollongong, 31. Government Medical Officer, Wollongong, 32
Macanah William	Sheep Director, Gundagai, 72	Martens Conrad	Assistant Parliamentary Librarian, 13
Macanah John Donald	Sheep Director, Warialda, 73	Martin Edward	Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect's Department, 81
Macarthur Arthur Hannibal.	Clerk, Post Office, Sydney, 86	Martin Sir James (Q.C.)	Attorney General, 10. Examiner in Law, University of Sydney, 95. Member of the Council of Education, 21. Member of the Law Reform Commission, 51
Macarthur The Hon. Sir William.	Trustee, Free Public Library, 38	Martin John Benson	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden, 48. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Camden, 67. Registrar of the District Court, Camden and Picton, 44. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Camden, 19
Macarthur Rev. George Fairfowl.	Honorary Chaplain, Volunteer Corps, 34	Martin F.	Sheep Director, Menindie, 72
Macfarlane John (M.D.)	President of the Medical Board, 28. Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 95. Medical Adviser to the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Hyde Park, 31	Martin George	Chief Officer, Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 22
Macfarlane John Alexander.	Junior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16	Martin William	Sheep Director, Forbes, 72
Macfarlane Edward	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65	Martin Rev. G.	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Camden, 94
Macfarlane Robert	Sheep Director, Wentworth, 73	Martyn Henry	Foreman of Stamps, Stamp Duties Office, 54
Macfie Rev. George	Presbyterian Minister, Portland Head, 90	Mason William	Chief Assistant Engineer for Railways, 78
Macharg John	Assistant Draftsman, Occupation of Lands Department, 69	Massey C. A.	Sheep Director, Queanbeyan, 73
Machattie R. R.	Licensed Surveyor, 67	Masters Edward	2nd, afterwards 1st Lieutenant, No. 4 Battery Volunteer Artillery, 37
Machattie Richard	Vaccinator and Government Medical Officer, Bathurst, 29, 31. Coroner, Bathurst, 50	Masters George	Assistant Curator, Australian Museum, 88
Macintosh John	Ensign, Glebe Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Mattingly George	Railway Station Master, Waratah, 80
Mackay Donald	Sheep Director, Eden, 72	Maunsell George	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moama, 47. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Moama, 68
Mackay Trantham Mowbray	Lieutenant, East Maitland Corps Volunteer Rifles, 36	Maxwell Alexander Chas.	Registrar of the District Court, Sydney, 44
Mackay George	Clerk to Coroner, Sydney, 51	May William David	Clerk, Colonial Military Stores, &c., Spectacle Island, 58
Mackay Alexander	Sheep Director, Young, 73	Mayne William Colburn	Colonial Agent General (resident in London), 39
Mackay Angus	Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga, 73	Meads John	Bailiff, Government Domains, Sydney, 70
Mackay C. B.	Sheep Director, Brewarrina, 71	Meares John D.	Sub-inspector of Police, 23
Mackel Francis	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Mount Victoria, 89	Meares William Devenish	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Central Police Office, Sydney, 46
Mackel Philip	Station-master, &c., Electric Telegraph Branch, Berrima, afterwards Wollongong, 90, 89	Medley John R.	Sub-inspector of Police, 23
Mackenzie Walter Fawes	Vaccinator, West Maitland, 29	Mein A.	Sheep Director, Balranald, 71
Mackintosh John	Honorary Captain, Camden College Cadet Corps Volunteer Rifles, 35	Mein James Seton Veitch	Commander and Superintendent of Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 22
Maclean M. A.	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 64	Meldrum James B.	Road Superintendent, 80
Maclean Harold	Acting Inspector of Prisons, 24. Sheriff of the Colony, 43. Member of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, 33. Superannuation Fund Commissioner, 39	Melrose George	Surveyor, Railway Department, 79
Maclean Mordaunt	1st Lieutenant, No. 5 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 37	Mendel Moritz	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Sofala, 20
Macleay William	Trustee, Free Public Library, 38. Commissioner of Defence from Foreign Aggression, 34	Menzies A.	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 65
Macnevin Thomas Edwin	2nd Clerk, Crown Law Officers' Department, 42	Metcalfe Michael	Bursar, St. Paul's College, Sydney, 95
Maddocks John Halford	2nd Clerk and Cashier, Customs, Sydney, 55	Myer Solomon	Coroner, Carcoar, 50
Maddrell Robert	Sheep Director, Braidwood, 71	Meymott Frederick Wm.	District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Northern District, 45, 46
Magner Thomas	Cadet, Roads Department, 81	Middleton Joseph	Station-master, Railway Department, Mount Victoria, afterwards Rydal, 80
Maguire William H.	Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 88	Middleton Cecil A.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Wagga Wagga, 88
Mair James	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Menindee, 47. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Menindee, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Mitchell, 68	Middleton George	Ensign, East Maitland Corps Volunteer Rifles, 36
Maitland D. M., junior..	Licensed Surveyor, 67	Middleton Albert E.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Grenfell, 90
Maitland D. M., senior..	Licensed Surveyor, 67	Miles John R.	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department, 88
Major Stephen	Ensign, Jamberoo Corps Volunteer Rifles, 36	Milford Frederick (M.D.)	Surgeon, Sydney Battalion of Volunteer Rifles, 37
Makinson Thomas Cooper	Clerk to Committee of Management of the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23		
Maloney Eliza	Sub-matron, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23		
Mann Gother Kerr	Engineer-in-Chief, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, 81. Captain, Engineer Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 35		
Mann J. F.	Licensed Surveyor, 67		
Mann E. P.	Licensed Surveyor, 67		

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Nightingale Charles H.	Accountant, General Post Office, 86	P	
Nihill Pierce	Tide-surveyor, Customs, Newcastle, 56	Packer G. R.	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 65
Nihill Mary	Infant Teacher, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23	Page James	Registrar of the District Court, Northern District, Grafton, 45
Nilson André	Clerk and Librarian, Botanical Gardens, 70	Palmer Matthew	Sheep Director, Hay, 72
Nolan James Matthew	Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Volunteer Artillery, 37	Palmer Edward (J.P.)	Coroner, Campbelltown, Camden, Narellan, and Appin, 50
Nordblad Adolphus	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cooma, 48. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Cooma, 19. Registrar of District Court, Cooma, 44. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Cooma, 67	Palmer Joseph	Clerk, &c., Necropolis Office (Independent Cemetery), 75
Norman John	Railway Station-master, Fairfield, afterwards Bowenfels, 79, 80	Palmer Thomas Wellington	Sheep Director, Port Macquarie, 73. Coroner, Port Macquarie, 50
Norris William	Writing-master, Sydney Grammar School, 96	Palmer James Hugh	Shorthand Writer, Legislative Assembly, 13
North Edward J. C.	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Carcoar, 19. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Carcoar, 48. Registrar of the District Court, Carcoar, 45. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Carcoar, 67	Palmer Rev. H. A.	Minister of the Church of England, Windsor, 92
Norton John O.	Sub-inspector of Police, 23	Palmer Herbert	Surveyor, Railway Department, 79
Nowlan John	Sheep Director, Maitland, 72	Park A. J.	Licensed Surveyor, 67
Noyes Alfred William	Vaccinator, Deniliquin, 29. Coroner, Deniliquin, 50. Government Medical Officer, Deniliquin, 31	Parker William	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Balmain, 19
Nunn Joshua Walter	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Glen Innes, 89	Parker T. S.	Sheep Director, Condobolin, 71
O		Parker John	Clerk, Shipping Master's Office, Sydney, 59
O'Brien Edward	Assistant Librarian, Free Public Library, 38	Parker William Fox	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Grenfell, 48. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Grenfell, 19
O'Brien Edward	Vaccinator, Rockley, 30	Parke Henry	President of the Council of Education, 21
O'Brien Rev. Edward	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Araluen, Braidwood, 94	Parrott Thomas W.	Construction Overseer, Electric Telegraph Department, 90
O'Connell Daniel	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gundagai, 48. Crown Lands Agent, Gundagai, 68	Parsons Thomas	Government Medical Officer, Port Macquarie, 31. Vaccinator, Port Macquarie, 30
O'Connell Rev. Daniel V.M.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Wollongong, 93	Paschen Oscar C. O.	Acting 8th Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 55
O'Connor Richard	Clerk of the Council, and Clerk of Parliaments, 12. Member of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, 33	Pass Samuel	Railway Station-master, Haslem's Creek, afterwards Rooty Hill, afterwards Bowral, 79
O'Connor Morgan	Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol, Yass, 31. Vaccinator and Medical Officer, Yass, 30, 32	Passmore William Richd. Templeman.	3rd Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 55
O'Donnell George	Clerk, Stores Department, 57	Paten Thomas	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tambaroora, 20
O'Donnell John	Officer of Customs, Euston, 56	Paterson James Stewart (LL.D.)	Examiner in Arts, University of Sydney, 95
O'Donnell P. F.	Sheep Director, Gundagai, 72	Paterson J.	Sheep Director, Young, 73
O'Dwyer Edmund	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 69	Paterson Robert	Sheep Director, Deniliquin, 72
O'Farrell Rev. Peter	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Kelso, Bathurst, 94	Paton Alexander Sinclair	Superintendent and Barrack-master, Colonial Military Stores and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island, 58. Member of the Board for Inspecting and Maintaining the supply of Colonial Warlike Stores, 61
O'Farrell Rev. Peter F.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 33	Patten William	Cadet, Roads Department, 81
O'Farrell Rev. Patrick	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Leonards, 93	Patterson Edward	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 64
O'Reilly Rev. Thomas	Minister of the Church of England, Sydney, 92	Paul Alfred	Ensign, Bathurst Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
O'Sullivan James	Assistant Teacher, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23	Pearce Simeon Henry	Managing Trustee of the Church of England Cemetery, Haslem's Creek, afterwards General Secretary, 74
O'Sullivan Daniel	Sheep Director, Condobolin, 71	Pearce John (L.R.C.S.I.)	Honorary Assistant Surgeon, East Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Oatley Frederick	Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoir, 61	Pearce Joseph E.	Police Magistrate, Hay, 47
Oatley James, junior	Clerk, Account Branch, Colonial Treasury, 54	Pearse Thomas Warwick	Coroner, Paterson and Maitland, 50
Oatley Wm. R.	Cadet, Naval Brigade, 38	Pearson Robert Mead	Principal Draftsman, Registrar General's Office (Land Titles Branch), 18
Oatley Edwin E. A.	Clerk, Colonial Treasury, 54	Pearson James	Clerk, Audit Office, 21
Officer William	Sheep Director, Deniliquin, 72	Pearson J. S.	Sheep Director, Grafton, 72
Officer S. N.	Sheep Director, Armidale, 71	Peattie James	Cadet, Colonial Architect's Department, 81
Oliver Henry	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department, Engineer's Branch, 78	Pechey A. J.	Licensed Surveyor, 67
Oliver Alexander	Parliamentary Draftsman, 42. Secretary to the Law Reform Commission, 51	Peers J. T.	Vaccinator, Brewarrina, 29
Oliver Thomas Jewell	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 69	Pegus Arthur Hood	Landing-waiter, Clarence Heads, 56
Oliver Charles Nicholson Jewell.	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 69	Pegus Frederick H. D.	Clerk, General Post Office, 86
Olson John P.	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Moulamein, 89	Pegus George S.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Araluen, 89
Onus Thomas Alexander	Ensign, Richmond Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Pell Morris Birkbeck (B.A.)	Professor of Mathematics, University of Sydney, 95. Member of the Hunter River Floods Commission, 39
Oram Rev. Joseph	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Maitland, 94	Pennington William George.	Secretary to the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, 75
Ormiston James Potts	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Port Macquarie, 20. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Port Macquarie, 49. Registrar of the District Court, Port Macquarie, 45. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Port Macquarie, 68. Visiting Justice to the Gaol, Port Macquarie, 27	Penzer J.	Sheep Director, Dubbo, 72
Ormsby Arthur Irwin	1st Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 55	Peppercorne Frederick S.	Surveyor, 1st Class, 64
Orr Ebenezer	Sheep Director, Coonabarabran, 71	Perkins Herbert	Clerk to Chief Inspector of Sheep, 74
Orr W.	Licensed Surveyor, 67	Perrott Robert Issell	Registrar of the District Court, Northern District, Armidale, 45
Orridge John W.	Superintendent of Police, 23	Perry F. G.	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bendemeer, 48
Owen William	Commissioner of the Court of Claims, 75. Member of the Board of Visitors to Lunatic Asylums, 33	Perry Thomas Augustus	Sheep Director, Armidale, 71
Owen Hon. Robert	Trustee, Free Public Library, 38	Pescud John	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., M'Donald River, 20
Oxley James N.	Sheep Director, Picton, 73	Pettit James C.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Murrumbidgee, 89
		Peyton S. L.	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 65
		Phelan John	Under Sheriff of the Colony, 43
		Phelan Rev. James	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Hartley, 94
		Philben George	Road Superintendent, 80
		Phillips Charles Edward	Clerk, Lands Department, 64
		Phillips Gerard	Captain, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 35
		Phillips Henry	Captain, Paddington and Surry Hills Corps Volunteer Rifles, 35

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Pierce Thomas L. R.	Clerk, General Post Office, 86	Read William	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Merriwa, 89
Pierce Robert James	Vaccinator, Muswellbrook and Merton, 30. Coroner, Newcastle, 50. Government Medical Officer, Muswellbrook and Merton, 31	Read George	Inspector of Police, 23
Pinhey Charles Hart Townley.	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury, 54	Read William V.	Railway Station-master, Goulburn, afterwards Storekeeper, Railway Department, 78
Pitt G. M.	Licensed Surveyor, 67	Redhead John	Government Medical Officer, Araluen, 31. Vaccinator, Araluen, 29
Platt William Hampdon	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury, 54	Reeve Henry	Chief Clerk, Money Order Office, 87
Plunkett Wm. Edmond	Under Secretary to the Crown Law Department, 42	Reeve Joseph	Gunnery Inspector, Naval Brigade, 38
Polsack Annie E.	Assistant in the Industrial School for Girls, Newcastle, 22	Reeve Edward	Curator of Museum, University of Sydney, 95
Polding Most Rev. John Bede (D.D.)	Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church, 93	Reeve Edwin W.	Second Printer, Stamp Branch, Government Printing Office, 58
Poole Charles James	Registrar of the District Court, Yass, 45. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Yass, 49. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Yass, 68. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Yass, 20	Reid R. T.	Sheep Director, Bourke, 71
Poore Francis Harwood (R.N.)	Commissioner of Defence from Foreign Aggression, 34	Reid George Houston	Clerk, Colonial Treasury, 54
Pope Charles Chatfield	7th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 55	Reid Clunes Gordon	7th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 55
Pope George Miller	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Ryde, 20. Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ryde, 49	Rennie Edward A.	Chief Clerk, and Inspector of Accounts, Audit Office, 21
Porter Andrew	Clerk, General Post Office, 86	Renshaw J.	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Liverpool, 68
Porter W. H.	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Nundle, 20	Rich Rev. Charles H.	Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, 24
Portus A. B.	Chief Engineer of the Steam Dredge "Vulcan," 83	Rich Horace P.	Extra Clerk, (Lands Department), 64. Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 66
Pretious C. W.	Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, 57	Rich Henry Ludlow Osborne	Clerk, Department of Lands, 64
Potter Charles	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., 19	Richards Thomas	Government Printer, and Inspector of Postage Stamps, 57. Captain, No. 5 Company, afterwards Major, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 35, 34
Powell Alfred J.	Assistant Pilot, Newcastle, 60	Richards Francis E.	Assistant, Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island, 58
Powell David	Mathematical Master, Sydney Grammar School, 96	Richards William Nicholas	Vaccinator, Armidale, 29
Pratt Edward	Chief Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 69	Richards Thomas W.	Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21
Pretious Albert Owen	Minister of the Church of England, Liverpool, 92	Richards James Byrn	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Bathurst, 67
Priddle Rev. Charles F. D.	Coroner, Muswellbrook, 30	Richards William Nicholas	Vaccinator and Government Medical Officer, Murrurundi, 30, 31
Pring Elijah James	Sheep Director, Young, 73	Richards Thos. Norton	Coroner, Shoalhaven, 51
Pring John	Vaccinator, Parramatta, 30. Visiting Surgeon, Protestant Orphan School, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, and to the Gaol, Parramatta, 30. Government Medical Officer, Parramatta, 31	Richardson William L.	Officer of Customs, Wentworth, 56
Pringle George Hogarth	Master Attendant, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 32	Richardson W. W.	Sheep Director, Cannonba, 71
Pringle Robert	Minister of the Church of England, Bungonia, 93	Richardson John Soame (Lt.-Col.)	Inspecting Field Officer, Volunteer Corps, 34. Commissioner of Defence from Foreign Aggression, 34. President of the Board for Inspecting and Maintaining the supply of Colonial Warlike Stores, 61
Prior Michael	Assistant Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Land Titles Branch), 19	Ridley Frederick Wm.	Sheep Inspector, Warialda, 74
Proctor Rev. Edmond B.	Surgeon to the Gaol, Grafton, 31. Vaccinator, Grafton, 29	Rigney Rev. J. J.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Camden, 93
Punch Stephen		Ring Wallis A.	Clerk, General Post Office, 86
Purdie Robert		Ritchie John	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 64
		Robbins Philpot John Curran	Ensign, Penrith Corps Volunteer Rifles, 36
		Roberts John J.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphic Department, Yass, 88
		Roberts Alfred	Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 95. Member of the Board of Visitors to Lunatic Asylums, 33
		Roberts Charles	Clerk, Examining Branch, Colonial Treasury, 54. Clerk assisting in Census Branch, 39
		Roberts George J.	Railway Station-master, Mittagong, 79
		Roberts Henry L.	Acting Clerk, Examining Branch, Colonial Treasury, 54
		Roberts Thomas	Sub-inspector of Police, 23
		Roberts Thomas Edward	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator, Bourke, 31, 29
		Roberts William Henry	Vice-warden of St. Paul's College, 95
		Robertson W. F.	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Goulburn, 48
		Robertson John	Colonial Secretary, 10. Secretary for Lands, 64
		Robertson William	6th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 55
		Robertson James John	Railway Station-master, Singleton, 80
		Robertson Henry	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 64
		Robertson Louis	Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Department, 81
		Robertson Richard Windeyer	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers, Legislative Assembly, 13
		Robins Alfred G.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Armidale, 89
		Robinson Robert Clark	Acting Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Wagga Wagga, 31. Vaccinator, Wagga Wagga, 30. Coroner, Wagga Wagga, 50. Government Medical Officer, Wagga Wagga, 32
		Robinson George Joclyn	Clerk, Registrar General's Office, 19
		Robinson Henry	Junior Operator, Telegraph Department, Bowenfels, afterwards Gundagai, 90
		Robinson J. A.	Sheep Director, Yass, 73
		Robson John	Superintendent, Light-ship "Bramble," 60
		Roche Rev. J. P.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Campbelltown, 93
		Rodd C. J.	Description Writer, Survey Office, 66
		Rogers Francis Edward	Crown Prosecutor, Northern District, 46
		Rogers Robert	Second Assistant, Parliamentary Librarian, 13

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Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Ward Gervas J.	Clerk, General Post Office, 86	Whittell Charles	Clerk, Audit Office, 21
Ward Robert Dalzell ..	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., St. Leonards, 19, Surgeon, Suburban Corps of Volunteer Rifles, 37. Vaccinator, St. Leonards, North Shore, 29	Whitton John	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Department, 78. Member of the Hunter River Floods Commission, 39
Ward Edward Grant ...	Deputy Registrar General, afterwards Registrar General, 18 and 19	Whitty H. C.	Sheep Director, Corowa, 71
Wardley Edward (M.R.C.S.E.)	Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 32	Whyte George Alexander	Cadet, Naval Brigade, 38
Wareham Jno. Valentine	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ulladulla, 49. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Ulladulla, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Dowling, 67. Coroner, Dowling, 51	Whyte William H., jun.	Clerk, Customs, Newcastle, 56
Warren Henry Charles ..	Vaccinator and Government Medical Officer, Orange, 30, 31	Wickham Francis John	Chief Clerk and Cashier, Roads Department, 80
Warren William T.	Construction Overseer of Telegraphs, 85	Wickham H.	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65
Waterman John	Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office, 57	Wickham George	Clerk, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, 24
Waters George	Acting Sub-inspector of Police, 24	Wickham Arthur	Record Clerk, Department of Public Works, 78
Watson Thomas	Member of the Steam Navigation Board, Sydney, 59	Wicks William	Second Assistant, Stamp Branch, Government Printing Office, 58
Watson Samuel J.	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Wollombi, 88	Wildash Charles Cobb...	Sheep Inspector, Young, 74
Watson S.	Sheep Director, Albury, 71	Wilkins William	Secretary to the Council of Education, 21
Watt Jane	Matron, Gaol, Parramatta, 24	Wilkinson Samuel Geo.	5th Clerk to Crown Solicitor, 42
Watt David	Sheep Director, Coonabarabran, 71	Wilkinson Rev. Thos. H.	Minister of the Church of England, Appin, Campbelltown, 92
Watt W. L.	Sheep Director, Condobolin, 71	Wilkinson Wm. Hattam	Crown Prosecutor, Metropolitan and Coast District (other places than Sydney), 46. Parliamentary Draftsman, 42. Commissioner of the Court of Claims, 75. Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Western District, 45, 46
Watt F. W.	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65	Wilkinson William	Railway Station-master, Morpeth, 80
Watts John	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Concord, 19	Wilkinson Alexander ...	Captain, West Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 35
Waugh Robert (M.D.) ...	Surgeon, Gaol, Goulburn, 30. Government Medical Officer, Goulburn, 31. Coroner, Goulburn, 50. Vaccinator, Goulburn, 29	Wilkinson J. N.	Sheep Inspector, Menindie, 74
Webb Edward Joseph ...	Lieutenant, Balmain Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 35	Willans Obadiah	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan, 49. Registrar of the District Court, Queanbeyan, 44. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Queanbeyan, 68
Webb Frederick William	2nd Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly, 13	Williams William James (M.D.)	Member of the New South Wales Medical Board, 28
Weber Adalbert	Road Superintendent, 80	Williams Thomas	Railway Station-master, Rooty Hill, 79
Webster John	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Kiandra, 88	Williams John	Crown Solicitor, 42
Webster Randal E.	Chief Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21	Williams Frederick	Clerk, Lands Department, 64
Weekes John Wye	Lieutenant, Glebe Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36. Inspector of Distilleries, 57	Williams Frank	Clerk, Lands Department, 64
Weigall Albert Bythesen	Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School, 96	Williams Allan	Accountant, Surveyor General's Office, 66
Wells Frederick	Superintendent of Roads (Head Quarters), 80. 2nd Lieutenant No. 4 Battery, afterwards Captain No. 8 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 37	Williams Henry Percy G.	Clerk, Railway Department, 78
Wells John	Captain No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 35	Williamson James	Assistant Official Postmaster, Newcastle, 87
Wells Augustus	Vaccinator, Morpeth, 30	Williamson Henry Wm.	Vaccinator, Berrima, 29. Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Gaol, Berrima, 30
Wells George	Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 88	Willis Jas. Alex. Colin	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 65
Wells Augustus (M.R.C.S.L.)	Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Newcastle Corps Volunteer Rifles, 36	Willmott Thomas	Vaccinator, Penrith, 30. Surgeon, Penrith Corps Volunteer Rifles, 37. Government Medical Officer, Penrith, 31
Welsh H. B.	Sheep Director, Booligal, 71	Wills Richard C.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Wollongong, afterwards Deniliquin, 89, 88
West T. H.	Sheep Director, Carcoar, 71	Wills William C.	Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21
West John	Sheep Director, Forbes, 72	Wilshire James Thomas	Clerk of Petty Sessions Forbes, 48. Crown Lands Agent, Forbes, 67. District Registrar of Births Deaths, &c., Forbes, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Forbes, 45
Westbey E. W.	Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga, 73	Wilshire Fred. Robertson	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Scone, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Scone, 68. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Scone, 49. Registrar of the District Court, Scone, 44
Western George	Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the discovery of New Gold Fields in the Northern District, 70	Wilshire William James	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Campbelltown, 19. Registrar of the District Court, Campbelltown and Liverpool, 44. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Campbelltown, 48. Crown Lands Agent, Campbelltown, 67. Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 38, afterwards Lieutenant and Adjutant, Suburban Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 36
Weston William Clifton (J.P.)	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonamble, 48. Coroner, Coonamble, 50. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Coonamble, 67	Wilson James	Lieutenant, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Rifles, 35. Secretary to the Defence Commissioners, 34
Wetherill Benjamin Jno.	Coroner, Bega, 50. Vaccinator, Eden, 29	Wilson William	Chief Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 88
Wheeler Henry	Coroner, Murrurundi, 50	Wilson T. G.	Sheep Director, Port Macquarie, 73
Whinfield Rev. J. F. R.	Minister of the Church of England, Tamworth, 33	Wilson Rev. Thomas ...	Minster of the Church of England, Kiama, 92
White Rev. James S. ...	Presbyterian Minister, Singleton, 94	Wilson John Bowie ...	Secretary for Lands, 64
White Frederick R.	Sheep Director, Merriwa, 72	Wilson Charles Abraham	Lieutenant, afterwards Captain, No. 2 Company Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 35
White Laban	Coroner, Windsor, 51	Wilson James	Schoolmaster, Darlinghurst Gaol, 24
White George M.	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Richmond, 90	Wilson Watson	Captain, No. 5 Battery Volunteer Artillery, 37
White Rev. Patrick	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Queanbeyan, 94	Wilson G. P.	Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga, 73
White James	Stamper, Stamp Duties Office, 54	Wilton William	Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Maitland, 30. Vaccinator and Medical Officer, East Maitland, 29, 31
White Rev. W. E.	Minister of the Church of England, Muswellbrook, 93	Windeyer William Chas. (M.P.)	Solicitor General, 10. Major, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 34
White George Boyle ...	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Campbelltown, 67	Windeyer Walter Orton	Sheep Director, Gundagai, 72
White J. W. A.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Inverell and Bundarra, 48. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Inverell, 68. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Inverell, 20	Wise George Foster	Member of the Immigration Board, 28. Acting Sheriff, 43. Agent for Immigration, 28. Acting Inspector of Prisons, 24. Compiler of Census, 39
White Thomas Andrew Moore	4th Clerk, Central Police Office, Sydney, 46	Wiseman John	Clerk, Lands Department, 64
Whiteside Edward T. ...	Temporary Draftsman and Assistant Engineer, Roads Department, afterwards Bridge Superintendent, 80, 81	Wood Robert	Sheep Inspector, Mudgee, 74
Whitfield Edwin	Classical Master, Sydney Grammar School, 96	Wood Jas. H.	District Surveyor, 64
Whiting Richard	Foreman of Melting House, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16		
Whitney John S.	Clerk, Audit Office, 21		

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BLUE BOOK,
1870.

PART I.

Governors, Parliaments, &c.

SUMMARY.

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BLUE BOOK OF

GOVERNORS.

SUCCESSION of GOVERNORS of NEW SOUTH WALES, and the dates on which they assumed and retired from the Government.

NAMES.	From	To
Captain A. Phillip, R.N.	26 January, 1788 ...	10 December, 1792.
Captain F. Grose (Lieutenant-Governor)	11 December, 1792 ...	12 December, 1794.
Captain Paterson, New South Wales Corps (Lieutenant-Governor)	13 December, 1794 ...	1 September, 1795.
Captain Hunter, R.N.	7 September, 1795 ...	27 September, 1800.
Captain P. G. King, R.N.	28 September, 1800 ...	12 August, 1806.
Captain W. Bligh, R.N.	13 August, 1806 ...	26 January, 1808.
During Governor Bligh's suspension, the Government was successively administered by—		
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone } All of the New South Wales Corps, afterwards 102nd } Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux } Regiment	26 January, 1808 ...	28 December, 1809.
Colonel William Paterson	1 January, 1810 ...	1 December, 1821.
Major-General L. Macquarie	1 December, 1821 ...	1 December, 1825.
Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B.	6 December, 1825 ...	18 December, 1825.
Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment or Buffs (Lieutenant-Governor)	19 December, 1825 ...	21 October, 1831.
Lieutenant-General R. Darling	22 October, 1831 ...	2 December, 1831.
Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	3 December, 1831 ...	5 December, 1837.
Major-General Sir R. Bourke, K.C.B.	6 December, 1837 ...	23 February, 1838.
Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Lieutenant-Governor)	24 February, 1838 ...	11 July, 1846.
Sir George Gipps	12 July, 1846 ...	2 August, 1846.
Sir Maurice O'Connell	3 August, 1846 ...	17 January, 1855.
Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy	20 January, 1855 ...	22 January, 1861.
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B.	23 January, 1861 ...	21 March, 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator)	22 March, 1861 ...	15 May, 1861.
Right Honorable Sir John Young, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. { Administrator	16 May, 1861 ...	24 December, 1867.
{ Governor-in-Chief	25 December, 1867 ...	7 January, 1868.
Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator)	8 January, 1868 ...	(Still in office.)
Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore (Privy Councillor)		

PARLIAMENTS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PARLIAMENTS since the establishment of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, when opened for the DISPATCH of BUSINESS, and DISSOLUTION OF SAME; also, the NUMBER OF SESSIONS in each Parliament.

<p>FIRST PARLIAMENT. Opened, 22nd May, 1856.....Dissolved, 19th December, 1857.</p> <p>SESSION 1.—(1856-7.) 22nd May, 1856, to 18th March, 1857.</p> <p>SESSION 2.—(1857.) 11th August, 1857, to 18th December, 1857.</p> <hr/> <p>SECOND PARLIAMENT. Opened, 23rd March, 1858.....Dissolved, 11th April, 1859.</p> <p>SESSION 1.—(1858.) 23rd March, 1858, to 26th November, 1858.</p> <p>SESSION 2.—(1858-9.) 8th December, 1858, to 9th April, 1859.</p> <hr/> <p>THIRD PARLIAMENT. Opened, 30th August, 1859.....Dissolved, 10th November, 1860.</p> <p>SESSION 1.—(1859-60.) 30th August, 1859, to 4th July, 1860.</p> <p>SESSION 2.—(1860.) 25th September, 1860, to 8th November, 1860.</p> <hr/> <p>FOURTH PARLIAMENT. Opened, 10th January, 1861.....Dissolved, 10th November, 1864.</p> <p>SESSION 1.—(1861.) 10th January, 1861, to 11th May, 1861.</p> <p>SESSION 2.—(1861-2.) 3rd September, 1861, to 20th January, 1862.</p>	<p>SESSION 3.—(1862.) 27th May, 1862, to 20th December, 1862.</p> <p>SESSION 4.—(1863-4.) 23rd June, 1863, to 22nd April, 1864.</p> <p>SESSION 5.—(1864.) 18th October, 1864, to 9th November, 1864.</p> <hr/> <p>FIFTH PARLIAMENT. Opened, 24th January, 1865.....Dissolved, 15th November, 1869.</p> <p>SESSION 1.—(1865.) 24th January, 1865, to 21st June, 1865.</p> <p>SESSION 2.—(1865-6.) 24th October, 1865, to 7th April, 1866.</p> <p>SESSION 3.—(1866.) 24th July, 1866, to 22nd December, 1866.</p> <p>SESSION 4.—(1867-8.) 2nd July, 1867, to 27th April, 1868.</p> <p>SESSION 5.—(1868-9.) 13th October, 1868, to 1st April, 1869.</p> <p>SESSION 6.—(1869.) 28th September, 1869, to 13th November, 1869.</p> <hr/> <p>SIXTH PARLIAMENT. Opened, 27 January, 1870.</p> <p>SESSION 1.—(1870.) 27th January, 1870, to 7th May, 1870.</p> <p>SESSION 2.—(1870-71.) 11 August, 1870, to</p>
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BLUE BOOK OF

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
MINISTRIES—continued.				
ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 6. (To 9 January, 1861.)				
John Robertson	Secretary for Lands.....	9 Mar., 1860... 2 April, 1860... 2 April, 1860... 2 April, 1860... 2 April, 1860...	15 Oct., 1863 20 Mar., 1863 15 Oct., 1863 15 Oct., 1863 15 Oct., 1863	Premier to 9 January, 1861. Merged into Cowper Ministry. Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary			
Elias C. Weekes	Colonial Treasurer			
William M. Arnold.....	Secretary for Public Works.....			
John F. Hargrave	Attorney General.....			
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 7. (From 10 January, 1861.¹)				
Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863 ...	Premier from 10 January, 1861.
Elias Carpenter Weekes succeeded by	Colonial Treasurer	9 Mar., 1860...	20 Mar., 1863 ...	
Thomas Ware Smart ...	Secretary for Lands	21 Mar., 1863...	15 Oct., 1863 ...	Appointed Solicitor General.
John Robertson		9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863 ...	
William M. Arnold.....	Secretary for Public Works...	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863 ...	
John F. Hargrave	Attorney General.....	2 April, 1860...	31 July, 1863 ...	
succeeded by		1 Aug., 1863...	15 Oct., 1863 ...	
John Bayley Darvall ...	Solicitor General	1 Aug., 1863...	15 Oct., 1863 ...	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
John F. Hargrave	Clerk of the Executive Council.			A Member of the Government, without a seat in the Cabinet.
MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 8.				
James Martin	Attorney General.....	16 Oct., 1863...	2 Feb., 1865.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Attorney General.
William Forster	Colonial Secretary			
Geoffrey Eagar	Colonial Treasurer			
Peter Faucett	Solicitor General			
John Bowie Wilson	Secretary for Lands			
Arthur T. Holroyd	Secretary for Public Works...			
John Hubert Plunkett ² ...				
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 9.				
Charles Cowper ²	Colonial Secretary	3 Feb., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.	Appointed Secretary for Public Works.
Thomas Ware Smart ...	Colonial Treasurer	3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865 ...	
succeeded by		Attorney General.....	20 Oct., 1865...	3 Jan., 1866.	Resigned.
Saul Samuel	4 Jan., 1866...		21 Jan., 1866.	
succeeded by	Secretary for Lands	3 Feb., 1865...	20 June, 1865.	Formerly Attorney General, for which he receives a pension of £1,200 per annum. Pension not drawn during present occupancy.
Marshall Burdekin		25 Aug., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866 ...	
John Bayley Darvall ...	Solicitor General	3 Feb., 1865...	21 June, 1865.	Elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
succeeded by		3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865.	
John Hubert Plunkett...	Secretary for Lands	20 Oct., 1865...	31 Oct., 1865 ...	Appointed Secretary for Lands.
John Fletcher Hargrave...		1 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866.	
John Robertson	Secretary for Public Works...	3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865 ...	A Member of the Government, without a seat in the Cabinet.
succeeded by		20 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.	
William M. Arnold.....	Postmaster General.....	1 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866 ...	
succeeded by				
John Robertson				
William M. Arnold.....				
succeeded by				
Thomas Ware Smart ...				
James A. Cunneen				
MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 10.				
The Honorable James Martin, Q.C. ²	Attorney General.....	22 Jan., 1866...	26 Oct., 1868.	Resigned.
Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary	22 Jan., 1866...	17 Sept., 1868 ...	
succeeded by		Colonial Treasurer	28 Sept., 1866...	26 Oct., 1868 ...	Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.
Joseph Docker	22 Jan., 1866		26 Oct., 1868 ...	
Geoffrey Eagar	Secretary for Lands	22 Jan., 1866	26 Oct., 1868 ...	Appointed Colonial Secretary. Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.
John Bowie Wilson	Secretary for Works		26 Oct., 1868 ...	
James Byrnes	Solicitor General	22 Jan., 1866...	27 Sept., 1868 ...	
Robert Mackintosh Isaacs	Postmaster General.....		29 Sept., 1868...	26 Oct., 1868.
Joseph Docker				
succeeded by				
Atkinson Alfd. Pk. Tighe				

¹ From which date Mr. Cowper took his seat in the Legislative Assembly as Premier.² Vice-President of the Executive Council.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
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MINISTRIES—continued.

ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 11. (To 12 January, 1870.)

John Robertson	Colonial Secretary	27 Oct., 1868	12 Jan., 1870	Resigned.	
Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer	27 Oct., 1868	} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.	A Member of the Government, without a seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office. Appointed District Court Judge.	
William Forster	Secretary for Lands	27 Oct., 1868			
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works	27 Oct., 1868			
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C.	Attorney General	31 Oct., 1868			
Joshua Frey Josephson succeeded by	Solicitor General	27 Oct., 1868	9 Sept., 1869	Representative of Government in Legislative Council, with a seat in the Cabinet.	
Julian Emanuel Salomons		} Postmaster General	18 Dec., 1869		} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.
Daniel Egan			27 Oct., 1868		
Robert Owen			27 Oct., 1868		

COWPER MINISTRY—No. 12. (To 15 December, 1870.)

Charles Cowper ¹	Colonial Secretary	13 Jan., 1870	15 Dec., 1870	Appointed Agent General for the Colony, 6 December, 1870, but held office as Colonial Secretary till 15 December, 1870.	
Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer	27 Oct., 1868	15 Dec., 1870.	Resigned.	
William Forster succeeded by	Secretary for Lands	27 Oct., 1868	14 April, 1870.		
John Robertson	} Secretary for Public Works	13 Aug., 1870	15 Dec., 1870.	A Member of the Government, without a seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office.	
John Sutherland		27 Oct., 1868	15 Dec., 1870.		
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C.		Attorney General	31 Oct., 1868		15 Dec., 1870
Julian Emanuel Salomons		Solicitor General	18 Dec., 1869		15 Dec., 1870.
Daniel Egan	Postmaster General	27 Oct., 1868	16 Oct., 1870	Deceased.	
Robert Owen		27 Oct., 1868	1 Aug., 1870	Representative of Government in the Legislative Council, with a seat in the Cabinet. Resigned both offices, 1 August, 1870.	

¹ Vice-President of the Executive Council, from 11 January, 1870.

MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 13.

The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knt., Q.C. ¹	Attorney General	} 16 Dec., 1870	} Still in office.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
John Robertson	Colonial Secretary			
George William Lord	Colonial Treasurer			
The Honorable John Bowie Wilson	Secretary for Lands			
James Byrnes	Secretary for Public Works			
William Charles Windeyer	Solicitor General			
The Honorable Joseph Docker.	Postmaster General			

¹ Vice-President of the Executive Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL during the Year 1870.

Name.	Date.		Whether holding any, and what other Civil or Military Office.
	From	To	
The Right Honorable Somerset Richard } Earl of Belmore (President)	8 January, 1868	Still in office.....	{ Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same. Governor of Norfolk Island, without emolument.
The Honorable John Robertson	27 October, 1868	15 January, 1870	Colonial Secretary.
succeeded by The Honorable Charles Cowper (Vice- } President)	15 January, 1870	16 December, 1870	Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable Saul Samuel	27 October, 1868	16 December, 1870	Colonial Treasurer.
The Honorable William Forster	27 October, 1868	13 August, 1870	Secretary for Lands.
succeeded by The Honorable John Robertson.....	13 August, 1870	Still in office	Secretary for Lands.
The Honorable John Sutherland	27 October, 1868	16 December, 1870	Secretary for Public Works.
The Honorable Julian E. Salomons	18 December, 1869	16 December, 1870	Solicitor General.
The Honorable Daniel Egan	27 October, 1868	16 October, 1870	Postmaster General.
The Honorable Robert Owen.....	8 December, 1868	4 August, 1870	{ A Member of the Legislative Council and Representative of Government.
The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knt., } Q.C. (Vice-President)	16 December, 1870		Attorney General.
The Honorable John Robertson.....	13 August, 1870		Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable George William Lord	16 December, 1870		Colonial Treasurer.
The Honorable John Bowie Wilson	16 December, 1870	Still in office	Secretary for Lands.
The Honorable James Byrnes	16 December, 1870		Secretary for Public Works.
The Honorable William Charles Windeyer	16 December, 1870		Solicitor General.
The Honorable Joseph Docker	16 December, 1870		Postmaster General—A Member of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL in the Year 1870.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Whether holding any, and what other Civil or Military Office.
Allen, The Honorable George	24 June, 1861	{ Chairman of Committees. Member of the Council of Education.
Blaxland, The Honorable John	24 November, 1863.	
Busby, The Honorable William	1 July, 1867.	
Byrnes, The Honorable William	24 June, 1861.	
Campbell, The Honorable John.....	24 June, 1861.	
Campbell, The Honorable Alexander	3 June, 1864.	
Campbell, The Honorable Charles.....	25 January, 1870.	
Chisholm, The Honorable James	17 October, 1864.	
Cox, The Honorable George Henry	17 June, 1863.	
Dalley, The Honorable William Bede	28 May, 1870.	
Darley, The Honorable Frederick Matthew.....	28 September, 1868.	{ Appointed Postmaster General 16 December.
Docker, The Honorable Joseph	1 December, 1863	{ Member of the Executive Council.
Gordon, The Honorable Samuel Deane.....	2 September, 1861.	
Hay, The Honorable John	26 June, 1867.	
Holt, The Honorable Thomas.....	28 September, 1868.	
Icely, The Honorable Thomas	3 June, 1864.	
Lord, The Honorable Francis.....	17 October, 1864.	
Macarthur, The Honorable Sir William, Knight.....	17 October, 1864.	
Macfarlane, The Honorable John ¹	24 June, 1861.	
Manning, The Honorable Sir William Montagu, } Knight, Q.C.....	24 June, 1861	{ Attorney General to 16 December. Formerly Solicitor General, for which he receives a pension of £800 per annum.
Moore, The Honorable Henry	28 September, 1868.	
Murray, The Honorable Sir Terence Aubrey, Knight.....	13 October, 1862	President of the Legislative Council.
Ogilvie, The Honorable Edward David Stuart	24 November, 1863.	
Owen, The Honorable Robert	8 December, 1868	{ Member of the Executive Council. Representative of the Government to 11 August.
Park, The Honorable Alexander	28 September, 1868.	
Richardson, The Honorable John.....	28 September, 1868.	
Russell, The Honorable Bourn	24 June, 1861.	
Salomons, The Honorable Julian Emanuel	5 August, 1870	{ Solicitor General to 16 December. Representative of Government to 16 December. Member of the Executive Council.
Smart, The Honorable Thomas Ware	5 January, 1870.	
Thomson, The Honorable Edward Deas, C.B.....	24 June, 1861	{ Formerly Colonial Secretary, for which he receives a pension of £2,000 per annum.
Towns, The Honorable Robert	17 June, 1863.	
Weekes, The Honorable Elias Carpenter	10 July, 1865.	

¹ Resigned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOMINAL RETURN of MEMBERS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, for the Year 1870.

Electoral District.	Name.	Date when elected.	Electoral District.	Name.	Date when elected.
Argyle	Edward Butler	13 Dec.	Morpeth	James Campbell	17 Dec.
Balranald	Joseph James Phelps	15 "	Mudgee	Mathew Henry Stephen	16 "
Bathurst	William Henry Suttor	20 "	The Murray	Patrick Alfred Jennings	29 "
The Bogan	George William Lord ¹	22 "	The Murrumbidgee	William Macleay	9 "
Braidwood	Michael William Kelly ²	14 "	Narellan	Joseph Leary	17 "
	succeeded by		The Nepean	James Tobias Ryan	14 "
	Edward Greville	17 Oct., 1870.	Newcastle	George Alfred Lloyd	3 "
Camden	Arthur Alexander Walton		New England	Charles Thomas Weaver	23 "
	Onslow	14 Dec.	Newtown	Stephen Campbell Brown	10 "
	John Morrice	14 "	Northumberland	William Brookes	9 "
Canterbury	Montagu Consett Stephen ³	23 "	Orange	Saul Samuel	15 "
	Richard Hill	23 "	Paddington	John Sutherland	4 "
Carcoar	Richard Driver	17 "	Parramatta	James Byrnes ⁴	17 "
The Clarence	Thomas Bawden	7 "		James Squire Farnell	17 "
Central	John Lackey	28 "	The Paterson	William Munnings Arnold	15 "
Cumberland	Edward Flood	28 "	Patrick's Plains	James Hoskins	23 "
Eden	Henry Clarke	14 "	Queanbeyan	William Forster	23 "
The Glebe	George Wigram Allen	11 "	St. Leonards	William Tunks	20 "
Goulburn	Maurice Alexander	13 "	Shoalhaven	Thomas Garrett	14 "
The Gwydir	Thomas Gordon Gibbons			Henry Parkes ¹⁰	3 "
	Dangar	24 "		succeeded by	
Hartley	James Henry Neale	23 "	East Sydney	John Bowie Wilson ¹¹	23 Feb., 1870.
The Hastings	Horace Dean ⁴	23 "		Sir James Martin ¹²	3 Dec.
	succeeded by			David Buchanan	3 "
	Robert Burdett Smith ⁵	4 July, 1870.		George King	3 "
The Hawkesbury	Henry Moses	18 Dec.	West Sydney	Joseph Wearne	9 "
	William Richman Piddington	18 "		John Robertson ¹³	9 "
The Hume	James Thomas Fallon	23 "		William Charles Windeyer ¹⁴	9 "
The Hunter	John Dillon	15 "		William Speer	9 "
The Lower Hunter	Robert Wisdom	17 "	Tenterfield	Colin Alexander Fraser	23 "
The Upper Hunter	Archibald Bell	16 "	The Tumut	Edward George Brown	22 "
Illawarra	James Osborne	14 "	Wellington	Gerald Spring	28 "
Kiama	Henry Parkes ⁵	14 "	The Williams	John Nowlan	31 "
The Lachlan	James Watson	28 "	Windsor	Arthur Dight	22 "
Liverpool Plains	The Hon. Charles Cowper ⁷	23 "	Wollombi	Joseph Eckford ¹⁵	13 "
	William Cummings	21 "	Yass Plains	Michael Fitzpatrick	20 "
East Macquarie	John Bligh Suttor	21 "			1870.
West Macquarie	Edmund Webb	15 "	Gold Fields	Ezekiel Alexander Baker ¹⁶	10 Jan.
East Maitland	Alexander Dodds	16 "		West	Walter Church
West Maitland	Benjamin Lee	20 "		North	Robert Wisdom ¹⁷
		1870.			succeeded by
Monaro	Daniel Egan ⁸	4 Jan.		Robert Henry Mariner Forster	18 April, 1870.
	succeeded by				
	James Hart	17 Nov., 1870			

¹ Accepted office of Colonial Treasurer.—Seat declared vacant 20 December, 1870. ² Declared by Committee of Elections and Qualifications not duly elected, 20 September, 1870. ³ Resigned 13 December, 1870. ⁴ Declared by Committee of Elections and Qualifications not duly elected, 6 May, 1870.—Re-elected 4 July, 1870. ⁵ Declared by Committee of Elections and Qualifications the Sitting Member, 23 September, 1870. ⁶ Resigned 15 October, 1870.—Re-elected 3 November, 1870.—Resigned 9 December, 1870. ⁷ Accepted office of Colonial Secretary prior to meeting of Parliament.—Re-elected 29 January, 1870.—Accepted office of Colonial Agent-General in London.—Seat declared vacant 7 December, 1870. ⁸ Died 16 October, 1870. ⁹ Accepted office of Secretary for Public Works.—Seat declared vacant 20 December, 1870.—Re-elected 27 December, 1870. ¹⁰ Resigned 15 February, 1870. ¹¹ Accepted office of Secretary for Lands.—Seat declared vacant 20 December, 1870.—Re-elected 27 December, 1870. ¹² Accepted office of Attorney General.—Seat declared vacant 20 December, 1870.—Re-elected 27 December, 1870. ¹³ Resigned 23 February, 1870.—Re-elected 2 March, 1870.—Accepted office of Secretary for Lands.—Seat declared vacant 16 August, 1870.—Re-elected 22 August, 1870.—Accepted office of Colonial Secretary.—Seat declared vacant 16 December, 1870.—Re-elected 30 December, 1870. ¹⁴ Accepted office of Solicitor General.—Seat declared vacant 20 December, 1870.—Re-elected 30 December, 1870. ¹⁵ Seat declared vacant.—Insolvent, 19 August, 1870.—Re-elected 19 September, 1870. ¹⁶ Resigned 27 May, 1870.—Re-elected 20 June, 1870.—Declared by Committee of Elections and Qualifications not duly elected, 3 November, 1870.—Seat declared vacant, 4 November, 1870.—Re-elected 12 December, 1870. ¹⁷ Resigned 1 March, 1870.

PART II.

Officers provided for under Schedule A of 18 & 19,
Victoria, Cap. 54.

SUMMARY.

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**OFFICERS PROVIDED FOR UNDER SCHEDULE A
OF 18 AND 19 VICTORIA, CAP. 54.**

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
OFFICERS PROVIDED FOR UNDER SCHEDULE A OF 18 AND 19 VICTORIA, CAP. 54.							
His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore (Privy Councillor). ¹	19 Aug., 1867; entered upon official duty, 8 Jan., 1868.	Her Majesty, by Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.	7,000	0	0	8 Jan., 1868.
Chief Justice	Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B.	7 Oct., 1844	Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual.	2,000	0	0	} 30 April, 1839.
				*600	0	0	
Puisne Judges	John Fletcher Hargrave...	22 June, 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission	1,500	0	0	} 20 Jan., 1859.
				*500	0	0	
	Alfred Cheeke	22 June, 1865	Ditto	1,500	0	0	} 1 June, 1841.
				*500	0	0	
Colonial Secretary	John Robertson	27 Oct., 1868	Governor, by Commission.....	2,000	0	0	13 Jan., 1858.†
	succeeded by						
	Charles Cowper	13 Jan., 1870	Ditto	2,000	0	0	26 Aug., 1856.†
	succeeded by						
	John Robertson	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto	1,500	0	0	13 Jan., 1858.†
Colonial Treasurer	Saul Samuel	27 Oct., 1868	Ditto	1,250	0	0	} 27 Oct., 1859.†
				*250	0	0	
	succeeded by						
	George William Lord	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto	1,250	0	0	} 16 Dec., 1870.
				*250	0	0	
Attorney General.....	Sir William Montagu Manning, Q.C. ²	31 Oct., 1868	Ditto	1,500	0	0	1 Oct., 1837.†
	succeeded by						
	Sir James Martin, Knt., Q.C.	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto	1,500	0	0	26 Aug., 1856.†
Solicitor General	Julian Emanuel Salomons	18 Dec., 1869	Ditto	1,000	0	0	18 Dec., 1869.
	succeeded by						
	William Charles Windeyer	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto	1,000	0	0	20 Jan., 1859.†
Auditor General	Christopher Rolleston ³ ...	10 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	900	0	0	1 Jan., 1843.
The Governor's Private Secretary.	Arthur Henry	1 Dec., 1869	The Governor.....	400	0	0	1 Dec., 1869.

¹ Allowed a residence. Governor of Norfolk Island, without salary. Absent from 30 September to 16 October, on official duty as Governor of Norfolk Island. Privy Councillor in Ireland. ² A Member of the Government without a Seat in the Cabinet; formerly Solicitor General, for which he receives a pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office. ³ Trustee of the New South Wales Savings' Bank and of the Museum; and Superannuation Fund Commissioner—without emolument. * Provided by Colonial Acts. † Services not continuous.

PART III.

Executive and Legislative Establishments.

SUMMARY.

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EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.							
Governor and Commander-in-Chief	See Schedule A., page 10.						
Private Secretary							
Aide-de-Camp	Henry Marcus Beresford ¹	8 Jan., 1868	The Governor.....	9/6	per diem		8 Jan., 1868.
Clerk to Private Secretary	George William Newcombe	1 Dec., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	315	0 0		1 Aug., 1848.
Messenger (1)				123	0 0		
¹ Allowed £178 per annum lodging money and forage for two horses. Captain, 9th Regiment of Foot.							
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.							
Clerk of the Executive Council.	Alexander Campbell Budge ¹	16 Oct., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	500	0 0		4 Nov., 1858.
Clerk	Edward Marriott	— April, 1868	Clerk of the Executive Council...	100	0 0		12 Aug., 1862.*
Messenger (1)			Ditto	100	0 0		
Officekeeper (1) ²			Ditto	18	0 0		
¹ Gives security to the amount of £200. ² Also Officekeeper, Colonial Secretary's Office. * Services not continuous.							
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.							
President	Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, Knt.	14 Oct., 1862	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	1,200	0 0		26 Aug., 1856.*
Chairman of Committees...	George Allen	28 Sept., 1869 11 Aug., 1870	Elected by Legislative Council (sessionally).	500	0 0		
Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Parliaments.	Richard O'Connor	1 Jan., 1860 15 Feb., 1864	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	700	0 0		12 Jan., 1836.
Clerk Assistant.....	John Jackson Calvert	1 Jan., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	500	0 0		1 Aug., 1853.
Usher of the Black Rod ...	Henry John Tudor Shadforth.	27 June, 1860	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	400	0 0		16 May, 1856.
Shorthand Writer	John Agar Scarr	20 May, 1856	Governor and Executive Council	500	0 0		4 May, 1847.
1st Clerk	Adolphus Philip Clapin ...	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto	400	0 0		1 Aug., 1850.
2nd Clerk	Stewart Marjoribanks Mowle	7 Nov., 1862	Ditto	300	0 0		21 Aug., 1852.
3rd Clerk	Leonard Smirnoff Cooper...	1 April, 1860	Ditto	250	0 0		17 Dec., 1858.
Copying Clerk	William Leonard Edwards	14 Oct., 1868	Ditto	175	0 0		21 June, 1864.
Principal Messenger (1)...			Ditto	150	0 0		
Doorkeeper (1).....			Clerk of the Parliaments	120	0 0		
Assistant Messengers (2)...			Ditto	110	0 0		each.
Extra Messengers (2)			Ditto	110	0 0		„
¹ House allowed. * Services not continuous.							

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker	William Munnings Arnold	27 Jan., 1870	Elected by Legislative Assembly	1,200 0 0	25 Mar., 1858.*
Chairman of Committees.....	John Lackey.....	2 Feb., 1870	Ditto	500 0 0	2 Feb., 1870.
Clerk of Assembly	Stephen Wilson Jones ¹	22 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	800 0 0	2 Nov., 1843.*
Clerk Assistant.....	John Connery	22 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	7 April, 1859.
2nd Clerk Assistant.....	Frederick William Webb.....	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto	400 0 0	20 Oct., 1851.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Charles Wray Finch	28 June, 1860	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	400 0 0	28 June, 1860.
Shorthand Writer	James Hugh Palmer	28 June, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1844.
Clerk of Records.....	John Arthur Vivian	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1855.
Clerk of Select Committees	Laurence Joseph Harnett.....	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto	350 0 0	25 Sept., 1860.*
Clerk of Printing Branch..	Richard Aldous Arnold	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto	300 0 0	3 Jan., 1867.
Clerk in Charge of Printed Papers.	Richard Windeyer Robert-son.	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto	250 0 0	13 Nov., 1866.
Copying Clerk	William Munnings, Montagu Arnold.	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1867.
Principal Messenger (1) ...	.....	.....	Clerk of Legislative Assembly ...	150 0 0	
Principal Doorkeeper (1)...	.....	.....	Ditto	120 0 0	
Assistant Messengers (2)...	.....	.....	Ditto	110 0 0	each.

TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Extra Clerks.....	James Gill	24 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	30 Aug., 1859.*
	Frank Cory	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1869.
Extra Messengers (5) .....	.....	.....	Clerk of Legislative Assembly...	110 0 0	each.

¹ Gives security to the amount of £300.

* Services not continuous.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.

Steward and Housekeeper.	Louis Dettmann ¹	4 Oct., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	4 Oct., 1865.
Assistant Housekeeper (1) ²	.....	.....	Clerk of the Parliaments	64 0 0	
Watchman (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto	110 0 0	
House Servant (1) ³ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	110 0 0	
Stable-man (1) ² .....	.....	.....	Ditto	110 0 0	
Cook (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	110 0 0	
Refreshment-room	.....	.....	Ditto	110 0 0	each.
Waiters (3)	.....	.....	Ditto	110 0 0	
Female Servants (2) ³ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	54 0 0	each.
Scullery Maid (1) ³ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	48 0 0	

¹ Allowed a house, fuel, and light.

² Allowed a house.

³ Allowed quarters.

PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.

Librarian ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Librarian	Conrad Martens ²	6 Oct., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	6 Oct., 1863.
Second do.	Robert Rogers	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	5 April, 1861.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Clerk of Legislative Assembly...	110 0 0	

¹ Appointment not filled up—salary for 1870 not voted.

² Gives security to the amount of £200.

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SUMMARY.

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PART V.

Colonial Secretary,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

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COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
				£ s. d.	
Colonial Secretary	See page 10.				
Under Secretary	Henry Halloran, J.P. ¹ ...	19 Feb., 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	800 0 0	1 May, 1827.
Chief Clerk	William Goodman	20 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	20 May, 1835.
Clerks—First	Maxwell Rennie Allan ...	1 Jan., 1846	Governor	450 0 0	1 Jan., 1846.
Second	Critchett Walker	1 April, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	28 Oct., 1856.*
Third	Henry John Chisholm ...	8 June, 1861	Ditto	250 0 0	4 Nov., 1859.
	Edward Wise McKenny...	7 Nov., 1862	Ditto	250 0 0	7 Nov., 1862.
Fourth	Samuel Hunt	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	225 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
Fifth	John James Macartney Beatty.	1 Sept., 1868	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1868.
Sixth	Vere Hunt	6 April, 1868	Ditto	175 0 0	17 Sept., 1863.*
	Thomas Pedder M'Lerie...	27 Sept., 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	13 Dec., 1865.
	William Byrnes, junior ...	1 Sept., 1868	Ditto	125 0 0	1 Sept., 1868.
Junior	John George Cohen.....	1 Sept., 1868	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Sept., 1868.
	William Crane, junior ² ...	1 May, 1869	Ditto	50 0 0	1 May, 1869.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas George M'Cauley..	8 Aug., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	8 Aug., 1870.
Messengers (2) ³ .....	.....	.....	.....	123 0 0	each.
Officekeeper (1) ⁴ .....	.....	.....	.....	0 3 4	per diem.
Watchman (1).....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0	"
¹ Gives security to the amount of £200. ² To 7th August—Transferred to Lands Department. ³ One allowed quarters. ⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. Office-keeper, Executive Council Office, £18 per annum. * Services not continuous.					
REGISTRAR GENERAL.					
Registrar General and Chairman of Land Titles Commissioners, and Registrar of Brands	Theodore James Jaques ¹ {	10 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	— Oct., 1839.
	succeeded by	1 Jan., 1867			
	Edward Grant Ward	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto	700 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
STATISTICAL BRANCH. Compiler of General Statistics.	Henry Charles Edwin Newcombe.	1 Oct., 1858	Ditto	275 0 0	22 April, 1852.
				to 14 December, 350 0 0 from 15 Dec.	
Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics. Clerks	William Lachlan Dawes ...	29 Jan., 1869	Ditto	250 0 0	8 Sept., 1858.
	Charles Henry Grant	21 April, 1858	Ditto	200 0 0	21 April, 1858.
	Albert James Manton ² ...	1 Nov., 1859	Ditto	125 0 0	1 Nov., 1859.
				to 28 February, 200 0 0 from 1 March.	
	Samuel Charles James Evelyn.	1 June, 1863	Ditto	125 0 0	1 June, 1863.
				to 28 February, 150 0 0 fr. 1 Mr. to 21 Au.	
				175 0 0 from 22 August.	
	Frederick Newcombe	1 Nov., 1859	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Nov., 1859.
				to 28 February, 125 0 0 fr. 1 Mr. to 21 Au.	
				150 0 0 from 22 August.	
	Sydney John Icton ³	19 Feb., 1869	Ditto	100 0 0	19 Feb., 1869.
				to 28 February, 125 0 0 from 1 March.	
	John Duff ⁴	15 Dec., 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	1 July, 1854.*
	Frederick Yarnton ⁴	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto	75 0 0	26 Sept., 1870.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Registrar General	100 0 0	
LAND TITLES BRANCH. Land Titles Commissioners	Richard Jones	1 Jan., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	} Paid by fees. 1,000 0 0	{ 7 Sept., 1857.* 4 June, 1866. 1 July, 1833.*
	Alexander Walter Scott ...	4 June, 1866	Ditto		
	George Kenyon Holden ...	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto		
Principal Examiner of Titles.	Edmund Burton	6 July, 1868	Ditto	800 0 0	— Mar., 1841.*
Examiner of Titles	Edward Grant Ward ⁵	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Deputy Registrar General	succeeded by				
	Charles John Muddle	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto	450 0 0	3 Dec., 1853.
Principal Draftsman	Robert Mead Pearson.....	1 April, 1866	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Oct., 1855.
Draftsmen.....	George Bishop	1 April, 1866	Ditto	350 0 0	21 Sept., 1857.
	Wilfred De Courey Lewis.	22 Nov., 1865	Ditto	100 0 0	16 Mar., 1863.
	John A. D. Campbell	7 Jan., 1867	Ditto	100 0 0	7 Jan., 1867.
	Albert Newcombe	13 Jan., 1869	Ditto	75 0 0	13 Jan., 1869.
Examiners' Clerk	Jonas Lander	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Counter Clerk	Charles John Muddle ⁶	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	250 0 0	3 Dec., 1853.
	succeeded by				
	William Shirley Muddle ⁶ ..	15 Dec., 1869	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
¹ Absent on sick leave from 20 September to the 14th December, during which period Mr. Ward (Deputy Registrar General) acted in his stead. Retired under the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 14th December. ² To 15 August—Appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., Moruya. ³ Transferred to Deeds Branch. ⁴ Transferred from Deeds Branch. ⁵ Appointed Registrar General. ⁶ Appointed Deputy Registrar General. * Services not continuous.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR GENERAL—continued.					
LAND TITLES BRANCH—continued.					
Indexing and Corresponding Clerk.	Frederick Charles William Elyard.	1 Mar., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Assistant Clerks	Stephen Punch.....	15 May, 1869	Ditto	50 0 0 to 28 February, 75 0 0 fr. 1 Mr. to 14 Dec. 125 0 0 from 15 Dec.	15 May, 1869.
Messenger (1)	Joseph Want Underwood	20 Dec., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	20 Dec., 1870.
			Registrar General	100 0 0	
DEEDS BRANCH.					
Deputy Registrar.....	James Boscawen Duff ...	13 Dec., 1866	Governor, under Act 20 Vict., No. 27.	250 0 0	1 Nov., 1853.
Clerks	John Richard Yorke ¹	10 Oct., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	10 Oct., 1859.
	William Shirley Muddle ² ..	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	175 0 0 to 28 Feb., 200 0 0 from 1 Mar.	1 Jan., 1863.
	Henry Wheeler Gillam ...	6 May, 1867	Ditto	125 0 0 to 28 Feb., 150 0 0 from 1 Mar. to 14 Dec. 200 0 0 from 15 Dec.	6 May, 1867.
	John Duff ³	6 April, 1870	Ditto	50 0 0 to 21 Aug., 150 0 0 from 22 Aug.	1 July, 1854.*
	Frederick Yarnton ³	26 Sept., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	26 Sept., 1870.
	Sydney John Iceton	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto	175 0 0	19 Feb., 1869.
	Robt. Riches Grimstone ...	20 Dec., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
Book-porter (1) ⁴				120 0 0	
Office-keeper to Department (1).				50 0 0	
BRANDS BRANCH.†					
Assistant Registrar of Brands.	William Alexander Abbott	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	16 Mar., 1859.
Clerk	George Elliot Sims ⁵	26 May, 1868	Ditto	200 0 0	4 June, 1863.
	George Jocelyn Robinson...	22 June, 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1857.
DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c.					
Sydney	Theodore James Jaques ...	10 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	} See p. 18.	— Oct., 1839.
	Edward Grant Ward	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto		1 Jan., 1863.
Balmain	William Parker	1 July, 1861	Registrar General		1 July, 1861.
Newtown	Charles A. Newman	9 April, 1857	Ditto		9 April, 1857.
Glebe	John T. Morgan	1 April, 1868	Ditto		1 April, 1868.
Redfern and Botany	Christopher Warburton ...	30 Oct., 1865	Ditto		30 Oct., 1859.
Paddington and Alexandria	Henry Gale	1 July, 1863	Ditto		5 Dec., 1856.*
Concord	John Watts	8 Sept., 1860	Ditto		3 Sept., 1860.
St. George	Theophilus Henry Bolger..	13 Oct., 1866	Ditto		13 Oct., 1866.
St. Leonards	Robert Dalzell Ward	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto		28 Feb., 1856.
Country Districts—					
Albury	Edward Brown	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		26 Aug., 1857.
Armidale	Sydney Blythe	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		21 Oct., 1858.
Balranald	R. B. Mitchell	7 Feb., 1867	Ditto		1 Mar., 1858.
Bathurst	Frederick B. Hales	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto		1 April, 1861.
Berrima	George H. Rowley	10 Sept., 1860	Ditto		6 Mar., 1860.
	Alfred J. Powell	11 Feb., 1870	Ditto		11 Feb., 1870.
Binalong	Wm. J. E. Wotton	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		17 Jan., 1862.
„ Grenfell	Wm. Fox Parker	17 Feb., 1870	Ditto		26 April, 1862.
Bombala	Wm. H. Thomas ⁶	26 Mar., 1866	Ditto		12 April, 1864.
Bourke	Henry C. Bobart	7 June, 1869	Ditto		21 May, 1863.
Braidwood	Ralph Clemenger	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		19 April, 1861.
Brisbane Water	Thos. C. Battley	9 July, 1856	Ditto		8 Aug., 1843.
Broulee	Wm. S. Caswell	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto		7 June, 1847.
Camden	John B. Martin	14 Aug., 1856	Ditto		1 Sep., 1852.
Campbelltown	W. J. Wilshire	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		1 May, 1865.
Carcoar	Edwd. J. C. North	1 May, 1865	Ditto		1 May, 1865.
Cassilis	John Morris	26 Mar., 1856	Ditto		17 Oct., 1854.
Clarence Town	David Farquhar	30 Mar., 1857	Ditto		30 Mar., 1857.
Cooma	Adolphus Nordblad	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto		3 June, 1862.
Coonabarabran	Fredk. W. Edwards	25 Nov., 1863	Ditto		28 Oct., 1863.
Cowra	John Arkins	14 Nov., 1870	Ditto		1 June, 1868.
Paid by fees, at the rate of 8s. per entry, up to £30; after that, at 1s. 6d. per entry.					
¹ To 28 February—Resigned. ² To 14 December—Transferred to Land Titles Branch. ³ To 14 December—Transferred to Statistical Branch. ⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel and light. ⁵ To 21 June—Exchanged appointments with Mr. Robinson, Assistant Postmaster, Deniliquin. ⁶ To 30 November—Appointed to Windsor. During the remainder of the year Mr. W. V. M. Cooke acted as District Registrar.					
† NOTE.—There are 35 Sheep Inspectors who act as Deputies—1 at £50, and 34 at £25 per annum each. * Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR GENERAL—continued.					
<i>DISTRICT REGISTRARS—continued.</i>					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Deniliquin	John A. Broughton	23 Jan., 1865	Registrar General		23 Jan., 1865.
Dubbo	Luke M'Guinn	1 Aug., 1863	Ditto		1 Nov., 1861.
Dungog	Henry Gordon	1 Nov., 1859	Ditto		1 May, 1859.
Eden	Christopher D. Hays	3 Aug., 1865	Ditto		7 Oct., 1864.
Forbes	James T. Wilshire	1 July, 1869	Ditto		1 Sept., 1862.*
Goulburn	Chas. S. Alexander	31 Mar., 1862	Ditto		8 Feb., 1861.
Grafton	Wm. H. H. Becke	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		8 June, 1853.
Gundagai	Archibald S. Smith	20 July, 1865	Ditto		20 July, 1865.
Hartley	Wm. P. M'Dermott	25 July, 1869	Ditto		25 July, 1869.
Hay	George Leary ¹	30 July, 1869	Ditto		17 Oct., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	John F. Blake	13 June, 1870	Ditto		1 June, 1862.
Inverell	J. W. A. White	13 Aug., 1867	Ditto		20 Feb., 1863.
Kiama	Henry Connell, junior	5 June, 1863	Ditto		21 Aug., 1844.
Liverpool	Wm. Long	8 June, 1866	Ditto		8 June, 1866.
Manning River	Jasper Creagh	15 May, 1856	Ditto		1 May, 1856.
M'Donald River	John Pescud	21 Feb., 1859	Ditto		21 Feb., 1859.
Macleay River	Wm. H. Thornton, J.P.	29 June, 1857	Ditto		29 June, 1857.
Maitland	Daniel Carter	14 Aug., 1856	Ditto		14 Aug., 1856.
Menindee	James Mair	9 July, 1869	Ditto		3 Oct., 1862.
Moama	Hamilton Hall M'Leod	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto		
Molong	Wm. Finch	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		1 Mar., 1866.
Morpeth	John Gillfillan	29 Dec., 1869	Ditto		29 Dec., 1869.
Moulamein	Thos. Linton	13 July, 1860	Ditto		13 July, 1860.
Mudgee	Edwin Ryan ²	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		6 Jan., 1868.
Murrumbidgee	George G. Brodie	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		19 Mar., 1858.
Muswellbrook	Timothy Foley	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto		1 Dec., 1867.
Newcastle	John Burrowes	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto		28 Feb., 1856.
Nundle	W. H. Porter ³	13 Aug., 1867	Ditto		13 Aug., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	C. B. Collett, J.P.	19 Oct., 1870	Ditto		1 Sept., 1868.
Orange	Wm. T. Evans	20 Feb., 1856	Ditto		20 April, 1851.
Parramatta	Geo. Langley	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		1 Aug., 1837.
Paterson	B. Newbury	22 Mar., 1858	Ditto		22 Mar., 1858.
Patrick's Plains	Wm. Dudding	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		4 April, 1847.
Penrith	John K. Clove	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		3 July, 1865.
Picton	Wm. R. Antill	30 Mar., 1857	Ditto		30 Mar., 1857.
Port Macquarie	James P. Ormiston	10 Nov., 1866	Ditto		1 July, 1853.
Port Stephens	Thomas Laman	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		13 April, 1859.
Queanbeyan	Frederick B. Russell	1 July, 1869	Ditto		3 Aug., 1864.
Raymond Terrace	William Gloag	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto		28 Feb., 1856.
Richmond	John Ducker	5 Feb., 1862	Ditto		5 Feb., 1862.
Richmond River	Charles Moore	12 July, 1856	Ditto		1 Mar., 1854.
	succeeded by				
	Henry E. Stratford	18 Nov., 1870	Ditto		3 Feb., 1863.
Ryde	Geo. M. Pope	30 Mar., 1857	Ditto		30 Mar., 1857.
Rylstone	Wm. W. Armstrong	5 Mar., 1857	Ditto		1 July, 1854.
Scone	Frederick Wilshire	14 Nov., 1865	Ditto		1 Mar., 1862.*
Shoalhaven	Wm. Lovegrove	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		1 Jan., 1857.
Sofala	Hugh Bridson	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		13 June, 1856.
	succeeded by				
	Moritz Mendel	1 July, 1870	Ditto		1 Aug., 1868.
Tambaroora	Thomas Paten	6 Jan., 1858	Ditto		6 Jan., 1858.
Tamworth	John M'Donald	9 May, 1859	Ditto		6 Feb., 1851.
Tenterfield	Leopold Yates	1 July, 1869	Ditto		10 July, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	Geo. Leary	20 June, 1870	Ditto		17 Oct., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	James B. Graham	19 Dec., 1870	Ditto		1 Mar., 1859.
Tweed River	James Bray	14 Oct., 1866	Ditto		1 Jan., 1866.
Tumut	John F. Blake ⁴	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		1 June, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Hilton	20 Feb., 1856	Ditto		20 Feb., 1856.
	John V. Wareham	15 Jan., 1870			
Ulladulla	John V. Wareham	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		19 Mar., 1863.
Wagga Wagga	Edwin H. Tompson	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		29 Jan., 1864.
Walgett	Thos. Betteridge	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto		1 May, 1866.
Warralda	Richard H. Fitzsimons	22 Nov., 1867	Ditto		5 Jan., 1852.
Wee Waa	C. E. Smith	16 May, 1859	Ditto		25 Mar., 1851.
Wellingrove	Alick O. Wyatt	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto		31 May, 1854.
Wellington	Frederick Marsh	28 April, 1862	Ditto		8 April, 1852.
Wentworth	William Farrand	16 Aug., 1869	Ditto		1 Oct., 1863.
Windsor	George A. Gordon ⁵	28 July, 1869	Ditto		1 Jan., 1843.
	succeeded by				
	William Henry Thomas	17 Dec., 1870	Ditto		12 April, 1864.
Wollombi	Thomas S. Townsend	31 Mar., 1862	Ditto		31 Mar., 1862.
Wollongong	Alfred A. Turner	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		23 May, 1848.
Yass	Charles J. Poole ⁶	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		1 Mar., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Leopold Yates	17 June, 1870	Ditto		10 July, 1862.
Young	J. R. Edwards	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto		14 Mar., 1862.

Paid by fees, at the rate of 3s. per entry, up to £30; after that, at 1s. 6d. per entry.

¹ To 12 June—Appointed to Tenterfield.

² To 4 October, after which the Police Magistrate (G. Warburton) officiated to the end of the year.

³ To 18

October—Resigned.

⁴ To 14 January—Resigned.

⁵ To 16 December—Resigned.

⁶ To 16 June.

^{*} Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.					
AUDITOR GENERAL.					
Auditor General	Provided in Schedule—See page 10.				
Chief Clerk, and Inspector of Accounts.	Edward A. Rennie	1 Jan., 1856	Governor.....	550 0 0	1 Sept., 1846.
Inspector of Customs and Revenue Accounts.	Alexander Livingstone ¹	1 Mar., 1854	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Feb., 1843.
Examiner of Expenditure Accounts.	Richard T. Hall	1 Jan., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	370 0 0	25 July, 1853.
				to 31 Oct., 450 0 0 from 1 Nov.	
Corresponding Clerk	John S. Ryan	1 April, 1840	Governor.....	385 0 0	1 April, 1840.
Clerks	Edward A. Macpherson	8 Sept., 1851	Ditto	300 0 0	8 Sept., 1851.
				to 31 Oct., 350 0 0 from 1 Nov.	
	Harry Mackenzie.....	18 June, 1855	Ditto	{ 300 } do	18 June, 1855.
				{ 320 } do	
	James Pearson	13 Dec., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	{ 275 } do	4 Jan., 1859.
				{ 300 } do	
	Richard Birkett	11 July, 1859	Ditto	{ 225 } do	11 July, 1859.
				{ 275 } do	
	Drummond Gilchrist	4 Aug., 1858	Ditto	225 0 0	4 Aug., 1858.
	John S. Whitney	25 June, 1859	Ditto	225 0 0	25 June, 1859.
	John A. Compton ²	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1866.
	David W. Gregory	21 Feb., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	21 Feb., 1862.
				to 13 Jan., 200 0 0 from 14 Jan.	
				to 31 Oct., 225 0 0 from 1 Nov.	
	James Macpherson	1 June, 1862	Ditto	175 0 0	1 June, 1862.
				to 31 Oct., 200 0 0 from 1 Nov.	
	Charles Whittell	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1863.
	Charles S. Gregory	16 Aug., 1864	Ditto	90 0 0	16 Aug., 1864.
				to 13 Jan., 150 0 0 from 14 Jan.	
				to 31 Oct., 175 0 0 from 1 Nov.	
	Ambrose Freeman	1 June, 1866	Ditto	{ 50 } do	1 June, 1866.
				{ 100 } do	
	James Mitchell.....	14 Jan., 1870	Ditto	{ 150 } do	14 Jan., 1870.
				50 0 0	
				to 31 Oct., 100 0 0 from 1 Nov.	
Messenger (1) ³	Joseph E. Scrutton	1 Nov., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1870.
Officekeeper (1) ³.....	.....	.....	.....	102 0 0	.....
				50 0 0	

¹ To 22 September—Deceased. ² To 13 January—Resigned. ³ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

President	Henry Parkes ¹	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	} Nil	14 May, 1861.*	
	succeeded by					
	John Smith ²	24 Oct., 1870	Ditto			
Members of the Council...	George Allen ³	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto		25 Mar., 1858.*	
	William Munnings Arnold ⁴	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto		26 Aug., 1856.*	
	Sir James Martin ⁵	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto			
	John Smith ⁶	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto			
Secretary	William Wilkins ⁷	1 Jan., 1867	By the Council of Education	800 0 0	23 Jan., 1851.	
Chief Clerk	Randal Eden Webster.....	1 July, 1868	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.	
Cashier	Andrew Fairfax ⁸	1 June, 1868	Ditto	375 0 0	16 July, 1861.	
Accountant	John Evans ⁹	1 June, 1868	Ditto	300 0 0	1 June, 1868.	
	succeeded by					
	John Manifold Gibson ¹⁰	1 Feb., 1870	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1870.	
				to 21 July, 300 0 0 from 1 Aug.		
Assistant	Frederick Grouvald	19 April, 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	19 April, 1869.	
Clerks	William C. Wills ¹¹	1 July, 1868	Ditto	300 0 0	12 Feb., 1849.	
	George Miller	1 Oct., 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1860.	
	Thomas Wm. Richards	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	20 Mar., 1865.	
Junior Clerks	William D. Embleton ¹²	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto	125 0 0	1 Feb., 1867.	
	John Booth	16 Aug., 1867	Ditto	120 0 0	16 Aug., 1867.	
	John Turner Caldwell.....	29 May, 1868	Ditto	125 0 0	29 May, 1868.	
	David John Cooper.....	22 Feb., 1869	Ditto	100 0 0	22 Feb., 1869.	
	Robert Munro	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.	
	Henry Burrows	10 Feb., 1870	Ditto	24 0 0	10 Feb., 1870.	
Architect	George Allen Mansfield	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Feb., 1867.	

¹ To 10 October. Member of the Legislative Assembly. ² Professor of Physics, Sydney University. ³ Member of the Legislative Council.
⁴ Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. ⁵ Member of the Legislative Assembly. ⁶ Appointed President. ⁷ Absent on leave from 13 November, 1860, to 13 November, 1870. ⁸ Gives security to the amount of £1,000. ⁹ To 21 January. ¹⁰ Gives security to the amount of £300.
¹¹ Allowed a house. ¹² To 13 January. * Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

Matron	Martha Betts ¹	1 Mar., 1851	Governor	164 0 0	1 Mar., 1851.
Master	Edward Marsden Betts ²	10 Aug., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	23 May, 1859.*
Surgeon ³					
Schoolmaster	John Carpenter Bravery ⁴	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
Female Teacher	Margaret Fairbairn ⁵	1 June, 1869	Ditto	70 0 0	1 June, 1869.
Infant Teacher	Maria Morrow ⁶	16 Feb., 1864	Ditto	50 0 0	16 Feb., 1864.
Sub-Matron	Diana Hurlston ⁶	1 Nov., 1868	Ditto	60 0 0	1 Nov., 1868.
Drillmaster	Richard M'Namara ⁶	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	70 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Male Attendants (4) ⁷			By the Matron	{ 1 at £52	each.
				{ 3 at £35	
				{ 6 at £30	
				{ 4 at £25	
Female Attendants (10) ⁷			Ditto		each.

¹ Allowed quarters; also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. The Matron's children allowed half a ration of provisions each. Gives security to the amount of £200. ² Allowed quarters; also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. ³ See page 30. ⁴ Allowed £35 per annum in lieu of quarters; also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. ⁵ Allowed £35 per annum in lieu of quarters and rations. ⁶ Allowed quarters and a ration of provisions, fuel and light. ⁷ Each allowed a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. * Services not continuous.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL.

Matron	Mary Ann Adamson ¹	1 April, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	164 0 0	1 April, 1859.
Surgeon ²					
Sub-Matron	Eliza Maloney ³ succeeded by Cecilia Fitzpatrick ¹	1 May, 1864	Ditto	70 0 0	1 May, 1864.
Teachers {	Girls	Mary Byrne ¹	Ditto	70 0 0	1 May, 1870.
	Infants	Mary Nihill ¹	Ditto	60 0 0	1 Feb., 1859.
	Boys	Joseph Forshaw ⁴	Ditto	50 0 0	1 June, 1860.
Assistant Teacher	James O'Sullivan ⁵ succeeded by Joseph Byrne ¹	1 Feb., 1859 1 Dec., 1868 9 May, 1870	Ditto	146 0 0 80 0 0 70 0 0	1 Feb., 1859. 1 Dec., 1868.
Drillmaster			Ditto		
Attendants (15) ¹			Matron	{ 2 at £60 2 at £35 1 at £30 8 at £25 2 at £20	each. each.
Clerk to Committee	Thomas Cooper Makinson	1 Aug., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	80 0 0	1 Aug., 1856.

¹ Allowed quarters and rations. ² See page 30. ³ Allowed quarters and rations—To 30 April. ⁴ Allowed rations. ⁵ Allowed quarters and rations—To 8 May.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Inspector General of Police.	John McLerie ¹	28 Oct., 1856 and 1 Mar., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 May, 1847.
Secretary and Superintendent.	Edmund Fosbery ²	1 April, 1862	Ditto	500 0 0	1 April, 1862.
Clerks	Finlay McMartin	23 May, 1858	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1856.
	Thomas Ayres	23 May, 1858	Ditto	200 0 0	9 May, 1856.
	Thomas Henry Goff	1 Mar., 1865	Ditto	175 0 0	5 Mar., 1863.
	Robert Lennox Icely Rowling.	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	175 0 0	18 July, 1862.
	Thomas Pedder M'Levie ³ succeeded by William Crane, junr.	13 Dec., 1865 27 Sept., 1870	Ditto	125 0 0 125 0 0 25 0 0	13 Dec., 1865. 1 May, 1869.
Officekeeper (1)					
Superintendents ⁴	Henry Zouch	13 Nov., 1851 and 1 Mar., 1862	Ditto	500 0 0	{ 1 Oct., 1834, to 30 June, 1837. 13 Nov., 1851.
	Edric V. Morisset	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Inspectors ⁴	Charles J. P. Lydiard	1 July, 1862	Ditto	450 0 0	1 July, 1862.
	James Garland	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	John W. Orridge	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto	400 0 0	6 Oct., 1862.
	Edward M. Battye	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto	300 0 0	26 May, 1851.
	James Singleton	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto	300 0 0	10 Oct., 1848.
	George Read	1 May, 1863	Ditto	300 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
	John Dowling Brown	1 May, 1863	Ditto	300 0 0	1 May, 1863.
	James H. Davidson	5 May, 1865	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Feb., 1863.
	Charles E. Harrison	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1858.
	John D. Meares	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	Henry Garvin	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto	200 0 0	19 April, 1842.
	John O. Norton	1 Feb., 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1863.
	Charles Sanderson	1 Feb., 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
	James Ryeland	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
	Thomas Roberts	1 May, 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	3 Oct., 1862.
Sub-Inspectors ⁴	Patrick Brennan	1 Sept., 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	— Sept., 1851.
	James Stephenson	1 Sept., 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1855.
	John R. Medley	1 Mar., 1864	Ditto	200 0 0	27 Nov., 1862.
	James Keegan	1 Mar., 1864	Ditto	200 0 0	9 April, 1853.
	Richard Fitzroy Creaghe	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto	200 0 0	5 Aug., 1862.
	Charles Thorpe	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	8 Aug., 1856.
	William Wright	1 May, 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	8 Jan., 1861.

¹ Allowed a house; also forage in kind for two horses. ² Allowed £95 per annum in lieu of quarters. ³ To 25 September—Transferred to Colonial Secretary's Office. ⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and water.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
				£ s. d.		
COLONIAL SECRETARY—INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—continued.						
Acting Sub-Inspectors ¹ ...	George Waters.....	22 Aug., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	per diem. { 0 9 6 0 9 6 0 9 6 0 9 6	13 Jan., 1855.	
	John Taylor.....	22 Aug., 1870	Ditto		13 Jan., 1855.	
	Henry Rawlinson.....	22 Aug., 1870	Ditto		13 Jan., 1855.	
	Robert Anderson.....	22 Aug., 1870	Ditto		{ 15 May, 1854, and 21 Feb., 1857.	
<i>Mounted Police</i> :— ²						
Senior Sergeants (18)	Average numbers. {		Inspector General of Police, under Police Regulation Act.	0 9 6	} per diem, each.	
Sergeants, 2nd Class (23)...			Ditto	0 8 3		
Senior Constables (96) ...			Ditto	0 6 9		
Constables (196)			Ditto	0 6 0		
Supernumeraries (6)			Ditto	0 4 0		
<i>Foot Police</i> :— ²						
Senior Sergeants (19)				Ditto		0 9 6
Sergeants, 2nd Class (27)...				Ditto		0 8 3
Senior Constables (53) ...				Ditto		0 6 9
Constables (334)				Ditto		0 6 0
Supernumeraries (9)			Ditto	0 4 0		
<i>Detective Police</i> :—						
Officer in charge	Henry Wager	1 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.	
Detectives—1st Class (5)...	Average numbers. {		Inspector General of Police, under Police Regulation Act.	0 10 0	} per diem, each.	
2nd Class (3)			Ditto	0 9 0		
3rd Class (5)			Ditto	0 8 0		
Police Surgeon ³		Thomas Mitchelson.....	22 June, 1853	Governor, under Act 16 Vict., No. 34.		200 0 0	22 June, 1853.

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and water. ² Allowed fuel, light, and water, and quarters when available. ³ See page 30.
NOTE.—The Gold Receivers and Gold Escort are members of the Police Force, and included in the above numbers.

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.

Acting Inspector of Prisons	Harold Maclean ¹	12 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	.....	20 Mar., 1846.
	succeeded by George F. Wise ²	19 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	.....	— Feb., 1851.*

¹ Holds office in conjunction with Sheriff—£800 per annum. Absent on leave to 19 March. ² Officiated during temporary absence of Mr. Maclean on leave. Immigration Agent, &c. * Services not continuous.

GAOL, SYDNEY.

Visiting Justice	William Chatfield	5 Dec., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1851.*
Principal Gaoler	John Cecil Read ¹	16 Feb., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	400 0 0	26 July, 1855.
Matron	Grace Tinckam ²	1 May, 1861	Ditto	100 0 0	— July, 1854.
Visiting Surgeon ³					
Dispenser ³					
Clerks	George Wickham	23 Feb., 1850	Governor.....	230 0 0	5 Mar., 1847.
	James John Taylor	4 May, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	4 May, 1867.
Schoolmaster	James Wilson	1 July, 1868	Ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1868.
Chief Warder	Michael Bourke ¹	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	— Feb., 1853.
Senior Warder (1) ¹			Sheriff	0 7 6	per diem.
Warders in charge (18) ...			Ditto	{ 6 at 0 7 0 12 at 0 6 9	" each.
Second Class Warders (28)			Ditto	0 6 6	" "
Trades Overseers (5)			Ditto	{ 2 at £200 3 at 10s.	each.
Trades Foreman (1)			Ditto	0 7 6	per diem each.
Messenger (1)			Ditto	0 6 6	" "
Female Warders (6) ⁵			Ditto	46 0 0	each.
Chaplains :—					
Church of England ...	Rev. Charles H. Rich	6 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	6 Nov., 1864.
Roman Catholic.....	Rev. John Kelly ⁶	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	120 0 0	9 Mar., 1869.
	succeeded by Rev. J. J. Carroll.....	15 June, 1870	Ditto	120 0 0	15 June, 1870.
Presbyterian	Rev. Robert Stewart	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.

¹ Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. ² Resides in the Gaol; allowed a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. ³ See page 30. ⁴ One, the resident gate-keeper, and allowed fuel and light. ⁵ Four allowed quarters, and two ls. per diem each in lieu thereof—Each allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light. ⁶ To 9 June—Deceased.
NOTE.—The Principal Gaoler gives security to the amount of £250. * Services not continuous.

GAOL, PARRAMATTA.

Visiting Justice	George Langley	26 April, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1837.
Gaoler	John Garda Hussey ¹	26 June, 1866	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff.	250 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Matron	Jane Watt ¹	26 June, 1866	Ditto	20 0 0	26 June, 1866.
Visiting Surgeon ²					
Dispenser ²					
Clerk and Schoolmaster ...	John Wood Johnston	1 Jan., 1864	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff.	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and water. ² See page 31.
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—GAOL, PARRAMATTA—continued.							
Assistant Clerk.....	Thomas J. Barnett	16 May, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	100	0	0	16 May, 1868.
Chief Warder (1) ¹ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	146	0	0	.....
Senior Warder (1) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff	0	7	0	per diem.
Warders (31) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0	6	6	per diem, each.
Overseers (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0	10	0	.....
Trades' Foreman (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0	7	6	per diem. "
Carter (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0	6	0	.....
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0	5	0	.....
Chaplains:—							
Church of England.....	Rev. John R. Blomfield ...	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto	40	0	0	1 May, 1862.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Angelo Ambrosoli ...	1 Feb., 1862	Ditto	40	0	0	.....

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and water.

GAOL, BATHURST.

Visiting Justice	John Milbourne Marsh ...	12 July, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil		7 Jan., 1869.	
Gaoler	Alexander Forbes ¹	13 May, 1867	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	175	0	0	19 Oct., 1867.
Visiting Surgeon ² .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matron	Alice Forbes ¹	21 May, 1867	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	42	0	0	21 May, 1867.
Clerk and Schoolmaster ...	William Grinsel Burgis ...	1 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	128	0	0	4 Nov., 1863.
Chief Warder (1) ³ .....	.....	.....	Sheriff	0	7	6	per diem.
Warders (9) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0	6	6	.....
Female Warder (1) ⁴ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	46	0	0	.....
Chaplains:—							
Church of England.....	Rev. Thomas Sharpe	1 Oct., 1862	Governor	30	0	0	1 Nov., 1830.
Roman Catholic	Right Rev. Dr. Quinn.....	1 Jan., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	30	0	0	.....

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ² See page 30. ³ Allowed fuel and light. ⁴ Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light.

NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.

GAOL, MAITLAND.

Visiting Justice	James Smith.....	12 July, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil		7 Nov., 1861.	
Gaoler	George Henry Stace ¹	14 June, 1867	Ditto	175	0	0	14 June, 1867.
Visiting Surgeon ² .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matron	Helen K. Stace ³	14 June, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	42	0	0	14 June, 1867.
Clerk and Schoolmaster ...	Thomas Barnes	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto	140	0	0	14 April, 1863.
Chief Warder (1) ¹ .....	.....	.....	Sheriff	0	7	6	per diem.
Senior Warder (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0	6	9	.....
Warders (14)	(1 to 30 June, and employed again 1 December.)	.....	Ditto	0	6	6	.....
Female Warders (2) ⁴ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	46	0	0	each.
Overseer of Stone-cutters(1)	.....	.....	Minister for Works	0	10	0	per diem.
Chaplains:—							
Church of England.....	Rev. James R. Thackeray..	1 Jan., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	30	0	0	..... 1856.
Roman Catholic	Rev. John Lawless	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto	30	0	0	1 Feb., 1869.
	succeeded by						
	Rev. Thomas Lonergan ...	1 Mar., 1870	Ditto	30	0	0	1 Mar., 1870.

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ² See page 30. ³ Allowed quarters. ⁴ One allowed quarters, and the other 1s. per diem in lieu thereof. Both allowed a ration of provisions; and fuel and light only allowed to the one who resides in the Gaol.

NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.

GAOL, GOULBURN.

Visiting Justice	John James Allman	17 Oct., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil		1 June, 1829.	
Gaoler	Luke Cashman ¹	9 Feb., 1869	Ditto	175	0	0	9 July, 1858.
	succeeded by						
	Matthew Walker ²	21 Sept., 1870	Ditto	175	0	0	4 Mar., 1864.
Visiting Surgeon ³ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matron	Julia Cashman ¹	23 May, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	42	0	0	23 May, 1869.
	succeeded by						
	Anne Walker ²	21 Sept., 1870	Ditto	42	0	0	21 Mar., 1867.
Clerk and Schoolmaster ...	Charles Fallick.....	{ 11 Sept., 1863 } { 1 July, 1865 }	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	128	0	0	1 May, 1851.*
Chief Warder (1) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff	0	7	6	per diem.
Ordinary Warder ³ (10) ...	.....	.....	Ditto	0	6	6	.....
Female Warder (1) ³ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	46	0	0	.....
Chaplains:—							
Church of England.....	Rev. William Sowerby ...	1 Oct., 1852	Bishop of Sydney	30	0	0	1 Nov., 1837.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Patrick Dunne	1 Sept., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	30	0	0	.....

¹ Allowed quarters and fuel.—To 20 September.—Appointed to Braidwood Gaol. ² Allowed quarters and fuel. ³ See page 30. ⁴ Allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters. ⁵ Allowed quarters. * Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.					
GAOL, BERRIMA.					
Visiting Justice	George Henry Rowley ...	1 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
Gaoler	William Small ¹	20 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	200 0 0	13 Feb., 1862.
Matron	Sarah Small ¹	14 June, 1863	Ditto	42 0 0	14 June, 1863.
Visiting Surgeon ²	John Hugh Johnston ³	27 Oct., 1862	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	150 0 0	4 Feb., 1854.*
Clerk and Schoolmaster	John Hugh Johnston ³	1 April, 1865	Ditto	0 7 6	per diem.
Chief Warder (1) ¹ .....	.....	.....	Sheriff	0 6 9	"
Senior Warder (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0 6 6	per diem each.
Warders (16) .....	.....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	
Trades Overseer (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	100 0 0	20 Mar., 1848.
Chaplains:—	.....	.....	Ditto	100 0 0	1 May, 1867.
Church of England ...	Rev. James Samuel Hassall	1 Jan., 1861	Ditto		
Roman Catholic	Rev. Denis M'Guinn	1 May, 1867	Ditto		
¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ² See page 30. ³ Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits. Note.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150. * Services not continuous.					
GAOL, WAGGA WAGGA.					
Visiting Justice	Henry Baylis	10 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	9 Aug., 1852.
" (Acting)	Frederick A. Tompson ...	6 Dec., 1870	Ditto	Nil	
Gaoler	Robert John Monteith ¹ ...	1 June, 1862	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	140 0 0	17 Aug., 1858.
Matron	Jane Monteith ¹	1 June, 1862	Ditto	10 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Visiting Surgeon ² .....	.....	.....	Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	
¹ Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. * See page 31. Note.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
GAOL, WOLLONGONG.					
Visiting Justice	Charles Throsby Smith ...	10 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	10 July, 1868.
Gaoler	William Hobbs ¹	6 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1847.
Matron	Mary Anne Hobbs ¹	6 Sept., 1865	Ditto	10 0 0	11 Mar., 1864.
Visiting Surgeon ² .....	.....	.....	Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	
¹ Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. * See page 31. Note.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
GAOL, YASS.					
Visiting Justice	Isidore M. Blake *	2 June, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1848.
Gaoler	James Fitzgerald ¹	8 Sept., 1863	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1859.
Matron	Elizabeth Fitzgerald ²	8 Sept., 1863	Ditto	10 0 0	8 Sept., 1863.
Visiting Surgeon ³ .....	.....	.....	Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	
¹ Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. Formerly Apothecary and Superintendent under the Imperial Government, for which he receives a retired allowance of £85 per annum. ² Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. ³ See page 31. Note.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
GAOL, ALBURY.					
Visiting Justice	Marcus F. Brownrigg	12 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	9 Aug., 1860.
Gaoler	Henry Moore ¹	24 Aug., 1866	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	140 0 0	— Oct., 1863.*
Matron	Thomas Allen ²	1 Sept., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0	24 May, 1861.
Matron	Jane Frances Moore ¹	24 Aug., 1866	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	10 0 0	— Sept., 1865.
Visiting Surgeon ³	Mary Allen ²	1 Sept., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	10 0 0	24 April, 1862.
Warders (4)	(1 to 31 August) .....	.....	Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
¹ Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. To 31 August. ² Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. ³ See page 31. Note.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50. * Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.					
GAOL, BRAIDWOOD.					
Visiting Justice	John W. Bunn	8 Oct., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	8 Oct., 1862.
Gaoler	Matthew Walker ¹	21 Mar., 1867	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	140 0 0	4 Mar., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Luke Cashman ²	21 Sept., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0	9 July, 1858.
Matron	Anne Walker ³	21 Mar., 1867	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	10 0 0	21 Mar., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Julia Cashman	21 Sept., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	10 0 0	20 May, 1869.
Visiting Surgeon ⁴					
Warders (4)			Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. In receipt of a pension of £66 5s per annum from Imperial Funds, Convict Service,—To 20 September—Appointed Gaoler, Goulburn. ² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ³ To 20 September—Appointed Matron, Gaol, Goulburn. ⁴ See page 31.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
GAOL, ARMIDALE.					
Visiting Justice	James Buchanan	19 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	6 Jan., 1852.*
Gaoler	Samuel Caldwell ¹	18 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	140 0 0	— Oct., 1830.*
	succeeded by				
	Isabella Caldwell ¹	18 June, 1863	Ditto	10 0 0	18 June, 1863.
Matron					
Visiting Surgeon ²					
Warders (4)			Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
¹ Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. ² See page 31. * Services not continuous.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.					
GAOL, GRAFTON.					
Visiting Justice	Rowland Brodhurst Hill	21 Oct., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	20 Feb., 1862.
Gaoler	Thomas Allen ¹	24 April, 1862	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	120 0 0	24 May, 1861.
	succeeded by				
	Mary Allen ¹	24 April, 1862	Ditto	20 0 0	24 April, 1862.
Matron					
Visiting Surgeon ²					
Warders (2)			Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
¹ Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. To 31 August—Transferred to Gaol, Albury. ² See p. 31. * Paid by fees.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
GAOL, PORT MACQUARIE.					
Visiting Justice	James Potts Ormiston	29 Mar., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 July, 1853.
Gaoler	Joseph Gates ¹	6 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.
	succeeded by				
	Mary Gates ¹	6 Sept., 1865	Ditto	42 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.
Matron					
Visiting Surgeon ²					
Clerk and Schoolmaster	Thomas Shone	1 Aug., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	128 0 0	17 Dec., 1862.
Chief Warder (1) ¹			Ditto	137 0 0	
Warders (10)			Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. Frederick R. Kemp	1 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1851.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Joseph P. Byrne	21 Sept., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	5 Aug., 1870.
¹ Allowed quarters. ² See page 31.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.					
GAOL, MUDGEE.					
Visiting Justice	George Warburton	7 Nov., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	27 Oct., 1840.
Gaoler	John Dick ¹	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto	140 0 0	26 Feb., 1868.
Matron	Maria Dick ¹	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto	10 0 0	1 Feb., 1869.
Visiting Surgeon					
Warders (3)			Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
¹ Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. ² See page 31.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.					
GAOL, DENILIQUIN.					
Visiting Justice	James Giles ¹	7 Aug., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	3 June, 1862.
Gaoler	Thomas Rankin	25 June, 1867	Ditto	140 0 0	6 Nov., 1861.
Matron	Maria Rankin	25 June, 1867	Ditto	10 0 0	25 June, 1867.
Visiting Surgeon ²					
Warders (4)			Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
¹ To 15 December. ² See page 31.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler and Matron reside in the Gaol, and are allowed fuel and light. The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.					
POLICE GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.					
Acting Gaolers:—					
Bourke	(21)	.....	Governor and Executive Council	{ 12 at £20 } 9 at £10	each.
Cooma					
Campbelltown					
Camden ¹					
Dubbo					
Eden					
Grafton ²					
Gundagai					
Hartley ¹					
Murrurundi					
Muswellbrook					
Orange					
Paterson ¹					
Penrith ¹					
Queanbeyan					
Scone					
Singleton					
Tenterfield					
Tamworth					
Windsor					
Wellington					
Acting Matrons:—					
Eden	(6)	.....	Ditto	10 0 0	each.
Grafton ²					
Orange					
Tamworth					
Tenterfield					
Windsor					
Warders:—					
Bourke	(12)	.....	Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
Cooma					
Eden					
Grafton (2) ³					
Gundagai					
Orange					
Queanbeyan					
Tamworth (2)					
Tenterfield					
Wellington					
¹ Reduced to Lockup, from 23 September. ² From 23 July. ³ One to 30 November. Note.—The Acting Gaolers and Matrons allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					
OBSERVATORY.					
Government Astronomer...	George Roberts Smalley ¹ ...	6 Aug., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	6 Aug., 1863.
	succeeded by				
Computer	Hy. Chamberlaine Russell ²	12 July, 1870	Ditto	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
	Hy. Chamberlaine Russell	1 Jan., 1859	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
	succeeded by				
Meteorological Assistant ...	Henry Alfred Lenehan ...	9 Aug., 1870	Ditto	300 0 0	9 Aug., 1870.
Messenger (1)	Edwin George Savage ...	13 Sept., 1869	Astronomer	100 0 0	13 Sept., 1869.
			Ditto	100 0 0	
¹ Allowed a house. Gives security to the amount of £200. To 11 July—Deceased. ² Allowed a house. Gives security to the amount of £200.					
IMMIGRATION AGENT.					
Agent for Immigration ...	George Foster Wise	1 Nov., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	— Feb., 1851.*
				to 31 May, 200 0 0 from 1 June.	
Matron	Lucy H. Applethwaite, now Hicks.	13 May, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	20 0 0	13 May, 1861.
* Services not continuous.					
IMMIGRATION BOARD.					
Members	Haynes Gibbes Alleyne, M.D.	6 Aug., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	*	11 May, 1848, to 14 Sept., 1849.†
	George Foster Wise	17 April, 1862	Ditto	Nil	— Feb., 1851.†
	Rev. P. P. Agnew	22 Dec., 1862	Ditto	*	
	Rev. J. F. Sheridan	7 Dec., 1863	Ditto	*	
		7 Dec., 1863	Ditto	*	
[*] Allowed 10s. each Board Meeting. [†] Services not continuous.					
MEDICAL BOARD.					
President	John Macfarlane, M.D. ...	2 Mar., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	} Nil	11 May, 1848, to 14 Sept., 1849.*
Members	Haynes G. Alleyne, M.D.	28 Aug., 1852	Ditto		
	Charles Nathan, F.R.C.S.	14 Nov., 1854	Ditto		
	Charles McKay, M.D.	8 Dec., 1865	Ditto		
	William J. Williams, M.D.	20 Jan., 1868	Ditto		
	Edward Samuel Pickard Bedford, F.R.C.S.	9 April, 1869	Ditto		
Secretary	James C. Cox, M.D. ¹	12 July, 1867	Ditto .....			44 0 0	27 May, 1861.
	succeeded by Frederick Harrison Quaife, M.D.	8 Mar., 1870	Ditto	44 0 0	21 Dec., 1868.
¹ To 7 March—Resigned. * Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL OFFICERS, &c.—continued.

VACCINATORS—continued.

Country Districts—contd.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.
Morpeth	Augustus Wells	5 Aug., 1868	Governor and Executive Council
Mudgee	Arthur Thomas Pigott Cutting.		Ditto
Murrurundi	George Henry Hamilton	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto
	William Nicholas Richards succeeded by	31 Aug., 1868	Ditto
	William Henry Wood	25 Oct., 1870	Ditto
Musclebrook	Elijah James Pring	29 Jan., 1869	Ditto
Musclebrook & Merton	Robert James Pierce	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto
Narrabri	Louis Segol	25 June, 1867	Ditto
Newcastle	Richard Ryther Steer Bowker.	22 May, 1863	Ditto
Orange	Herbert Wigan Swayne	31 Oct., 1867	Ditto
	Henry Charles Warren	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto
Parramatta	Walter Brown	5 Nov., 1863	Ditto
	George Hogarth Pringle	2 Nov., 1860	Ditto
	Alexander K. Morson	22 Jan., 1869	Ditto
Penrith	Thomas Willmott	21 May, 1863	Ditto
Picton	Arthur Scanlan		Ditto
Port Macquarie	Thomas Parsons	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto
Queanbeyan	George Proud Lambert	21 Dec., 1868	Ditto
Raymond Terrace	Francis Gale S. Street	26 Feb., 1864	Ditto
Richmond	John Selkirk	8 Jan., 1868	Ditto
Richmond River	James Markey	23 Sept., 1867	Ditto
	Josiah Wesley Walker	27 Nov., 1867	Ditto
Rockley	Edward O'Brien		Ditto
Singleton	Henry Glennie	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto
Sofala	Westby Walker		Ditto
Tamworth	Joshua Dove	21 Mar., 1867	Ditto
Tenterfield	William Sheldon	30 June, 1866	Ditto
	succeeded by		
	Louis Segol	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto
Ulladulla	Thomas Goldson Ivimy		Ditto
Wagga Wagga	Robert Clark Robinson	9 Dec., 1868	Ditto
	Allan Bradley Morgan		Ditto
	Alexander Skinner	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto
Wellingrove	Robert Rygate	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto
Wellington	Robert Rygate	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto
Wee Waa	Charles Meziere de Leper- vanche.	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto
Windsor	Henry Day		Ditto
Wollongong	George Marshall	5 Aug., 1868	Ditto
Woolombi	J. S. Milne	5 Nov., 1866	Ditto
Woonona	Edward F. Hall	9 Dec., 1868	Ditto
Yass	Allen Campbell	19 Nov., 1859	Ditto
	Morgan O'Connor	15 Sept., 1870	Ditto

Paid by fees of 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. for each successful case.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Police Surgeon	Myles Egan	19 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	27 May, 1861.
Visiting Surgeon, Sydney Gaol, and Lunatic Reception House.	Isaac Aaron	15 May, 1866	Ditto	320 0 0	21 Mar., 1861.
		1 July, 1868		250 0 0	
Dispenser, Sydney Gaol	Alexander M'Donnell	13 July, 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1857.
Visiting Surgeon—Parramatta Gaol Destitute Asylum, Parramatta.	George Hogarth Pringle	1 Nov., 1860	Ditto	319 0 0	1 Nov., 1860.
		13 Mar., 1862		250 0 0	
Protestant Orphan School.		1 Nov., 1860		from 1 Sept.	
Roman Catholic Orphan School.		1 Nov., 1860			
Bathurst Gaol	George Busby ¹	1 Oct., 1842	Governor	70 0 0	21 Feb., 1826.
	succeeded by				
	William Frederick Bassett	10 Feb., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	70 0 0	1851.*
Maitland Gaol	William Wilton	1 Jan., 1849	Governor	70 0 0	1 Jan., 1849.
Goulburn Gaol	Robert Waugh ²	1 July, 1847	Ditto	70 0 0	28 April, 1841.
		succeeded by			
	Selby Mars Morton	10 May, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	70 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
				to 31 August.	
				50 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
Berrima Gaol, and Dispenser.	Henry William Williamson	28 Sept., 1864	Ditto	200 0 0	28 Sept., 1864.

¹ To 29 January—Deceased.

² To 9 May—Deceased.

* Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

31

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL OFFICERS, &c.—continued.					
MEDICAL OFFICERS—continued.					
Visiting Surgeon— Albury Gaol	J. Knight Barnett	1 Aug., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0 to 31 August, 25 0 0 from 1 Sept.	— Dec., 1865.
Braidwood Gaol.....	Selby Mars Morton	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
	succeeded by Peter Hume Gentle.....	1 June, 1870	Ditto	25 0 0	3 Sept., 1870.
Mudgee Gaol	Arthur T. P. Cutting, M.D.	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto	25 0 0	5 Nov., 1862.
Wollongong Gaol	George Marshall	1 July, 1868	Ditto	40 0 0 to 31 July, 25 0 0 from 1 August.	1 July, 1868.
Armidale Gaol	Samuel Pearce Spasshatt...	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto	25 0 0	3 May., 1864.
Wagga Wagga Gaol ...	Allan Bradley Morgan ¹ ...	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	40 0 0	16 Dec., 1857.
	succeeded by (Acting) Robert Clark Robinson ² ...	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto	40 0 0	3 Sept., 1867.
Yass Gaol	Morgan O'Connor	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Deniliquin Gaol	Erasmus Wren	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Port Macquarie Gaol...	John Cash Neild	21 Sept., 1865	Ditto	150 0 0	21 Sept., 1865.
Grafton Gaol	Robert Purdie	— June, 1867	Ditto	Paid by fees	16 Jan., 1863.
Medical Visitor to Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.	Walter Brown, M.D.	1 June, 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	20 Dec., 1860.
Visiting Surgeon, Nautical School Ship "Vernon."	Haynes Gibbes Alleyne ...	.....	Ditto	Nil	11 May, 1848, to 19 Sept., 1849.*
Visiting Surgeon, Industrial School and Reformatory, Newcastle.	Richard Harris.....	12 Sept., 1867	Ditto	50 0 0	12 Sept., 1867.
Medical Adviser, Hyde Park Asylum.	George Walker, M.D.	16 Mar., 1862	Ditto	125 0 0	16 Mar., 1862.
	succeeded by John Macfarlane, M.D. ...	23 Sept., 1870	Ditto	125 0 0	24 June, 1861.
Dispenser, Parramatta Asylum and Gaol.	William Austin	13 Mar., 1862	Ditto	50 0 0	} 22 April, 1861.
	.....	22 Apl., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council	100 0 0	
DISTRICTS:—					
Albury.....	Joseph Knight Barnett ...	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Araluen	John Redhead	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
	succeeded by Rees Llewellyn.....	17 June, 1870	Ditto		
Armidale.....	Samuel Pearce Spasshatt...	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Balranald	J. Mackenzie Gordon	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Bathurst	Richard Machattie	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
	succeeded by William Frederick Bassett	4 Oct., 1870	Ditto		
Bega	John Shiels	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Bourke	Thomas Edward Roberts...	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Braidwood	Selby Mars Morton.....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
	Peter Hume Gentle.....	21 Sept., 1870	Ditto		
Broulee	Edward Boot	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Camden, Narellan, and Picton.	Edwin Chisholm	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Carcoar	James Spark.....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Cassilis.....	John Thomas Morris	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Cooma	Louis Gordon Davidson ...	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Deniliquin	Alfred Wm. Finch Noyes ..	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Dowling (Ulladulla) ...	Thomas Goldson Ivimy ...	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Dubbo	Walter Hugh Tibbits	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Dungog	Ellar M'Kellar M'Kinlay...	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Goulburn	Robert Waugh.....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
	succeeded by Selby Mars Morton	23 May, 1870	Ditto		
Grafton	John Govett Smith	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Maitland.....	Andrew Liddell	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
	succeeded by William Wilton	4 Oct., 1870	Ditto		
Macdonald River	Nathaniel Taylor	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Manning River	Frederick Calov ⁴	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Molong	Andrew Ross	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Mudgee	Arth. Thos. Pigott Cutting	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Murrurundi	William Nicholas Richards	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
	succeeded by Wm. Henry Wood	25 Oct., 1870	Ditto		
Musclebrook & Merton Newcastle	Robert James Pierce	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Orange	Richard R. Steer Bowker...	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Parramatta	Henry Charles Warren	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Patrick's Plains	George Hogarth Pringle...	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Penrith	Henry Glennie.....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Port Macquarie	Thomas Willmott	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Raymond Terrace	Thomas Parsons	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
	Francis Gale S. Street.....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		

¹ Absent on leave to 31 August.² To 31 August.³ To 18 September—Deceased.⁴ Deceased.

* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL OFFICERS, &c.—continued.					
MEDICAL OFFICERS—continued.					
Country Districts—contd.					
Richmond River.....	James Markey	27 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council		
	succeeded by				
	Josiah Wesley Walker ..	12 Aug., 1870	Ditto		
Tamworth	Joshua Dowe	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Tenterfield	William Sheldon	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Louis Segol	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto		
Wagga Wagga	Robert Clark Robinson ..	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Allan Bradley Morgan.....	26 Sept., 1870	Ditto		
Wee Waa	Louis Segol	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Charles Meziere De Leper- vanche.	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto		
Wellingrove	Alexander Skinner	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Wellington	Robert Rygate	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Windsor	Henry Day	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Wollongong	George Marshall	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Yass	Morgan O'Connor	15 Sept., 1870	Ditto		

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.

Superintendent and Inspector of Insane.	Frederic Norton Manning ¹	15 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	15 Oct., 1868.
Assistant Medical Officer	Morrison Knight, L.R.C.S.E. ¹	1 June, 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	1 June, 1867.
Assistant Superintendent	Henry Worthington Stat- ham. ²	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	15 Mar., 1862.*
Dispenser	John M'George ³	1 July, 1869	Ditto	130 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Matron	Jane Manson ³	1 Aug., 1851	By the Governor	120 0 0	1 Oct., 1848.
Storekeeper	Samuel Long ⁴	1 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	18 May, 1857.
Master Attendant	Thomas Folkard	1 July, 1864	By the Superintendent	120 0 0	14 Nov., 1859.
Grounds Attendant (1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto	72 0 0	
Senior Male Attendants ..	(6) .....	.....	Ditto	72 0 0	each.
Junior Male Attendants ..	(21) 3 to 14th, and 2 to 28th February.	.....	Ditto	66 0 0	"
Ditto additional	(1)	5 Sept., 1870	Ditto	66 0 0	
Senior Nurses (4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	50 0 0	each.
Junior Nurses (14) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	46 0 0	"
Cook (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	77 0 0	
Gardener (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	60 0 0	
Senior Laundress (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	50 0 0	
Junior Laundresses (3) ..	.....	.....	Ditto	{ 1 at £46 2 at £45	each.
Needlewoman (1) .....	.....	1 June, 1870	Ditto	60 0 0	
Housemaid (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	30 0 0	
Gatekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	50 0 0	
Carter (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	60 0 0	
Labourer (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	66 0 0	
Engineer (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0 9 0	per diem.
Carpenter (1) .....	.....	30 May, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	
Chaplains:—					
Church of England ..	Rev. J. T. Schleicher	13 July, 1865	Ditto	50 0 0	13 July, 1865.
	succeeded by				
	Rev. Charles Archdall.....	3 June, 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	3 June, 1870.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Zephyrin F. Muraire	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.

¹ Allowed quarters; also £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. ² Allowed £35 per annum in lieu of quarters; also £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. ³ Allowed quarters and rations. ⁴ Allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters; allowed also a ration of provisions.

NOTE.—All the attendants, &c., &c., allowed a ration of provisions each, and thirty-eight reside on the premises. The Superintendent gives security to the amount of £300. * Services not continuous.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.

Superintendent.....	Ed. Wardley, M.R.C.S.E. ¹	1 June, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	16 April, 1857.
Assistant Superintendent	James Robertson Firth ² ..	1 Mar., 1867	Ditto	220 0 0	26 Nov., 1852.*
Medical Visitor ³ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matron	Jane Burn ⁴	1 June, 1865	Ditto	100 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Assistant Clerk.....	James Woodgate	1 May, 1870	Ditto	60 0 0	12 Mar., 1870.
Dispenser	Thomas Eland Ranshaw ⁴	13 June, 1866	Ditto	140 0 0	13 June, 1866.
Master Attendant	Michael Prior ⁴	6 Sept., 1857	Ditto	150 0 0	27 Feb., 1854.
Head Wardsman (1) ⁴ .....	.....	.....	By the Superintendent	75 0 0	
Male Attendants (39) ⁴ ..	1 from 3rd, 1 from 7th, 2 from 14th, 1 from 15th, and 1 from 21st February, and 1 from 7th June.	.....	Ditto	{ 7 at £72 32 at £66	each.
Female Attendants (17) ⁴	.....	.....	Ditto	{ 3 at £50 14 at £40	

¹ Allowed a house, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. Gives security to the amount of £300. ² Allowed quarters, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. ³ See p. 31. ⁴ Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light. * Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.					
LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA—continued.					
Servants (6) ¹.....	.....	.....	By the Superintendent	{ 1 at £80 1 at £72 2 at £50 1 at £40 1 at £15	each.
Machinist (1) ¹.....	.....	.....	Ditto	52 0 0	
Farm Overseer (1) ¹.....	.....	.....	Ditto	66 0 0	
Gardener (1) ¹.....	.....	.....	Ditto	52 0 0	
Minor Attendants (10) ¹ ..	.....	.....	.....	{ 3 at 9d. 7 at 6d. }	per diem, each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England ...	Rev. J. R. Blomfield	1 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 May, 1852.
Roman Catholic.....	Rev. Peter F. O'Farrell ...	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	
¹ Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light.					
LUNATIC RECEIVING HOUSE, DARLINGHURST.					
Superintendent.....	Frederick Fowler ¹	1 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	8 Jan., 1862.
Matron	Mary Ann Fowler ¹	1 July, 1868	Ditto	60 0 0	1 July, 1868.
Medical Visitor. (See p.30.)	.....	.....	Colonial Secretary	66 0 0	each.
Male Attendants (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	46 0 0	"
Female Attendants (2) ¹ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
¹ Resides in the building; allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light.					
BOARD OF VISITORS TO LUNATIC ASYLUMS.					
President	Edward Samuel Pickhard Bedford. ¹	4 Feb., 1867 7 Mar., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	4 Feb., 1867.
Visitors	Alfred Roberts.....	7 Mar., 1867	Ditto	100 0 0	7 Mar., 1867.
	William Owen.....	7 June, 1867	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1861.
¹ Allowed £50 per annum for clerical assistance.					
INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.					
Inspector	Frederic King	1 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.
¹ Gives security to the amount of £1,000.					
GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.					
Board... {	Chairman	Christopher Rolleston	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	{ 1 Jan., 1843. 12 Jan., 1836. 11 May, 1848. to Sept. 1849.* 1 May, 1847. 20 Mar., 1846. 14 Mar., 1862. 27 Jan., 1846.*
	Members..... {	Richard O'Connor			
		Haynes G. Alleyne, M.D. }			
		John M'Lerie	Ditto	Nil	{ 1 May, 1847. 20 Mar., 1846.
Secretary		Harold Maclean	Ditto	Nil	{ 14 Mar., 1862. 27 Jan., 1846.*
Clerks		Frederic King ¹	Ditto	200 0 0	
		Alexander O. Grant ²	Ditto	200 0 0	3 Feb., 1863.
		succeeded by Henry Edward Stratford ³ ..	Ditto	200 0 0	27 Dec., 1861.*
		succeeded by Albert G. Gyulay	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
		A. B. Armstrong	Ditto	75 0 0	
Messenger (1) .....		.....	.....	.....	.....
HYDE PARK ASYLUM, SYDNEY.					
Surgeon and Dispenser. (See page 31.)					
Matron	Lucy H. Appledwaite, now Hicks.	15 Feb., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	13 May, 1861.
Cooks, Nurses, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	from 1s. to 3d.	per diem.
PARRAMATTA ASYLUM.					
Surgeon. (See page 30.)					
Dispenser. (See page 31.)					
Master	James Dennis ⁴	13 Mar., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Matron	C. H. M. Dennis ⁴	13 Mar., 1862	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Wardsmen, Cooks, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	from 1s. to 3d.	per diem.
LIVERPOOL ASYLUM.					
Surgeon and Superintendent	James Smith.....	13 Mar., 1862	Ditto	{ 250 0 0 50 0 0 }	} 13 Mar., 1862.
Matron	Mary Burnside ⁴				
Wardsmen, Cooks, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	from 1s. to 3d.	per diem.
¹ Gives security to the amount of £1,000. ² To the 7th August—Appointed Police Magistrate, Bourke. ³ To 16 October—Appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions, Casino. ⁴ Allowed quarters. * Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.					
COMMISSIONERS TO ADVISE THE GOVERNMENT IN MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE DEFENCE OF THE COLONY FROM FOREIGN AGGRESSION.					
Commissioners	John Soame Richardson (President) ¹ William Macleay ² James Barnet ³ Edward Orpen Moriarty ⁴ Patrick Lindsay Crawford Shepherd ⁵ Francis Hixson ⁶ Edward Charles Cracknell ⁷ Thomas Peere Williams Nesham. ⁸ Wallace Bruce M'Hardy ⁹ Francis Harwood Poore ¹⁰ James Wilson	1 Oct., 1870	Governor and Executive Council, under the Great Seal of the Colony	Nil	17 Feb., 1865. 4 Aug., 1860. 1 May, 1849. 15 Jan., 1861. 1 Jan., 1863. 1 Jan., 1858.
Secretary					

¹ Lt.-Colonel Commanding the Volunteers. ² Member of the Legislative Assembly. ³ Colonial Architect. ⁴ Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, &c. ⁵ Major, Commanding Volunteer Artillery. ⁶ Superintendent of Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilots—Captain Commanding Naval Brigade. ⁷ Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs. ⁸ Lieutenant, H.M.S. "Chlo." ⁹ Lieutenant, H.M.S. "Galatea." ¹⁰ Captain, Royal Marine Artillery, H.M.S. "Galatea."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

STAFF.					
Inspecting Field Officer ...	Lieutenant-Colonel John Soame Richardson. ¹	17 Feb., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	17 Feb., 1865.
Brigade Adjutant, Volunteer Force, and Paymaster.	Captain Thomas Baynes ¹	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto	15/ ³ / ₄ diem	21 Aug., 1854.
Brigade Adjutant, Volunteer Artillery.	Captain Samuel Hopkins ¹	21 Aug., 1870	Ditto	300 0 0	21 Aug., 1870.
Clerks	Thomas Bagot ² William Holmes ³	12 Oct., 1860 26 Oct., 1870	Inspecting Field Officer	8/ ³ / ₄ diem	19 Aug., 1854.
Sergeant Major.....	James Lees ⁴	1 June, 1865	Ditto	7/ "	18 Oct., 1860.
Quartermaster Sergeant ...	James Hill ²	1 June, 1870	Ditto	10/ "	20 Oct., 1860.
Armourer Sergeant (1) ² ...	(1) ²		Ditto	10/ "	8 June, 1865.
Drill Instructors (10) ⁵ ...			Ditto	0 8 0	per diem.
Musketry and Drill Instructor (1).			Ditto	0 7 0	"
Bugle Major and Messenger (1).			Ditto	8 at 0 7 0	" each.
Markers, Rifle Range (2) ⁶	(1 from 1 April, 1870) ...		Ditto	1 at 0 2 6	"
Gatekeepers (2)			Ditto	to 20 August,	"
HONORARY.					
Quartermaster	Captain William Teale ...	10 Sept., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	8 Feb., 1861.
Instructor of Musketry ...	Lieutenant John Augustus Compton.	15 Dec., 1868	Ditto	Nil	1 Aug., 1866.
Surgeon.....	Isaac Aaron	10 June, 1867	Ditto	Nil	21 Mar., 1861.
Chaplains	Rev. George Fairfowl Macarthur.	8 June, 1868	Ditto	Nil	8 June, 1868.
" (Acting)	Rev. Thomas Smith ⁷	4 July, 1868	Ditto	Nil	4 July, 1868.
Chaplain	Rev. Joseph Barnier	27 Aug., 1869	Inspecting Field Officer	Nil	
	Rev. Thomas M'Carthy ...	15 Mar., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	

¹ Allowed forage for a horse and quarters in Victoria Barracks, from 14th September. ² Allowed quarters in Victoria Barracks from 14th September. ³ Allowed quarters in Victoria Barracks from 26th October. ⁴ To 31 May. ⁵ Some of the Drill Instructors allowed quarters in Victoria Barracks from 14th September, and one resides at Mrs. Macquarie's Battery. ⁶ Each allowed quarters. ⁷ Absent on leave to 21 July.

RIFLES.					
Major Commanding Sydney Battalion.	Robert Peel Raymond ¹ ...	27 Feb., 1868	Governor and Executive Council		16 Jan., 1841.
Major, Suburban Battalion	John Henry Goodlet	30 April, 1868	Ditto		4 Dec., 1860.
Major, Sydney Battalion...	William Charles Windeyer ²	27 Feb., 1868	Ditto		20 Jan., 1859.*
Major, Suburban Battalion	Theodore James Jaques ³ ...	4 July, 1868	Ditto		— Oct., 1839.
Major, Sydney Battalion...	Thomas Richards	23 May, 1870	Ditto		7 Feb., 1845.
Major, Northern Battalion	Charles Bolton	7 July, 1870	Ditto	Nil	1 June, 1837.
Major, Western Battalion	Walter Brown	24 Sept., 1870	Ditto		20 Dec., 1860.
Captain, Hawkesbury Corps	Samuel Edgerton	4 Dec., 1860	Ditto		4 Dec., 1860.
Captain, Parramatta Corps	Walter Brown ⁴	20 Dec., 1860	Ditto		20 Dec., 1860.
Captain, Newcastle Corps	Charles Bolton ⁵	6 Mar., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.		1 June, 1837.
	succeeded by Henry Joseph Brown	7 July, 1870	Governor and Executive Council		15 Mar., 1864.

¹ Allowed forage for a horse. ² To 23 May—Retired on his rank. Member of the Legislative Assembly. ³ Allowed forage for a horse. ⁴ To 23 September—Promoted. ⁵ To 6 July—Promoted. ⁶ Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.						
<i>RIFLES—continued.</i>						
Captain, Penrith Corps ...	James M'Carthy	1 Sept., 1862	Governor and Executive Council			1 Sept., 1862.
Captain, West Maitland Corps.	Alexander Wilkinson	17 May, 1869	Ditto			3 Feb., 1866.
Captain, Paddington and Surry Hills Company.	Henry Phillips	25 May, 1863	Ditto			23 April, 1861.
Captain, East Maitland Corps.	Enoch Cobcroft	28 Dec., 1863	Ditto			16 Mar., 1861.
Captain, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Thomas Richards ¹	13 Aug., 1866	Ditto			7 Feb., 1845.
	succeeded by					
	Abram Orpen Moriarty	23 May, 1870	Ditto			10 Jan., 1846.
Captain, King's School Cadet Corps.	William Dalmas	19 Nov., 1866	Ditto			25 June, 1866.
Captain, St. Leonards Company.	Lewis Solomon ²	27 May, 1867	Ditto			27 May, 1863.
Captain, South Sydney Company.	John Newsham	15 May, 1868	Ditto			28 Dec., 1863.
Captain, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Wells ³	3 Sept., 1868	Ditto			1 Sept., 1837.
Captain, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion.	William Thomas Farrell	20 Oct., 1868	Ditto			23 April, 1861.
Captain, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Joseph Davey	3 Sept., 1868	Ditto			23 April, 1861.
Captain, Glebe Company	John Delappé Lankester, junr.	16 Oct., 1868	Ditto			
Captain, Balmain Company	Ewen Wallace Cameron	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto			23 April, 1861.
Captain, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Gerard Phillips	20 Oct., 1868	Ditto			9 Jan., 1865.
Captain (Honorary) Camden College Cadet Corps	John Mackintosh ⁴	4 July, 1868	Ditto			4 July, 1868.
	succeeded by					
	William Mann Thompson	18 Oct., 1870	Ditto			
	Büchan Thompson	5 April, 1869	Ditto			15 Dec., 1868.
Captain, No. 2 Company, Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders.	John Campbell	5 April, 1869	Ditto			15 Dec., 1868.
Captain (Honorary) Newington College Cadet Corps.	Joseph Coates	26 Aug., 1869	Ditto			26 Aug., 1869.
					Nil	
Captain, Bathurst Corps...	Frederick Barnwell Hales	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto			1 April, 1861.
Captain, Ulladulla Corps...	Percy Hale Sheaffe	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto			4 May, 1869.
Captain, Singleton Corps...	George Thomas Loder	7 July, 1869	Ditto			9 April, 1869.
Captain, Kiama Corps.....	John Black	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto			5 April, 1869.
Captain, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Charles Abram Wilson	7 July, 1870	Ditto			23 April, 1861.
Captain, Goulburn Corps...	Francis Robert Louis Rossi	7 July, 1870	Ditto			
Captain (Honorary) Sydney Grammar School Cadet Corps.	Charles James Fache	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto			
Captain, Engineer Corps...	Gother Kerr Mann	28 Dec., 1870	Ditto			3 Feb., 1847.
Lieutenant, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Charles Abraham Wilson ⁵	25 June, 1866	Ditto			23 April, 1861.
	succeeded by					
	Henry William Strong	7 July, 1870	Ditto			27 Aug., 1866.
Lieutenant, Penrith Corps	John King Lethbridge	4 Sept., 1862	Ditto			4 Sept., 1862.
Lieutenant, Newcastle Corps.	Henry Joseph Brown ⁶	13 Sept., 1866	Ditto			15 Mar., 1864.
Lieutenant, St. Leonards Company.	John William Guise	4 June, 1867	Ditto			16 Nov., 1866.
Lieutenant, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Robert Hunt	3 Sept., 1868	Ditto			9 July, 1853.
Lieutenant, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion.	William Percy Faithful	3 Sept., 1868	Ditto			22 April, 1868.
Lieutenant No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Michael Golden	3 Sept., 1868	Ditto			5 July, 1865.
Lieutenant, Balmain Corps	Edward Joseph Webb	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto			28 Dec., 1863.
Lieutenant, Paddington & Surry Hills Company.	Thomas Field	19 Oct., 1868	Ditto			19 Oct., 1865.
Lieutenant, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Abram Orpen Moriarty ¹	20 Oct., 1868	Ditto			10 Jan., 1846.
	succeeded by					
	William Johnston	23 May, 1870	Ditto			20 Oct., 1868.
Lieutenant, South Sydney Company.	John Briggs Hillier	12 Jan., 1869	Ditto			20 Dec., 1867.
Lieutenant, Hawkesbury Corps.	James Adam Dick	29 Jan., 1869	Ditto			1 Sept., 1862.
Lieutenant, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders.	James Wilson ⁶	12 April, 1869	Ditto			15 Dec., 1868.

¹ To 22 May—Promoted. ² To 14 November—Resigned. ³ In receipt of a pension as late Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. ⁴ To 18 June—Resigned. ⁵ To 6 July—Promoted. ⁶ To 29 April—Appointed Adjutant, Suburban Battalion.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.							
<i>RIFLES—continued.</i>							
Lieutenant, No. 2 Company, Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders.	Henry John Chisholm ...	12 April, 1869	Governor and Executive Council				4 Nov., 1859.
Lieutenant, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Stephen Dickson	12 April, 1869	Ditto				20 Oct., 1868.
Lieutenant, West Maitland Corps.	James Thomas Tegg	17 May, 1869	Ditto				6 May, 1867.
Lieutenant, East Maitland Corps.	Trantham Moubray Mackay.	7 July, 1869	Ditto				7 July, 1867.
Lieutenant, Glebe Company.	John Wye Weekes	8 July, 1869	Ditto				9 June, 1863.
Lieutenant, Singleton Corps.	Henry Peter Stacey	9 July, 1869	Ditto				9 April, 1869.
Lieutenant, Bathurst Corps	George B. Suttor	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto				19 Nov., 1869.
Lieutenant, Ulladulla Corps.	William Millard	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto				11 ¹ July, 1869.
Lieutenant, Kiama Corps	James Clegg Vote	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto				5 April, 1869.
Lieutenant, Jamberoo Corps.	David Lindsay Dymock ...	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto				19 Nov., 1869.
Lieutenant, Gerringong Corps.	J. Burgess Born	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto				19 Nov., 1869.
Lieutenant, Goulburn Corps.	Francis Robert Louis Rossi ¹ succeeded by	12 Jan., 1870	Ditto				
	Edward Henry Arnheim	7 July, 1870	Ditto				24 July, 1864.
Lieutenant, Richmond Corps.	William Hillier Holborrow	12 Jan., 1870	Ditto				12 Jan., 1870.
Ensign, Parramatta Corps	Henry James Byrnes	30 May, 1866	Ditto				30 May, 1866.
Ensign, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Henry William Strong ¹ ... succeeded by	27 Aug., 1866	Ditto				27 Aug., 1866.
	John Alexander Cavanaugh	7 July, 1870	Ditto				7 July, 1870.
Ensign, Balmain Company	William Frederick Longfield.	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto				17 Oct., 1868.
Ensign, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Cooper	19 Oct., 1868	Ditto				19 Oct., 1868.
Ensign, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion.	William Johnston ²	20 Oct., 1868	Ditto				20 Oct., 1868.
	succeeded by						
	Walter D'Arrietta	8 Sept., 1870	Ditto				1 July, 1847.
Ensign, Penrith Corps ...	Philpot John Curran Robbins.	21 Oct., 1868	Ditto				21 Oct., 1868.
Ensign, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Thomas Beilby Walcot ...	28 Nov., 1868	Ditto			Nil	28 Nov., 1868.
Ensign, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Richard Child Hewitt ³ ...	1 Nov., 1868	Ditto				1 Nov., 1868.
Ensign, Hawkesbury Corps	William Farmer Linsley...	30 Jan., 1869	Ditto				30 Jan., 1869.
Ensign, South Sydney Company.	Thomas Hughes	6 April, 1869	Ditto				6 April, 1869.
Ensign, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders.	William Donald ⁴	7 April, 1869	Ditto				7 April, 1869.
Ensign, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Ferguson	8 April, 1869	Ditto				8 April, 1869.
Ensign, West Maitland Corps.	William John Sloan	17 May, 1869	Ditto				17 May, 1869.
Ensign, Parramatta Corps	Edgar Brodie Greenup ...	17 May, 1869	Ditto				17 May, 1869.
Ensign, No. 2 Company, Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders.	Finlay M ⁵ Martin	17 May, 1869	Ditto				1 Jan., 1856.
Ensign, Singleton Corps ...	Robert Stratford Hartigan	9 July, 1869	Ditto				9 July, 1869.
Ensign, Bathurst Corps ...	Alfred Paul	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto				19 Nov., 1869.
Ensign, Kiama Corps	John King	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto				19 Nov., 1869.
Ensign, Jamberoo Corps...	Stephen Major ⁵	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto				19 Nov., 1869.
Ensign, Gerringong Corps	Alexander Campbell	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto				19 Nov., 1869.
Ensign, Goulburn Corps...	Charles Somerville Alexander ⁶ succeeded by	12 Jan., 1870	Ditto				12 Jan., 1870.
	Denis Cleary	7 July, 1870	Ditto				7 July, 1870.
Ensign, Richmond Corps...	Thomas Alexander Onus	12 Jan., 1870	Ditto				12 Jan., 1870.
Ensign, East Maitland Corps.	George Middleton	12 Jan., 1870	Ditto				12 Jan., 1870.
Ensign, Ulladulla Corps ...	John Allan	12 Jan., 1870	Ditto				12 Jan., 1870.
Ensign, Glebe Company ...	John Macintosh	27 July, 1870	Ditto				4 July, 1868.
Ensign, Newcastle Corps...	William Arnott	27 July, 1870	Ditto				27 July, 1870.
Ensign, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders.	David Henderson	16 Aug., 1870	Ditto				16 Aug., 1870.
Ensign, St. Leonards Company.	William Palmas Moore ...	11 Nov., 1870	Ditto				11 Nov., 1870.
Captain and Adjutant, Sydney Battalion.	William Chatfield	7 Sept., 1868	Ditto				1 Mar., 1851.*
Lieutenant and Adjutant, Suburban Battalion.	James Wilson	30 April, 1870	Ditto				15 Dec., 1868.

¹ To 6 July Promoted.
⁶ To 1 March—Resigned.

² To 22 May—Promoted.
* Services not continuous.

³ To 21 September—Resigned.

⁴ To 18 July—Resigned.

⁵ To 26 August—Resigned.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.					
<i>RIFLES—continued.</i>					
Surgeon, Penrith Corps ...	Thomas Willmott	21 Mar., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.		21 Mar., 1861.
Surgeon, Suburban Battalion.	Robert Dalzell Ward	21 Mar., 1861	Ditto		28 Feb., 1856.
Surgeon, West Maitland Corps.	Andrew Liddell	21 Mar., 1861	Ditto		17 Aug., 1860.
Surgeon, East Maitland Corps.	William Getty ¹	21 Mar., 1861	Ditto		21 Mar., 1861.
Surgeon, Hawkesbury Corps.	Henry Day	20 June, 1861	Governor and Executive Council		20 June, 1861.
Surgeon, Sydney Battalion	Frederick Milford, M.D....	21 June, 1867	Ditto		9 Sept., 1861.
Assistant Surgeon, Sydney Battalion.	George Frederick Dansey	21 May, 1867	Ditto		21 May, 1867.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders.	William John Anderson...	12 Jan., 1869	Ditto		12 Jan., 1869.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, No. 2 Company, Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders.	James Smith.....	12 Jan., 1869	Ditto		12 Jan., 1869.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Bathurst Corps.	Cosby William Morgan, M.D.	9 April, 1869	Ditto		9 April, 1869.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Singleton Corps.	Henry Glennie	13 July, 1869	Ditto		13 July, 1869.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Goulburn Corps.	William Foxton Hayley ...	7 July, 1870	Ditto		7 July, 1870.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Newcastle Corps.	Augustus Wells, M.R.C.S.L.	21 July, 1870	Ditto		21 July, 1870.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, East Maitland Corps.	John Pearce, L.R.C.S.I. ...	8 Sept., 1870	Ditto		8 Sept., 1870.
Assistant Surgeon, Suburban Battalion.	William Shaw, M.D.	16 Sept., 1870	Ditto		18 April, 1868.
<i>ARTILLERY.</i>					
Commanding Artillery Brigade.	Major Patrick Lindsay Crawford Shepherd ² ...	29 Feb., 1868	Ditto		15 Jan., 1861.
Field Officer	Major Edward Blackmore	31 Aug., 1868	Ditto		28 Mar., 1864.
Captain, No. 1 Battery ...	Edward Orpen Moriarty...	20 Mar., 1869	Ditto	Nil	1 May, 1849.
" No. 2 "	William Deane.....	22 July, 1869	Ditto		15 April, 1861.
" No. 3 "	Samuel Holt.....	6 July, 1869	Ditto		12 Feb., 1861.
" No. 4 "	William Cooper	19 Oct., 1868	Ditto		5 Mar., 1867.
" No. 5 "	Watson Wilson	20 Jan., 1868	Ditto		22 Aug., 1866.
" No. 6 "	Mordaunt William Shipley Clarke.	20 Jan., 1868	Ditto		22 Aug., 1866.
" No. 7 "	Charles Hare Atkinson ...	21 Oct., 1868	Ditto		1 July, 1853.
" No. 8 "	Frederick Wells	26 Oct., 1870	Ditto		28 Mar., 1859.
" No. 9 "	John MacDonald.....	26 Oct., 1870	Ditto		
Captain and Adjutant.....	Charles Arthur Walker Lett.	5 April, 1870	Ditto		8 May, 1860.
Captain, Artillery Brigade	John Hill	4 May, 1870	Ditto		26 Mar., 1868.
1st Lieut., No. 1 Battery...	Francis Fahy	12 April, 1869	Ditto		19 Oct., 1868.
" No. 2 "	Paul Talbot	9 June, 1864	Ditto		9 June, 1864.
" No. 3 "	Thomas Wynn Knight ...	6 July, 1869	Ditto		12 April, 1866.
" No. 4 "	Edward Masters	5 April, 1870	Ditto		
" No. 5 "	Mordaunt Maclean ³	28 Nov., 1867	Ditto		5 Mar., 1867.
" No. 6 "	William Gore Beverley ...	8 Sept., 1870	Ditto		17 April, 1861.
" No. 7 "	Henry Deane	12 April, 1869	Ditto		5 Mar., 1867.
" No. 8 "	John Hill ⁴	26 Mar., 1868	Ditto		26 Mar., 1868.
2nd Lieut., No. 1 Battery...	Robert Raymond Bailly ...	9 July, 1869	Ditto		9 July, 1869.
" No. 2 "	David York Syme	16 Sept., 1870	Ditto		21 Oct., 1868.
" No. 4 "	Edward Masters ⁵	19 Oct., 1868	Ditto		19 Oct., 1868.
" No. 4 "	Frederick Wells ⁶	2 Feb., 1869	Ditto		28 Mar., 1859.
" No. 5 "	William Gore Beverley ⁷ ...	15 May, 1868	Ditto		17 April, 1861.
" No. 6 "	Arthur Bennett	8 Sept., 1870	Ditto		8 Sept., 1870.
" No. 7 "	Thomas Benedict Frith ...	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto		1 Feb., 1869.
" No. 7 "	David York Syme ⁸	21 Oct., 1868	Ditto		21 Oct., 1868.
" No. 7 "	John Matthias Hawke.....	4 Mar., 1870	Ditto		4 Mar., 1870.
Lieutenant and Adjutant...	Charles Arthur Walker Lett. ⁹	9 Sept., 1868	Ditto		8 May, 1860.
Surgeon.....	James C. Cox, M.D.	16 June, 1868	Ditto		27 May, 1861.
Assistant Surgeon	Richard Ryther Steer Bowker.	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto		1 Jan., 1862.
Honorary Assistant Surgeons.	William James Guthrie Bedford. ¹⁰	16 June, 1868	Ditto		16 June, 1868.
	James Matthew Nolan ...	21 May, 1869	Ditto		21 May, 1869.

¹ To 25 July—Retired on his rank. ² Allowed forage for a horse. ³ To 29 March—Deceased. ⁴ To 3 May—Promoted. ⁵ To 4 April—Promoted. ⁶ To 25 October—Promoted. ⁷ To 7 September—Promoted. ⁸ To 15 September—Appointed to No. 2 Battery. ⁹ To the 4 April—Appointed Captain and Adjutant. ¹⁰ To 1 March—Resigned.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.							
NAVAL BRIGADE.							
Captain Commanding	Francis Hixson, R.N. ¹	1 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	5/	7/	diem	1 Jan., 1863.
Commander	John Edward Irwin	1 June, 1869	Ditto			Nil	23 June, 1863.
Clerk and Accountant	Alfred Hinton	1 May, 1863	Ditto	50	0	0	14 May, 1855.
Lieutenants	Alfred Lewington	1 June, 1867	Ditto				9 June, 1865.
	William J. Wilshire ²	1 June, 1865	Ditto				1 May, 1855.
	succeeded by						
	Staunton Spain	1 Aug., 1870	Ditto	4/	7/	diem	9 June, 1865.
	Quarton Levitt Deloitte	1 June, 1869	Ditto			each	9 June, 1865.
	Edmund Jones	1 June, 1865	Ditto				1 April, 1850.
Sub-Lieutenants	David Tait Allan	13 Oct., 1863	Ditto				1 Sept., 1858.
	Henry C. Myhill	21 Oct., 1869	Ditto				21 Oct., 1869.
	Staunton Spain ³	9 June, 1865	Ditto				9 June, 1865.
	succeeded by						
	George C. Elliott	1 Aug., 1870	Ditto	2/	7/	diem	1 Sept., 1866.
	George M. Deloitte	1 June, 1869	Ditto			each	30 Sept., 1863.
	F. J. Jackson	11 Oct., 1869	Ditto				11 Oct., 1869.
	Herbert Robert Cross	13 Oct., 1863	Ditto				13 Oct., 1863.
Surgeon	Owen Spencer Evans	5 Oct., 1863	Ditto				21 Mar., 1861.
Cadets	Victor Cohen	1 Mar., 1868	Captain Commanding				1 July, 1867.
	Arthur E. Vyner	13 May, 1869	Ditto				13 May, 1869.
	George Alexander Whyte	13 Oct., 1863	Ditto				13 Oct., 1863.
	Charles Cope	22 May, 1866	Ditto			Nil	22 May, 1866.
	George C. Elliott ³	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto				1 Sept., 1866.
	succeeded by						
	Henry St. John Tucker	31 July, 1870	Ditto				31 July, 1870.
	William R. Oatley	11 Oct., 1869	Ditto				11 Oct., 1869.
	J. S. McNab	11 May, 1870	Ditto				11 May, 1870.
Gunnery Instructor, Sydney.	Joseph Reeve ⁴	12 May, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	170	0	0	12 May, 1865.
Gunnery Instructor, Newcastle.	Joseph Dagwell	20 Oct., 1863	Ditto	36	0	0	20 Oct., 1863.
Bugler (1) .....	.....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	50	0	0	
Warrant and Petty Officers (10).	.....	.....	Captain Commanding	18	0	0	each.
A.B.'s (200) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	12	0	0	„

¹ Allowed quarters. ² To 31 July—Resigned. ³ To 31 July—Promoted. ⁴ Allowed quarters and fuel.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Trustees	Rev. Charles Badham, D.D.	10 Mar., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	26 May, 1839.		
	Rev. William Branwhite Clarke, M.A.						
	William Bede Dalley						
	William Augustine Duncan						
	Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D.						
	The Hon. Sir William Macarthur, Knt.						
	William Macleay						
Librarian	Hon. Robert Owen	19 April, 1870	Ditto	Nil	15 Nov., 1858.*		
	Nicol Drysdale Stenhouse						
Assistant Librarians	William John Stephens, M.A.				14 May, 1846.		
Attendants (2)	Robert Cooper Walker ¹	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto	400	0	0	1 April, 1855.*
Housekeeper (1)	Doctor Richard Hawley	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Oct., 1869.
	Edward O'Brien	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Oct., 1869.
		Colonial Secretary	104	0	0	each.
		Ditto	40	0	0	

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light—Gives security to the amount of £300. * Services not continuous.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

Curator and Secretary	Gerard Krefft, F.L.S. ¹	1 May, 1864	Trustees, and approved by Governor and Executive Council.	500	0	0	15 June, 1860.
Assistant Curator	George Masters	— June, 1864	Trustees	200	0	0	— June, 1864.
Taxidermists, &c. (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	150	0	0	
Messengers & Doorkeepers	(2) .....	.....	Ditto	120	0	0	
Officekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	120	0	0	each.
	.....	.....	.....	54	12	0	

¹ Resides on the premises.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—*continued.*

AGENT FOR THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Agent General for New South Wales (resident in London).	William Colburn Mayne ¹ . succeeded by Charles Cowper	10 Nov., 1864 6 Dec., 1870	Governor and Executive Council Ditto	1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 from 16 Dec.	1 Dec., 1846. 26 Aug., 1856.*
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¹ In receipt of a pension of £540 per annum, under the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 27 Vict. No. 11—Pension not drawn during present tenure of office.
* Services not continuous.

SUPERANNUATION FUND COMMISSIONERS.

Superannuation Fund Commissioners. To grant Certificates required to be produced in certain cases.	Christopher Rolleston ...	2 May, 1864	Governor and Executive Council, in accordance with the Act 27 Vict. No. 11. Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Nil	1 Jan., 1843.
	Michael Fitzpatrick succeeded by	23 May, 1865			7 Oct., 1837.
	Harold Maclean	6 June, 1870			20 Mar., 1846.
	Edward Orpen Moriarty	23 May, 1865			1 May, 1849.
	James Charles Cox, M.D.	2 May, 1864			27 May, 1861.
	Philip Sydney Jones, M.D.	2 May, 1864			2 May, 1864.

HUNTER RIVER FLOODS COMMISSION.*

President	Edward Orpen Moriarty...	30 April, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	1 May, 1849.
Commissioners	John Whitton				27 Mar., 1856.
	Philip Francis Adams				19 Sept., 1857.
	Wm. Christopher Bennett, Morris Birkbeck Pell, B.A. ¹				18 Jan., 1854.
Secretary	George Ernest Faithfull ...	4 June, 1869	Commissioners	†£1 per diem.	30 Sept., 1867.

¹ Professor of Mathematics, Sydney University. * Commission expired 31 October. † When engaged on duties of Commission

COMMISSIONER TO INQUIRE INTO OWNERSHIP OF PENTAL ISLAND, IN THE RIVER MURRAY.

Commissioner	The Hon. E. Deas Thom- son, C.B.	23 Aug., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	29 Dec., 1828.*
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* Not continuous.

COMMISSIONERS ON BEHALF OF NEW SOUTH WALES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN LONDON IN MAY, 1871.

Commissioners	Charles Cowper	14 Dec., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	26 Aug., 1856.*
Secretary	Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.			2 Aug., 1844.
	Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart....			22 May, 1856.*
	Sedgwick Spelman Cowper			400 0 0

* Services not continuous.

COMPILATION OF CENSUS.

Compiler of Census	George Foster Wise.....	21 June, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	— Feb., 1851.*
Clerk assisting	Charles Roberts	5 Sept., 1870	Ditto	250 0 0	22 Aug., 1867.

* Services not continuous.

PART VI.

Administration of Justice—Attorney General,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
ATTORNEY GENERAL.							
Attorney General.....	William Edmond Plunkett ¹	1 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	650	0	0	15 Nov., 1847.
Solicitor General.....							
Under Secretary to the Crown Law Department.	Alexander Greville	1 July, 1861	Governor and Executive Council	275	0	0	1 Jan., 1848.*
1st Clerk to ditto.....	Thomas Edwin Macnevin	11 Feb., 1868	Ditto	200	0	0	11 Feb., 1868.
2nd Clerk to ditto	Aubrey M. P. Mowle	1 May, 1870	Ditto	125	0	0	21 May, 1864.
3rd Clerk to ditto.....	William Hattam Wilkinson ²	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto	250	0	0	22 Feb., 1860.
Parliamentary Draftsmen	succeeded by						
	Charles James Manning ...	7 Jan., 1870	Ditto	250	0	0	7 Jan., 1870.
	Alexander Oliver.....	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Aug., 1865.
Crown Solicitor	John Williams.....	1 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000	0	0	1 June, 1859.
1st Clerk to ditto.....	John Benyon Jackson.....	22 Mar., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	500	0	0	19 May, 1856.
2nd Clerk to ditto.....	Charles Arthur Walker Lett ³	31 Jan., 1868	Ditto	300	0	0	8 May, 1860.
3rd Clerk to ditto.....	John James Lee	22 Feb., 1853	Ditto	300	0	0	15 Feb., 1845.
4th Clerk to ditto.....	Michael Sheridan Hart	20 July, 1859	Ditto	175	0	0	20 July, 1859.
5th Clerk to ditto.....	Samuel George Wilkinson ²	1 July, 1869	Ditto	100	0	0	1 Jan., 1868.
	succeeded by						
	Henry William Forster ...	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto	100	0	0	15 Dec., 1870.
Messengers (2).....			Attorney General	{ 1 at	120	0	0
Housekeeper (1) ⁴			Ditto	{ 1 at	104	0	0
					40	0	0
¹ Gives security to the amount of £300. ² To 6 January—Appointed a Crown Prosecutor. ³ To 14 December—Resigned. ⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.							
SUPREME COURT.							
Chief Justice	Peter Faucett	4 Oct., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	*2,000	0	0	16 Oct., 1863.†
1st Puisne Judge.....							
2nd ditto							
3rd ditto							
Master in Equity.....	Arthur Todd Holroyd	11 May, 1866	Ditto	1,000	0	0	16 Sept., 1856.†
Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates.	David Bruce Hutchinson ¹	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	700	0	0	4 Nov., 1837.
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.	Francis Henry Stephen ...	1 Feb., 1862	Ditto	400	0	0	1 Nov., 1850.
2nd ditto	James Alexander Read ...	1 Feb., 1868	Ditto	300	0	0	1 Mar., 1857.
3rd ditto	George John Crouch ²	1 Feb., 1868	Ditto	250	0	0	26 Feb., 1862.
	succeeded by						
	Persse Ranisford	11 Aug., 1870	Ditto	250	0	0	11 Aug., 1870.
Custodian of Wills	Jonas Lander	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto	50	0	0	1 Jan., 1863.
1st Clerk, Equity Office ...	James Anderson ³	14 Sept., 1857	Ditto	500	0	0	14 Sept., 1857.
	succeeded by						
	Peter Campbell Curtis ...	1 April, 1870	Ditto	400	0	0	1 Sept., 1857.
2nd ditto, ditto	Peter Campbell Curtis ...	1 Mar., 1865	Ditto	215	0	0	1 Sept., 1857.
	succeeded by						
	William Henry Hargraves	1 April, 1870	Ditto	215	0	0	1 Mar., 1865.
3rd ditto, ditto	William Henry Hargraves	1 Mar., 1865	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Mar., 1865.
	succeeded by						
	Thomas Michael Slattery ..	28 Feb., 1870	Ditto	200	0	0	23 Aug., 1864.†
Associate to—							
Chief Justice	Cecil Bedford Stephen ...	1 Mar., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	275	0	0	1 Mar., 1861.
Mr. Justice Hargrave...	Ralph Hargrave	1 July, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	245	0	0	1 July, 1869.
Mr. Justice Cheeke ...	George Ashwin Cheeke ...	22 June, 1865	Ditto	260	0	0	22 June, 1865.
Mr. Justice Faucett ...	Thomas Milford Callaghan ⁴	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto	245	0	0	1 Oct., 1866.
	succeeded by						
	George Deas Thomson ⁵ ...	1 Oct., 1870	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Oct., 1870.
	succeeded by						
	Frederick Milford Callaghan	7 Nov., 1870	Ditto	200	0	0	7 Nov., 1870.
Tipstaff to—							
Chief Justice	(1).....		Chief Justice	120	0	0	
Mr. Justice Hargrave...	(1).....		Mr. Justice Hargrave	132	0	0	
Mr. Justice Cheeke ...	(1).....		Mr. Justice Cheeke	120	0	0	
Mr. Justice Faucett ...	(1).....		Mr. Justice Faucett	120	0	0	
Messenger to—							
Prothonotary	(1).....		Prothonotary	114	0	0	
Master in Equity	(1).....		Master in Equity	104	0	0	
Courtkeeper, King-street, Sydney.	(1) ⁶		Chief Justice	114	0	0	
Do. Darlinghurst	(1) ⁶		Ditto	114	0	0	
Assistant do. do.	(1).....		Ditto	50	0	0	
Courtkeeper, Goulburn ...	(1).....		Ditto	24	0	0	
Charwoman	(1).....		Sheriff	26	0	0	
Watchman, Darlinghurst Court House.	(1).....		Chief Justice	20	0	0	
¹ Gives security to the amount of £2,000. ² To 25 July. ³ To 31 March. ⁴ To 20 September—Deceased ⁵ To 6 November. ⁶ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ⁷ Provided by Act 28 Vict. No. 7. ⁸ Services not continuous.							
Noxz.—The sum of £1,450 is allowed annually for the travelling expenses of the Judges on Circuit.							

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—ATTORNEY GENERAL—continued.

SHERIFF.

Sheriff	Harold Maclean ¹	16 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission, in pursuance of Act 7 Vic. No. 17.	600 0 0 to 31 May, *800 0 0 from 1 June.	} 20 Mar., 1846.
„ (Acting)	George Foster Wise ²	19 Mar., 1869	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	200 0 0		— Feb., 1851.†
Under Sheriff	John Phelan ³	17 April, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	400 0 0	18 April, 1854.
Chief Clerk	William C. Uhr	17 April, 1861	Ditto ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1856.
Clerk in Charge of Prison Branch.	William Gore Beverley	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	17 April, 1861.
2nd Clerk	Robert Ennis	17 April, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	215 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
3rd Clerk	David S. Kennedy	25 Sept., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	7 Nov., 1864.
4th Clerk	George F. Ackroyd	25 Sept., 1869	Ditto	130 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
Clerk	Aubrey Murray Palmer Mowle. ⁴	13 Nov., 1869	Ditto	120 0 0	21 May, 1864.
Messenger, Sydney	succeeded by Frederick M. Edson (1)	3 June, 1870	Ditto	100 0 0	3 June, 1870.
Bailiffs:— ⁵ Sydney—					
Head Bailiff	(1)		Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	
Assistant Bailiffs	(3)		Ditto	{ 1 at 175 0 0 2 at 120 0 0	each.
Country Districts—					
Parramatta	} (11)		Ditto	200 0 0	
Maitland		200 0 0			
Muswellbrook		150 0 0			
Bathurst		150 0 0			
Goulburn		150 0 0			
Albury		150 0 0			
Armidale		150 0 0			
Tamworth		125 0 0			
Wagga Wagga		150 0 0			
Deniliquin		150 0 0			
Mudgee		125 0 0			

¹ Gives security to the amount of £1,000. Acting Inspector of Prisons. Allowed 12 months' leave of absence from 19th March, 1869—Resumed duty 1st June, 1870. ² Acting during the temporary absence on leave of Mr. Maclean. ³ Gives security to the amount of £600. ⁴ Transferred to the Crown Law Officers' Department. ⁵ Each Bailiff gives security to the amount of £500. * This amount includes £150 for the duty discharged by the Sheriff as Acting Inspector of Prisons. † Services not continuous.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.	George Hibbert Deffell	1 July, 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under Act 20 Vict. No. 24.	1,000 0 0	25 Aug., 1856.
Registrar in Insolvency	Archibald Campbell ¹	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council, under Act 25 Vict. No. 8.	600 0 0	1 Feb., 1862.
	succeeded by Temple Frederick Sinclair Nathan ²	11 Aug., 1870	Ditto	400 0 0	23 July, 1849.
Chief Clerk	Francis George Austen ³	1 June, 1846	Governor	250 0 0 to 31 May, 300 0 0 from 1 June.	1 Jan., 1844, to 31 Oct., 1844.*
2nd Clerk	Henry James Greville ³	1 April, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0 to 31 May, 225 0 0 from 1 June.	8 Jan., 1853.
3rd Clerk	George Pepper Lowry	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto	150 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
Bailiff and Messenger (1) ⁴		19 May, 1860	Ditto	165 0 0	
Court-keeper, Crier, and Attendant (1).		1 Aug., 1866	Chief Commissioner	104 0 0	

¹ Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits. To 19 May—Deceased. ² Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits—Fees. ³ Gives security to the amount of £750. Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits—Fees. ⁴ Gives security to the amount of £150. * Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—ATTORNEY GENERAL—continued.					
DISTRICT COURTS.					
METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.					
Judges	James Sheen Dowling	1 Oct., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.
Registrar, Sydney	George Bowen Simpson	7 Nov., 1868	Ditto	1,000 0 0	10 Feb., 1852.*
1st Clerk	Alexander Charles Maxwell	1 Feb., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	24 Feb., 1843.
2nd Clerk	Thomas Scott Brennand	1 Oct., 1864	Ditto	325 0 0	1 Feb., 1856.
3rd Clerk	James Lister Lawrence	1 Oct., 1864	Ditto	250 0 0	1 May, 1859.
4th Clerk	John Alfred Lucas	1 Oct., 1864	Ditto	200 0 0	3 April, 1861.
	William John Halloran	26 April, 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	9 Dec., 1865.
Bailiffs (4) .....	.....	.....	District Court Judges { 1 at 150 0 0		
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto { 3 at 104 0 0		each.
Officekeeper (1) ¹ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	35 0 0	
Registrars:—					
Maitland	Augustus F. D. Carter	1 Feb., 1859	District Court Judges	300 0 0	1 May, 1846.
Do. do. (Deputy)	Charles James Smithers	1 May, 1864	Ditto	50 0 0	25 Mar., 1849.
Newcastle	Augustus F. D. Carter	1 Dec., 1866	Ditto	50 0 0	1 May, 1846.
† Dungog	Henry Gordon	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto	40 0 0	1 May, 1859.
† Wollombi	James N. Brooks	10 Oct., 1862	Ditto	40 0 0	1 June, 1853.
Singleton	William Dudding	1 May, 1859	Ditto	50 0 0	4 April, 1847.
† Paterson	Robert Studdert	1 May, 1859	Ditto	30 0 0	12 June, 1840.
‡ Muswellbrook	Timothy Foley	16 Dec., 1867	Ditto	30 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
§ Scone	Frederick Robert Wilshire	15 Nov., 1865	Ditto	30 0 0	15 Nov., 1865.
‡ Murrurundi	George Gray Brodie	1 May, 1859	Ditto	30 0 0	19 Mar., 1858.
|| Parramatta	George Langley ¹	6 Mar., 1860	Ditto	80 0 0	1 Jan., 1843.
|| Windsor	George Augustus Gordon	17 Mar., 1859	Ditto	80 0 0	1 Jan., 1843.
	succeeded by				
	William H. Thomas	17 Dec., 1870	Ditto	80 0 0	12 April, 1864.
|| Penrith	John Kingdon Cleeve	13 Jan., 1868	Ditto	80 0 0	3 July, 1865.
Bailiffs (9) .....	.....	.....	Ditto { 1 at 100 0 0		each,
			{ 4 at 50 0 0		
			{ 3 at 40 0 0		
			{ 1 at 30 0 0		
<p>¹ Allowed quarters and fuel. * Services not continuous. † Discontinued by proclamation, dated 14 April, 1870. ‡ Transferred to Northern District by proclamation, dated 26 October, 1870. § Discontinued by proclamation, dated 28 October, 1870. || Transferred from Western District by proclamation, dated 26 October, 1870.</p> <p>NOTE.—The following officers give security:—The Registrar, Sydney, £500; 1st and 4th Clerks, the Registrars Country Districts, and the Bailiffs, each £250; and the 2nd and 3rd Clerks, each £150. N.B.—The Courts holden at Dungog, Wollombi, and Paterson, were abolished on 30th June, and the Bailiff, Muswellbrook, was appointed on the 1st June.</p>					
SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT.					
Judge	Alfred McFarland	7 Nov., 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	30 May, 1861.
Registrar, Goulburn	Temple Frederick Sinclair Nathan ¹	1 Feb., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	23 July, 1849.
	succeeded by				
Do. do. (Deputy)	Francis Robert Louis Rossi	11 Aug., 1870	Ditto	300 0 0	
Registrars:—	Chas. Somerville Alexander	1 Feb., 1862	Ditto	50 0 0	8 Feb., 1861.
* Liverpool	William James Wilshire ²	1 Feb., 1870	Ditto	80 0 0	1 May, 1855.
* Campbelltown					
* Camden					
* Picton	John Benson Martin	22 Mar., 1859	Ditto	{ 40 0 0	} 1 Sept., 1852.
Berrima	George Henry Rowley	12 Sept., 1860	Ditto	{ 40 0 0	
Wollongong	Alfred Allatson Turner	26 Mar., 1859	Ditto	50 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
Kiama	Henry Connell, jun.	1 June, 1863	Ditto	70 0 0	23 May, 1848.
Nowra	William Lovegrove	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto	70 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Queanbeyan	Obadiah Willans	1 Dec., 1864	Ditto	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Cooma	Adolphus Nordblad	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto	50 0 0	14 Nov., 1864.
Bombala	William Henry Thomas	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto	50 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Bega	John Davis	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	40 0 0	12 April, 1864.
				40 0 0	1 Dec., 1865.
				to 31 March, 35 0 0	
				from 1 April.	
Moruya	William Stewart Caswell	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto	40 0 0	7 June, 1847.
				to 31 March, 30 0 0	
				from 1 April.	
Braidwood	Ralph Clemenger	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	65 0 0	19 April, 1861.
† Yass	Charles James Poole	1 Mar., 1867	Ditto	60 0 0	1 Mar., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Leopold Yates	1 June, 1870	Ditto	60 0 0	10 July, 1862.
Bailiffs (15) .....	.....	.....	Judge	{ 1 at 80	} each.
				{ 8 at 30	
				{ 3 at 40	
				{ 1 at 50	
				{ 2 at 20	
<p>¹ To 10 August—Appointed Registrar in Insolvency. ² Acted from 1 February, 1859, to 31 January, 1870.</p> <p>* Discontinued by proclamation, dated 14 April, 1870. † Transferred from South-western District by proclamation, dated 26 October, 1870.</p> <p>NOTE.—The following officers give security:—Registrars, Deputy Registrar, and Bailiffs, with two sureties each, jointly and severally, in the sum of £250</p>					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—ATTORNEY GENERAL—continued.							
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT COURT.							
Judge	Henry Ralph Francis	1 May, 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000	0	0	1 July, 1861.
Registrar, Albury	Henry Sherman Elliott	1 June, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	1 Aug., 1857.
Deputy Registrar, Albury	Edward Brown	1 June, 1862	Ditto	50	0	0	26 Aug., 1857.
Registrars— * Yass	Charles James Poole ¹	1 Mar., 1867	Ditto	60	0	0	1 Mar., 1867.
	succeeded by Leopold Yates	1 June, 1870	Ditto	60	0	0	10 July, 1862.
† Burrowa	William John Ebenezer Wotton	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto	30	0	0	17 Jan., 1862.
Gundagai	Alfred Cyrus Spencer Rose	8 Aug., 1859	Ditto	50	0	0	12 Aug., 1855.
† Tumut	John Francis Blake ²	10 June, 1862	Ditto	50	0	0	1 June, 1862.
	succeeded by Frederick Wheeler Vynner	9 June, 1870	Ditto	50	0	0	1 Jan., 1865.
Wagga Wagga	Edwin Henry Tompson	15 Feb., 1864	Ditto	50	0	0	29 Jan., 1864.
Deniliquin	John Archer Broughton	1 Feb., 1865	Ditto	50	0	0	23 Jan., 1865.
Hay	George Leary ³	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto	40	0	0	17 Oct., 1868.
	succeeded by John Francis Blake	1 June, 1870	Ditto	40	0	0	1 June, 1862.
Young	James Richard Edwards	26 Aug., 1862	Ditto	50	0	0	14 Mar., 1862.
Corowa	Reginald Hare	25 Oct., 1870	Ditto				1 Mar., 1862. §
Bailiffs (10)			Judge	4 at 2 at 1 at 3†	40 30 20	0 0 0	each.
¹ To 31 March. ² To 31 May—Appointed to Hay. ³ To 31 May—Appointed to Tenterfield. * Transferred to Southern District by proclamation dated 26 October, 1870. † Office abolished by proclamation dated 14 April, 1870—restored by proclamation dated 26 October, 1870. ‡ Sheriff's officers. § Services not continuous.							
WESTERN DISTRICT COURT.							
Judge	Joshua Frey Josephson	10 Sept., 1869	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000	0	0	27 Oct., 1868.
(Acting)	William Hattam Wilkinson ¹	1 Feb., 1870	Ditto	1,000	0	0	22 Feb., 1860.
Registrar, Bathurst	Louis Frederick Layard	1 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	1 Oct., 1868.
Registrars— Hartley	Thomas Brown	7 Feb., 1859	Ditto	30	0	0	6 Jan., 1851.
Mudgee	Edwin Ryan ²	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto	60	0	0	6 Jan., 1868.
" (Deputy)	George Warburton	5 Oct., 1870	Ditto	60	0	0	27 Oct., 1840.
Dubbo	Luke M'Guinn	1 Nov., 1861	Ditto	30	0	0	1 Nov., 1861.
Wellington	Frederick Marsh	14 May, 1862	Ditto	25	0	0	8 April, 1852.
Orange	William Tucker Evans	7 Feb., 1859	Ditto	30	0	0	20 April, 1851.
Forbes	James Thomas Wilshire	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto	30	0	0	1 Sept., 1862.
" (Deputy)	Roderick Munro Fraser ³	10 May, 1870	Ditto	30	0	0	10 May, 1870.
* Sofala	Hugh Bridson	16 Oct., 1861	Ditto	30	0	0	13 June, 1866.
* Molong	William Finch	1 Mar., 1866	Ditto	25	0	0	1 Mar., 1866.
Carcoar	Edward J. C. North	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto	25	0	0	1 May, 1865.
† Parramatta	George Langley	6 Mar., 1860	Ditto	80	0	0	1 Aug., 1837.
† Windsor	George Augustus Gordon	17 Mar., 1859	Ditto	80	0	0	1 Jan., 1843.
	succeeded by William H. Thomas	17 Dec., 1870	Ditto	80	0	0	12 April, 1864.
† Penrith	John Kingdon Cleve	13 Jan., 1868	Ditto	80	0	0	3 July, 1865.
Bailiffs (13)			Judge	1 at 1 at 3 at 5 at 3 at	50 40 35 30 25	0 0 0 0 0	each.
¹ To 30 April. ² To 4 October. ³ To 8 July. * Discontinued by proclamation dated 28 October, 1870. † Transferred to Metropolitan and Coast District by proclamation dated 26 October, 1870. ‡ Sheriff's officers. § Services not continuous.							
NOTE.—The following officers give security:—The Registrar, Deputy Registrar, and Bailiffs, with two sureties each, jointly and severally, in the sum of £250.							
NORTHERN DISTRICT COURT.							
Judge	Frederick William Meymott	14 Dec., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000	0	0	28 Aug., 1856.
Registrar, Armidale	Robert Issell Perrott	1 July, 1861	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	1 Aug., 1859.
Deputy Registrar, ditto	Sydney Blythe	1 July, 1863	Ditto	50	0	0	21 Oct., 1858.
Registrars— Tamworth	John M'Donald	1 Mar., 1859	Ditto	50	0	0	6 Feb., 1851.
* Murrumbidgee	George Gray Brodie	1 May, 1859	Ditto	30	0	0	19 Mar., 1858.
Scone	Fredk. Robertson Wilshire	15 Nov., 1865	Ditto	30	0	0	15 Nov., 1865.
* Muswellbrook	Timothy Foley	16 Dec., 1867	Ditto	30	0	0	1 Dec., 1867.
Wingham	Jasper Creagh	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto	30	0	0	1 May, 1856.
Port Macquarie	James Potts Ormiston	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto	40	0	0	1 July, 1853.
West Kempsey	John Bartholomew Casey	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto	30	0	0	21 April, 1853.
Grafton	James Page	18 June, 1860	Ditto	50	0	0	18 June, 1860.
Tenterfield	Leopold Yates ¹	27 Nov., 1867	Ditto	30	0	0	10 July, 1862.
	succeeded by George Leary ²	1 July, 1870	Ditto	30	0	0	17 Oct., 1868.
Glen Innes	Alick Octave Wyatt	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto	40	0	0	31 May, 1854.
Casino	Charles Moore ³	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	30	0	0	1 Mar., 1854.
	succeeded by Johnson G. King ⁴	1 Sept., 1870	Ditto	30	0	0	24 Nov., 1861.
	succeeded by Henry Edward Stratford	1 Nov., 1870	Ditto	30	0	0	3 Feb., 1863.
Bailiffs (11)			Judge	1 at 1 at 1 at 5 at 3	50 45 40 30 Nil†	0 0 0 0 0	each.
¹ To 31 May. ² To 16 December. ³ To 31 August. ⁴ To 31 October. † Sheriff's Bailiff. * Transferred from Metropolitan and Coast District, by proclamation dated 26 October, 1870. ‡ Sheriff's officers. § Services not continuous.							
NOTE.—The following officers give security:—Registrar, Deputy Registrars, and Bailiffs, in the sum of £250 each.							

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—ATTORNEY GENERAL—continued.						
QUARTER SESSIONS.						
Chairmen ¹ :—						
Metropolitan and Coast District.	James Sheen Dowling ...	1 Oct., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil	1 Jan., 1851.	
Southern District	George Bowen Simpson ...	7 Nov., 1868	Ditto		10 Feb., 1852.*	
South-western District ...	Alfred M'Farland	7 Nov., 1868	Ditto		30 May, 1861.	
Western District	Henry Ralph Francis	1 May, 1865	Ditto		1 July, 1861.	
(Acting)	Joshua Frey Josephson ...	10 Sept., 1869	Ditto		27 Oct., 1868.	
Northern District	Willm. Hattam Wilkinson ²	1 Feb., 1870	Ditto		22 Feb., 1860.	
Crown Prosecutors ³ :—	Fredk. William Meymott..	14 Dec., 1865	Ditto		28 Aug., 1856.	
Sydney	William John Foster	8 Dec., 1869	Ditto		500 0 0	11 July, 1859.
Metropolitan and Coast District (other places than Sydney).	Willm. Hattam Wilkinson	7 Jan., 1870	Ditto		500 0 0	22 Feb., 1860.
(Acting)	Charles James Manning ⁴ ...	1 Feb., 1870	Ditto		To 31 Jan., and again from 1 May	
South-western District	David Grant Forbes	1 June, 1859	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.	
Western District	Joseph Chambers ⁵	26 Aug., 1859	Ditto	500 0 0	18 Nov., 1843.	
(Acting)	Charles Edward Robertson	27 May, 1870	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Aug., 1864.*	
	Murray ⁶					
Southern District	Edward Lee	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.	
Northern District	Francis Edward Rogers ...	28 Jan., 1869	Ditto	500 0 0	28 Jan., 1869.	
(Acting)	Charles Edward Robertson	4 Dec., 1870	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Aug., 1864.*	
	Murray. ⁷					
Clerk of the Peace for the Colony. ⁸	Archd. Colquhoun Fraser..	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	600 0 0	11 Dec., 1854.	
Clerk to Department	Francis Sheriff Isaacs.....	1 Jan., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.	
Messenger (1)				104 0 0		
¹ Also District Court Judges—Allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses when absent on duty. ² To 30 April. ³ Each allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty. ⁴ Acting for Mr. Wilkinson to 30 April. ⁵ To 26 May. ⁶ To 8 August. ⁷ To 12 December. ⁸ Allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty—gives security to the amount of £500. * Services not continuous.						
NOTE.—The Crown Prosecutors are allowed to practice their professions privately.						
N.B.—Mr. Murray acted as Crown Prosecutor, Southern District, from 12 to 23 November.						
PETTY SESSIONS.						
CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE.						
Police Magistrate.....	David Charles Frederick Scott. ¹	13 July, 1860	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	600 0 0	27 Feb., 1849.*	
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Devenish Meares ²	1 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	10 April, 1842, to 31 Dec., 1843.	
2nd Clerk	William Conway Armstrong.	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto	350 0 0	6 Oct., 1852.* 1 Dec., 1845, to 26 April, 1855.	
3rd Clerk	Cornelius Delohery	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto	250 0 0	19 July, 1858.* 23 July, 1860, to 7 Oct., 1860.	
4th Clerk	Thomas Andrew Moore White.	13 Jan., 1868	Ditto	185 0 0	1 Nov., 1860.* 1 May, 1859, to 21 Jan., 1864.	
5th Clerk	William Fraser	22 Sept., 1869	Ditto	175 0 0	12 April, 1864.* 4 April, 1862, to 8 April, 1862.	
6th Clerk	William Robert Stewart...	22 Sept., 1869	Ditto	125 0 0	13 June, 1862.*	
7th Clerk	Edward Bayly	22 Sept., 1869	Ditto	105 0 0	1 Dec., 1866.	
Messenger and Office-keeper (1) ³			Police Magistrate	96 0 0	22 April, 1869.	
¹ Gives security to the amount of £200. ² Gives security to the amount of £250. Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits Deputed to administer the Oath of Allegiance to Foreigners receiving Certificates of Naturalization.—Fees. ³ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. * Services not continuous.						
WATER POLICE OFFICE.						
Water Police Magistrate...	Peter Lawrence Cloete ¹ ...	20 June, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	28 April, 1853.	
	succeeded by					
	Charles Cowper, junr. ² ...	23 May, 1870	Ditto	600 0 0	1 Sept., 1861.*	
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Crane ³	1 April, 1861	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	400 0 0	28 Nov., 1853.	
2nd Clerk	Joseph Whitehead Lees ⁴ ...	1 Nov., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	26 Nov., 1858.	
	succeeded by					
	Joseph Giovanni Thurlow	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto	250 0 0	11 Sept., 1862.	
3rd Clerk	Joseph Giovanni Thurlow	11 Sept., 1862	Ditto	225 0 0	11 Sept., 1862.	
	succeeded by					
	Percy Charles Lucas	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto	225 0 0	23 Sept., 1861.	
4th Clerk	Percy Charles Lucas	12 April, 1864	Ditto	150 0 0	23 Sept., 1861.	
	succeeded by					
	John Richard Yorke	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	10 Oct., 1859.*	
Senior Sergeant ⁵	Thomas Ferris	18 Oct., 1853	Inspector General of Police.....	9/6 3/4 diem.	13 Feb., 1853.	
Senior Constables (3) ⁵			Ditto	0 6 9	per diem, each.	
Constables (8) ⁵			Ditto	0 6 0	" "	
Court and Officekeeper (1) ⁵			Water Police Magistrate	25 0 0	" "	
¹ To 7 April—Deceased. ² Gives security to the amount of £100. ³ Gives security to the amount of £250. Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits. ⁴ To 30 November—Appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tambaroora. ⁵ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. * Services not continuous.						

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—ATTORNEY GENERAL—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
POLICE MAGISTRATES.					
DISTRICTS—					
Albury.....	Marcus F. Brownrigg.....	9 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	9 Aug., 1860.
Araluen.....	Henry Burne†.....	1 July, 1867	Ditto.....	375 0 0	25 May, 1847.
Armidale.....	James Buchanan.....	19 Oct., 1869	Ditto.....	500 0 0	6 Jan., 1852.*
Bathurst.....	J. Milbourne Marsh.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto.....	500 0 0	7 Jan., 1859.
Bourke.....	Charles Cowper, junr. ¹	1 June, 1869	Ditto.....	500 0 0	1 Sept., 1861.*
	succeeded by				
	Johnson George King ²	1 June, 1870	Ditto.....	500 0 0	24 Nov., 1861.
	succeeded by				
	Alexander Ogilvie Grant.....	8 Aug., 1870	Ditto.....	500 0 0	27 Jan., 1846.*
Berrima.....	George H. Rowley†.....	27 Jan., 1865	Ditto.....	275 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
Coonabarabran.....	Frederick Wm. Edwards.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto.....	275 0 0	28 Oct., 1863.
Cooma.....	Robert Dawson.....	10 Aug., 1857	Ditto.....	450 0 0	12 Jan., 1847.
Deniliquin.....	James Giles ³	1 Oct., 1863	Ditto.....	500 0 0	3 June, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	George Augustus Gordon.....	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto.....	450 0 0	1 Jan., 1843.
Eden.....	George Plunkett Keon.....	26 July, 1864	Ditto.....	150 0 0	28 Dec., 1845.
Forbes.....	Joseph Cox ⁴	1 June, 1869	Ditto.....	450 0 0	26 Oct., 1859.
	succeeded by				
	Frederick Dalton.....	10 Aug., 1870	Ditto.....	450 0 0	15 May, 1860.
Goulburn.....	John James Allman.....	1 Oct., 1862	Ditto.....	500 0 0	1 June, 1829.
Grafton.....	Rowland B. Hill.....	20 Feb., 1862	Ditto.....	450 0 0	20 Feb., 1862.
Gundagai.....	Alfred C. S. Rose.....	1 May, 1859	Ditto.....	420 0 0	12 Aug., 1855.
				to 30 June,	
				450 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Hartley.....	Thomas Brown†.....	1 Jan., 1858	Ditto.....	325 0 0	6 Jan., 1851.
Hay.....	William W. Browne ⁵	1 April, 1866	Ditto.....	450 0 0	15 Aug., 1854.
	succeeded by				
	Joseph E. Pearce.....	1 May, 1870	Ditto.....	450 0 0	24 July, 1862.
Maitland.....	James Smith.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto.....	500 0 0	7 Nov., 1851.
Menindee.....	James Mair†.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto.....	350 0 0	3 Oct., 1862.
Moruya.....	William S. Caswell.....	1 Aug., 1857	Ditto.....	470 0 0	7 June, 1847.
				to 31 March,	
				450 0 0	
				from 1 April.	
Mudgee.....	George Warburton.....	13 July, 1860	Ditto.....	325 0 0	27 Oct., 1840.
Mouma.....	George Maunsell†.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto.....	275 0 0	13 Mar., 1858.
Narrabri.....	Charles E. Smith†.....	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto.....	370 0 0	25 Mar., 1851.
Newcastle.....	Helenus Scott.....	1 Sept., 1857	Ditto.....	500 0 0	1 May, 1853.
Orange.....	John Tom Lane.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto.....	450 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Queanbeyan.....	Frederick Brown Russell.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto.....	450 0 0	3 Aug., 1864.
Raymond Terrace.....	H. J. Bolding†.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto.....	275 0 0	22 Feb., 1866.
Scone.....	John Garrett.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto.....	450 0 0	4 Jan., 1860.
Sofala.....	Hugh Bridson††.....	1 July, 1866	Ditto.....	350 0 0	13 June, 1856.
	succeeded by				
	Whittingdale Johnson.....	1 April, 1870	Ditto.....	500 0 0	10 July, 1849.
Tambaroora.....	Hugh Bridson.....	1 April, 1870	Ditto.....	350 0 0	13 June, 1856.
Tenterfield.....	Glentworth W. F. Addison.....	19 Oct., 1869	Ditto.....	450 0 0	14 April, 1858.
Tabulam (Casino).....	Charles H. Fawcett ⁷	31 Oct., 1862	Ditto.....	450 0 0	31 Oct., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	Johnson G. King.....	8 Aug., 1870	Ditto.....	450 0 0	24 Nov., 1861.
Tamworth.....	D. Williamson Irving.....	1 Oct., 1863	Ditto.....	450 0 0	24 June, 1861.
Walgett.....	Thomas Betteridge†.....	1 May, 1866	Ditto.....	350 0 0	1 May, 1866.
Wagga Wagga.....	Henry Baylis.....	28 July, 1862	Ditto.....	500 0 0	9 Aug., 1852.
				to 31 March,	
				450 0 0	
				from 1 April.	
Wentworth.....	William Farrand†.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto.....	420 0 0	1 Oct., 1863.
				to 31 March,	
				400 0 0	
				from 1 April.	
Wollombi.....	James N. Brooks†.....	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto.....	300 0 0	1 June, 1853.
Wellington.....	Henry M. Keightley.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto.....	450 0 0	10 July, 1854.
Young.....	George O'Mally Clarke.....	1 April, 1870	Ditto.....	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.

¹ To 22 May—Appointed Water Police Magistrate.² To 7 August—Appointed to Casino.³ To 15 December—Appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions,

Bombla.

⁴ To 6 August.⁵ To 30 April.⁶ To 31 March—Appointed to Tambaroora.⁷ To 7 August.

* Services not continuous.

† Office held in conjunction with Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—ATTORNEY GENERAL—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.					
Districts :—					
Albury.....	Edward Brown.....	1 June, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	26 Aug., 1857.
Armidale.....	Sydney Blythe ¹	1 July, 1863	Ditto.....	175 0 0	21 Oct., 1858.
Balranald.....	Richard B. Mitchell ²	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto.....	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1858.
Bathurst.....	Frederick Barnwell Hales.....	9 Dec., 1865	Ditto.....	225 0 0	1 April, 1861.
				to 31 March, 175 0 0 from 1 April.	
" (Assistant).....	W. Beuzeville.....	1 July, 1870	Ditto.....	75 0 0	1 Dec., 1865.
Bega.....	John Davis.....	1 Dec., 1865	Ditto.....	175 0 0	1 Dec., 1865.
Braidwood.....	Ralph Clemenger.....	11 Jan., 1862	Ditto.....	175 0 0	19 April, 1861.
Bombala.....	W. H. Thomas ³ succeeded by	7 May, 1864	Ditto.....	175 0 0	12 April, 1864.
	James Giles.....	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto.....	175 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Bourke.....	Henry C. Bobart.....	21 May, 1863	Ditto.....	175 0 0	21 May, 1863.
Bundarra (Acting).....	J. W. A. White.....	1 June, 1868	Ditto.....	50 0 0	20 Feb., 1863.
Burrows.....	William J. E. Wotton.....	17 Jan., 1862	Ditto.....	175 0 0	17 Jan., 1862.
Bendemeer (Acting).....	F. G. Perry.....	6 Aug., 1864	Ditto.....	50 0 0	6 Aug., 1864.
Camden.....	John B. Martin ⁴	1 Sept., 1852	Governor.....	225 0 0	1 Sept., 1852.
				to 31 March, 175 0 0 from 1 April.	
Campbelltown.....	W. J. Wilshire.....	1 Feb., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 May, 1865.
Cassilis.....	John Morris.....	17 Oct., 1854	Governor.....	175 0 0	17 Oct., 1854.
Collector.....	Edwin B. Rayner.....	10 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	10 Oct., 1868.
Corowa.....	Reginald Hare.....	1 July, 1869	Ditto.....	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.*
Coonamble.....	William Clifton Weston.....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto.....	175 0 0	23 June, 1864.
Cooma.....	Adolphus Nordblad.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto.....	175 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Carcoara.....	Edward J. C. North.....	10 May, 1865	Ditto.....	175 0 0	1 May, 1865.
Cowra.....	John Arkins.....	1 June, 1868	Ditto.....	175 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Cudgen, Tweed River.....	James Bray.....	29 Oct., 1869	Ditto.....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
Deniliquin.....	J. A. Broughton.....	1 Feb., 1865	Ditto.....	175 0 0	23 Jan., 1865.
Dubbo.....	Luke M'Guinn.....	1 Nov., 1861	Ditto.....	175 0 0	1 Nov., 1861.
Dungog.....	Henry Gordon ⁵	1 May, 1859	Ditto.....	175 0 0	1 May, 1859.
Eden.....	C. D. Hays.....	10 July, 1865	Ditto.....	175 0 0	7 Oct., 1864.
Forbes.....	James T. Wilshire.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto.....	175 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.*
Glen Innes.....	Alick O. Wyatt.....	31 May, 1854	Governor.....	175 0 0	31 May, 1854.
Gosford.....	Thomas C. Battley.....	8 Aug., 1843	Ditto.....	175 0 0	8 Aug., 1843.
Goulburn.....	C. S. Alexander.....	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	8 Feb., 1861.
				to 31 March, 175 0 0 from 1 April.	
" (Assistant).....	W. F. Robertson.....	29 May, 1869	Ditto.....	70 0 0	29 May, 1869.
Grafton.....	William Henry Hughes Becke.....	1 Aug., 1857	Ditto.....	200 0 0	8 June, 1853.
				to 31 March, 175 0 0 from 1 April.	
Grenfell.....	William Fox Parker.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto.....	175 0 0	26 April, 1862.
Gundagai.....	David Smith ⁶ succeeded by	1 Jan., 1848	Governor.....	175 0 0	25 May, 1839.
	Daniel O'Connell.....	20 Dec., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	20 Dec., 1870.
Gunnedah.....	Thomas K. Abbott.....	14 Dec., 1867	Ditto.....	175 0 0	14 Dec., 1867.
Gunning (Acting).....	E. B. Rayner.....	10 Oct., 1868	Ditto.....	50 0 0	10 Oct., 1868.
Hay.....	George Leary ⁷ succeeded by	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto.....	175 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
	J. F. Blake.....	1 June, 1870	Ditto.....	175 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Inverell.....	J. W. A. White.....	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto.....	175 0 0	20 Feb., 1863.
Kempsey.....	John B. Casey.....	1 June, 1860	Ditto.....	175 0 0	21 April, 1853.
Kiama.....	Henry Connell, junior.....	1 June, 1863	Ditto.....	175 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Maitland.....	Charles J. Smithers.....	19 April, 1864	Ditto.....	225 0 0	23 Mar., 1849.
" (Assistant).....	G. H. Smithers.....	22 Oct., 1868	Ditto.....	50 0 0	22 Oct., 1868.
Molong.....	William Finch.....	1 Mar., 1866	Ditto.....	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1866.
Mudgee.....	Edwin Ryan ⁸ succeeded by	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto.....	175 0 0	6 Jan., 1868.
	George Leary.....	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto.....	175 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
Murrurundi.....	George G. Brodie.....	1 Dec., 1858	Ditto.....	175 0 0	19 Mar., 1858.
Muswellbrook.....	Timothy Foley.....	16 Dec., 1867	Ditto.....	175 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Moruya.....	Joseph Biscoe ⁹ succeeded by	1 Nov., 1869	Ditto.....	175 0 0	16 Nov., 1853.
	Albert James Manton.....	16 Aug., 1870	Ditto.....	175 0 0	1 Nov., 1859.
Newcastle.....	Henry Baker.....	1 May, 1852	Governor.....	225 0 0	1 May, 1852.
				to 31 March, 175 0 0 from 1 April.	
" (Assistant).....	George F. Scott.....	18 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	18 June, 1863.
				to 31 March, 125 0 0 from 1 April.	
Messenger, ditto (1).....				40 0 0	
Orange.....	William T. Evans.....	20 April, 1851	Governor.....	175 0 0	20 April, 1851.

¹ Received an allowance at the rate of £75 per annum to 30 June.

² Allowed £25 per annum for travelling expenses.

³ To 15 December—Appointed

to Windsor.

⁴ Allowed £10 per annum for travelling expenses.

⁵ Allowed £20 per annum for travelling expenses to 3 March.

⁶ To 15 December.

⁷ To 31 May—Appointed to Tenterfield.

⁸ To 30 September—Appointed to Lands Department.

⁹ To 30 June.

^{*} Services not continuous.

NOTE.—All the Clerks of Petty Sessions are security for the due performance of their duties.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—ATTORNEY GENERAL—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
Districts :—					
Parramatta	George Langley, J.P.	6 Mar., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0 to 31 March, 175 0 0 from 1 April.	1 Aug., 1837.
Paterson	Robert Studdert	12 June, 1840	Governor.....	175 0 0	12 June, 1840.
Patrick's Plains (Single- ton)	William Dudding.....	23 Sept., 1854	Ditto	175 0 0	4 April, 1847.
Penrith	John Kingdon Cleeve	13 Jan., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	3 July, 1865.
Port Macquarie	James Potts Ormiston, J.P.	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto	225 0 0 to 31 March, 175 0 0 from 1 April.	1 July, 1853.
Queanbeyan	Obadiah Willans	14 Nov., 1864	Ditto	175 0 0	14 Nov., 1864.
Ryde (Acting)	George M. Pope	18 June, 1863	Ditto	50 0 0	30 Mar., 1857.
Rylstone	William W. Armstrong	1 July, 1854	Governor.....	175 0 0	1 July, 1854.
Scone	F. R. Wilshire	15 Nov., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.*
Shoalhaven	William Lovegrove	1 Jan., 1857	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Stroud	Thomas Laman	13 April, 1859	Ditto	175 0 0	13 April, 1859.
Tabulam	Charles Moore ¹	1 Mar., 1854	Governor.....	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1854.
	succeeded by				
Tambaroora	Henry Edward Stratford.....	29 Oct., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	3 Feb., 1863.
Tamworth	Joseph W. Lees	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto	175 0 0	26 Nov., 1858.
	John McDonald	1 Sept., 1858	Ditto	200 0 0 to 31 March, 175 0 0 from 1 April.	6 Feb., 1851.
Tenterfield	Leopold Yates ²	12 Nov., 1867	Ditto	175 0 0	10 July, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	George Leary ³	1 June, 1870	Ditto	175 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
Tumberumba	Michael Langford	1 Oct., 1863	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
Tumut	John F. Blake ⁴	1 June, 1862	Ditto	175 0 0	1 June, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	F. W. Vyner	9 June, 1870	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
Ulladulla (Acting).....	John V. Wareham	19 Mar., 1863	Ditto	100 0 0	19 Mar., 1863.
Uralla	H. Roman.....	1 July, 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	1 July, 1870.
Wagga Wagga	Edwin H. Tompson	29 Jan., 1864	Ditto	175 0 0	29 Jan., 1864.
Walcha	George A. Buckland	1 July, 1863	Ditto	200 0 0 to 31 March, 175 0 0 from 1 April.	12 June, 1857.
Wallabadah (Acting).....	C. B. Collett.....	1 Sept., 1868	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1868.
Warialda.....	Richard Higginson Fitz- simons	8 Aug., 1867	Ditto	175 0 0	5 Jan., 1852.
Wellington	Frederick Marsh	1 May, 1862	Ditto	175 0 0	8 April, 1852.
Windsor	George A. Gordon ⁵	12 Feb., 1846	Governor.....	200 0 0 to 31 March, 175 0 0 from 1 April.	1 Jan., 1843.
	succeeded by				
	William H. Thomas	16 Dec., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	12 April, 1864.
Wingham	Jasper Creagh	1 May, 1856	Ditto	175 0 0	1 May, 1856.
Wollongong	Alfred A. Turner	1 Jan., 1853	Governor.....	175 0 0	23 May, 1848.
Yass.....	Charles J. Poole ⁶	1 Mar., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1867.
	succeeded by				
Young.....	Leopold Yates	1 June, 1870	Ditto	175 0 0	10 July, 1862.
Adelong, Binalong, Biree, Bout Harbour, Bullah Delah, Clarence Town, Euston, Liverpool, Mer- riwa, Moulamein, Oberon, Picton, Stoney Creek, Tambaroora, Trunkey Creek, Tuena, Windeyer, Ashford, Ballina, Barraba, Binda, Bingera, Booligal, Brewarrina, Bungen- dore, Cannonba, Condo- bolin, Cootamundry, Cundletown, Denison, Eringunna, Gongolgon, Gundaroo, Hargraves, Howlong, Jerilderie, Kiandra, Lawrence, Lis- more, Moree, Mulwalla, Murrumboola, Narran- derra, Nelligen, Nerrig- gindah, Nimitybelle, Nundle, Obley, Panbula, Rockley, Rydal, Seymour, Ten-mile Creek, Tocum- wal, Toogong, Urana, Warren, Wee Waa, Wilcannia.....	14 Mar., 1862	Ditto	175 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.	
	17†			10 0 0	each.
	42†			5 0 0	each.

¹ To 31 August. ² To 31 May—Appointed to Yass. ³ To 30 November—Appointed to Mudgee. ⁴ To 31 May—Appointed to Hay. ⁵ To 15 December.
⁶ To 30 April. * Services not continuous. † Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—ATTORNEY GENERAL—continued.					
CORONERS.					
Districts:—					
Adelong, Tumut, and Tumberumba.	Frederick Wheeler Vyner, J.P.	21 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		1 Jan., 1865.
Albury	Marcus Freeman Brownrigg.	28 Dec., 1865	Ditto		9 Aug., 1860.
Armidale	Lewis Markham	19 Nov., 1861	Ditto		19 April, 1861.
Bathurst	Richard Machattie	25 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
Bega	Benjamin John Wetherill	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto		16 Oct., 1867.
Bourke	John Garrett	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto		4 Jan., 1860.
	succeeded by Charles Cowper, junr.	4 May, 1870	Ditto		1 Sept., 1861.*
	succeeded by Alexander Ogilvie Grant	3 Oct., 1870	Ditto		27 Jan., 1846.*
Braidwood	John William Buckle Bunn	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto		8 Oct., 1862.
Broulee	William Stewart Caswell	1 Sept., 1857	Ditto		7 June, 1847.
Brisbane Water (Vacant).					
Berrima	Charles Lindsay Nicholson, J.P.	25 Oct., 1866	Ditto		25 Oct., 1866.
Binalong and Burrows	William Douglas Campbell, J.P.	30 Nov., 1858	Ditto		30 Nov., 1858.
Carcoar	Solomon Meyer, J.P.	9 Oct., 1867	Ditto		9 Oct., 1867.
Campbelltown, Camden, Narellan, and Appin.	Edward Palmer, J.P.	8 June, 1864	Ditto		8 June, 1864.
Cooma (Vacant).					
Coonamble	Wm. Clifton Weston, J.P.	25 Mar., 1868	Ditto		23 June, 1864.
Deniliquin	Alfd. Wm. Finch Noyes	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto		1 Feb., 1867.
Dubbo	Walter Hugh Tibbitts, J.P.	3 Oct., 1859	Ditto		3 Oct., 1859.
Dungog	Henry Gordon	2 Oct., 1869	Ditto		1 May, 1859.
Forbes (Vacant).					
Goulburn	Robert Waugh, J.P. ¹	28 April, 1841	Ditto		28 April, 1841.
	succeeded by Augustine Matthew Betts.	17 June, 1870	Ditto		17 June, 1870.
Gundagai	Alfred C. S. Rose ⁶	2 Sept., 1861	Ditto		12 Aug., 1855.
Gunnedah	Thomas Kingsmill Abbott	16 Dec., 1869	Ditto		14 Dec., 1867.
Grafton	Alfred Lardner, M.D.	3 Dec., 1860	Ditto		3 Dec., 1860.
Grenfell	William Edward Austin	27 Sept., 1870	Ditto		
Hartley	Thomas Brown	6 Jan., 1851	Ditto		6 Jan., 1851.
Kiama	Charles Taylor (Surgeon) ²	16 July, 1868	Ditto		16 July, 1868.
	succeeded by Henry Connell, junr.	27 July, 1870	Ditto		24 Aug., 1844.
Manning River	Frederick Calov ¹	12 Jan., 1869	Ditto		
M'Leay River	Wm. Henry Thornton, J.P.	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto		29 June, 1857.
Merton and Muswellbrook.	Augustus W. Thornton	1 Sept., 1857	Ditto		1 Sept., 1857.
Mudgee	Dr. W. King ¹	1 Jan., 1859	Ditto		1 Jan., 1859.
Murrurundi	Henry Wheeler	6 Dec., 1858	Ditto		6 Dec., 1858.
Newcastle	Dr. Robert James Pierce ²	28 Dec., 1866	Ditto		28 Dec., 1866.
	succeeded by Charles Boscawen Ranclaud, J.P.	15 Mar., 1870	Ditto		
Narrandera	William Trollope	4 Mar., 1870	Ditto		
Orange	John A. Templar, J.P.	4 Sept., 1860	Ditto		4 Sept., 1860.
Patrick's Plains	Hy. Glennie, J.P. (Surgeon)	7 Feb., 1867	Ditto		
Paterson and Maitland	James Thomson ²	13 Aug., 1860	Ditto		13 Aug., 1853.
	succeeded by Thomas Warwick Pearse	8 April, 1870	Ditto		
Parramatta and Liverpool.	Walter Brown, M.D.	1 Nov., 1864	Ditto		20 Dec., 1860.
Pictou	John Macquarie Antill, J.P.	15 Jan., 1853	Ditto		15 Jan., 1853.
Port Macquarie	Thomas Wellington Palmer, J.P.	2 April, 1868	Ditto		
Port Stephens	Thomas Nichols, J.P.	14 Jan., 1861	Ditto		14 Jan., 1861.
Penrith	George Thomas Clarke, J.P.	12 Aug., 1848	Ditto		12 Aug., 1848.
Queanbeyan	Andrew Morton	1 Jan., 1848	Ditto		1 Jan., 1848.
Raymond Terrace	William Edward Shaw	16 April, 1860	Ditto		16 April, 1860.
Sydney	Henry Shiell, J.P.	11 July, 1866	Ditto	450 0 0	22 Nov., 1853.

Paid by fees.

¹ Deceased.² Resigned.

* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—ATTORNEY GENERAL—CORONERS—continued.					
<i>Districts—</i>					
Scone	Archibald Little (Surgeon)	1 June, 1849	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Paid by fees.	1 June, 1849.
Shoalhaven	Thomas Morton Richards	.....	Ditto		19 Mar., 1863.
Ulladulla (Dowling)	John Valentine Wareham ¹	30 Oct., 1867	Ditto		7 June, 1864.
Urana	John Stuart	7 June, 1864	Ditto		3 Sept., 1867.
Wagga Wagga	Robert Clark Robinson (Surgeon). succeeded by	3 Sept., 1867	Ditto		
Wollongong	Andrew Armstrong	2 Dec., 1870	Ditto		21 Jan., 1864.
	Edmund Frederick Smith, B.A.	21 Jan., 1864	Ditto		16 April, 1860.
Walcha	Charles Wacey Adams ..	16 April, 1860	Ditto		1 May, 1866.
Walgett	Thomas Betteridge	4 Sept., 1868	Ditto		5 Mar., 1842.
Warialda	James Snape	4 Sept., 1868	Ditto		25 Mar., 1851.
Wee Waa	Charles Edward Smith ..	4 Sept., 1868	Ditto		
Wentworth	William Farrand	1 June, 1870	Ditto		1 Jan., 1848.
Windsor	Laban White	4 Mar., 1868	Ditto		
Yass	Isidore Maurice Blake, J.P.	1 Jan., 1848	Ditto		
Young	Robert Brown Armstrong	5 April, 1870	Ditto		
Clerk to Coroner, Sydney..	George Mackay .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	
¹ Clerk of Petty Sessions.					
LAW REFORM COMMISSION.					
President	Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B.	15 June, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	.....	30 April, 1839.
	Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C.				1 Oct., 1837.*
	The Hon. Julian Emanuel Salomons.				18 Dec., 1869.
	The Hon. Sir James Martin, Knt., Q.C.				26 Aug., 1856.*
	Edward Butler				19 May, 1857.
Secretary	Alexander Oliver	1 July, 1870	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
* Services not continuous.					

PART VII.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

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COLONIAL TREASURER.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
TREASURY.						
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.	Provided in Schedule	See p. 10.				
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.	Henry Lane	1 Sept., 1856 and 1 Mar., 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	800	0 0	4 Nov., 1839.*
Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.	James Thomson	1 April, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	600	0 0	17 May, 1855.
ACCOUNT BRANCH.						
Accountant	George Layton	1 April, 1868	Ditto	500	0 0	26 Oct., 1857.
Book-keeper	Francis Kirkpatrick	1 April, 1868	Ditto	300	0 0	10 Nov., 1858.
Clerks	Thomas Brennan	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto	250	0 0	28 June, 1857.
	Charles Alexander Stewart	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto	200	0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
	James Oatley, junr.	23 Sept., 1866	Ditto	190	0 0	1 June, 1862.
	Tom Dight Mackenzie	22 Aug., 1867	Ditto	190	0 0	2 Mar., 1857.*
	Edwin E. A. Oatley	4 Dec., 1868	Ditto	115	0 0	4 Dec., 1868.
REVENUE BRANCH.						
Chief Clerk	William Newcombe	20 Dec., 1864	Ditto	500	0 0	1 Feb., 1849.
Clerks	William H. Platt	1 July, 1861	Ditto	300	0 0	22 Oct., 1851.
	J. H. O. G. P. Ffrench	27 Dec., 1864	Ditto	300	0 0	17 Mar., 1858.
	Thomas Bain	8 Dec., 1861	Ditto	225	0 0	9 June, 1860.
	Charles H. T. Pinhey	22 Dec., 1864	Ditto	225	0 0	7 Jan., 1862.
	John Keele Stacey ¹	9 Dec., 1861	Ditto	175	0 0	13 Dec., 1859.
	Frederick J. Eaton	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto	175	0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
	Victor Cohen	1 July, 1867	Ditto	125	0 0	1 July, 1867.
PAY BRANCH.						
Chief Clerk	James Daniel Cronin	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto	500	0 0	18 Feb., 1854.
First Clerk	John James Eaton	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto	350	0 0	8 Mar., 1854.
Clerks	James Hinchey	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto	125	0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	Thomas W. Nicholl	1 July, 1867	Ditto	100	0 0	1 July, 1867.
EXAMINING BRANCH.						
Examiner of Accounts	William Muir	1 July, 1864	Ditto	400	0 0	20 Mar., 1854.
Clerk	Charles Roberts ²	22 Aug., 1867	Ditto	165	0 0	22 Aug., 1867.
	(Acting)	Henry L. Roberts	6 Aug., 1870	Treasurer	125	0 0	4 Dec., 1867.
CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.						
Clerks	George Houston Reid	1 Sept., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	325	0 0	18 July, 1864.
	Henry J. S. Bowdler	27 Sept., 1864	Ditto	250	0 0	20 Feb., 1854.
	Joseph S. Walford	1 Jan., 1868	Treasurer	50	0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
RECORDS.						
Clerks	Arthur W. Monday	11 April, 1856	Governor	350	0 0	8 April, 1856.
Banking and Collecting Messenger.	Alfred E. Evans	1 April, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	125	0 0	1 April, 1868.
	Michael Bennis	1 July, 1864	Treasurer	175	0 0	1 Dec., 1856.
Messengers (2) ³			Ditto	150	0 0	each.
Housekeeper (1) ⁴			Ditto	3/4	Ψ diem	

¹ To 31 October—Deceased. ² To 5 August—Employed in preparation of the Census. ³ One allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. * Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The following officers give security:—Under Secretary, £5,000, with two sureties, each £2,500; Chief Clerks, Revenue and Pay Branches, £2,000 each, with two sureties each, each £1,000; Mr. John Eaton, £1,500, with two sureties, each £750; Messrs. Platt and Ffrench, each £500, with two sureties each, each £250; Messrs. Bain, Pinhey, Stacey, Reid, and F. Eaton, each £200, with two sureties each, each £100; Mr. Cohen, £100, with two sureties, each £50; Banking and Collecting Messenger—two sureties jointly in £500, and the European Assurance Company, £1,000.

STAMP DUTIES.

Commissioners	Henry Lane (Honorary)	23 Nov., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil		4 Nov., 1839.*
Accountant	William Hemming	16 April, 1866	Ditto	400	0 0	1 May, 1865.
	Francis Spence	23 Sept., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	250	0 0	26 May, 1856.
Entry Clerk	David Hill	23 Sept., 1866	Ditto	250	0 0	14 April, 1862.
Clerk	Richard Johnson	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	100	0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
Junior Clerk	Charles James Burns	1 Jan., 1870	Treasurer	50	0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
Foreman of Stampers	Henry Martyn	1 July, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	200	0 0	2 Mar., 1852.
Stamper	James White ¹	12 July, 1865	Ditto	150	0 0	12 July, 1865.
	William Foskett ²	1 June, 1870	Ditto	120	0 0	24 Jan., 1865.
Messenger (1)			Treasurer	78	0 0	
Officekeeper (1) ²			Ditto	45	0 0	

¹ To 29 May—Deceased. ² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. * Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The following officers give security for the amounts set opposite their respective names:—Mr. Hemming, £1,000, European Assurance Society; Messrs. Spence, Hill, Johnson, and Martyn, each £250, with two sureties each, each £125; Mr. White, £150, and European Assurance Society, £150; Mr. Foskett, £200, European Assurance Society. Messenger, £100, with two sureties, each £50.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.					
CUSTOMS.					
Collector of Customs	William Augustine Duncan.	29 April, 1859 Re-appointed, 4 Jan., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	900 0 0	14 May, 1846.
Chief Clerk	William Norman Llewellyn	1 Jan., 1855	Governor.....	530 0 0	6 Jan., 1842.
2nd Clerk and Cashier	John Halford Maddocks...	1 Jan., 1855	Ditto	530 0 0	15 Feb., 1843.
3rd Clerk.....	Henry John Rucker.....	1 Jan., 1855	Ditto	375 0 0	16 Jan., 1849.
4th ditto.....	Richard Kelly	1 Jan., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	17 Jan., 1854.
5th ditto.....	Robert Small	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	275 0 0	3 Aug., 1861.
6th ditto.....	Malcolm MacTaggart	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	250 0 0	9 April, 1860.
7th ditto.....	Charles Chatfield Pope	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	225 0 0	9 Mar., 1864.
8th ditto.....	Louis Buchanan	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	205 0 0	25 Mar., 1867.
9th ditto.....	Michael D'Arcy	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	29 April, 1861.
10th ditto.....	Christopher Warburton ¹ succeeded by	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	30 Oct., 1859.
11th ditto.....	Frederick William Twine..... Frank Alexander Eagar	1 June, 1870 1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	200 0 0 175 0 0	24 Feb., 1868. 30 April, 1868.
1st Landing Surveyor.....	Augustus Berney	21 Mar., 1866, Re-appointed, 4 Jan., 1869.	Ditto	500 0 0	5 Feb., 1855.
2nd ditto.....	Edmund Jones.....	1 April, 1866, Re-appointed, 4 Jan., 1869.	Ditto	400 0 0	1 April, 1850.
1st Landing Waiter.....	Arthur Irwin Ormsby.....	1 April, 1866	Ditto	325 0 0	9 Feb., 1847.
2nd ditto.....	Thomas Godfrey	1 Sept., 1859	Ditto	325 0 0	8 Feb., 1853.
3rd ditto.....	William Richard T. Passmore.	1 July, 1869	Ditto	300 0 0	22 Aug., 1853.
4th ditto.....	John Delappe Lankester	1 July, 1869	Ditto	275 0 0	25 Feb., 1859.
5th ditto.....	Thomas Thompson	1 July, 1869	Ditto	275 0 0	13 May, 1853.
6th ditto.....	Samuel Levy.....	1 July, 1869	Ditto	275 0 0	5 Mar., 1860.
7th ditto.....	Clunes Gordon Reid	1 July, 1869	Ditto	225 0 0	29 Aug., 1859.
8th ditto.....	George Lewis	1 July, 1869	Ditto	75 0 0 to 31 March, 225 0 0 from 1 April.	2 Jan., 1857.
Acting 8th ditto.....	Oscar C. O. Paschen ²	1 July, 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	7 April, 1869.
9th ditto.....	John Newman Stubbin	1 July, 1869	Ditto	225 0 0	22 Dec., 1853.
10th ditto.....	John Cunningham	1 July, 1869	Ditto	225 0 0	16 May, 1853.
11th ditto.....	Alexander Fraser	1 July, 1869	Ditto	225 0 0	22 July, 1853.
12th ditto.....	John Denis Garvan ³ succeeded by	1 July, 1869	Ditto	112 10 0 Half-pay.	21 Nov., 1854.
Acting 12th ditto.....	Charles Duberley	1 June, 1870	Ditto	225 0 0	11 Feb., 1862.
13th ditto.....	Samuel Harper ⁴	1 July, 1869	Ditto	112 10 0	14 Nov., 1862.
	John Chas. Duberley ⁵ succeeded by	1 July, 1869	Ditto	215 0 0	11 Feb., 1862.
14th ditto.....	William Beck	1 June, 1870	Ditto	215 0 0	19 Nov., 1853.
	William Beck ⁶	1 July, 1869	Ditto	205 0 0	19 Nov., 1853.
	succeeded by				
15th ditto.....	William Smyth	1 June, 1870	Ditto	205 0 0	3 Aug., 1864.
	William Smyth ⁶	1 July, 1869	Ditto	205 0 0	3 Aug., 1864.
	succeeded by				
16th ditto.....	Charles St. Julian, junr.	1 June, 1870	Ditto	205 0 0	1 April, 1860.
	Charles St. Julian, junr. ⁶ succeeded by	1 July, 1869	Ditto	195 0 0	1 April, 1860.
	Nathaniel Neale	1 June, 1870	Ditto	195 0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
17th ditto.....	David Howell	16 July, 1869	Ditto	175 0 0	16 July, 1869.
1st Tide Surveyor.....	Robert Mackreth Russell.....	21 Oct., 1862	Ditto	325 0 0	12 Feb., 1859.
2nd ditto.....	Robert Lawton Bames.....	17 April, 1868	Ditto	325 0 0	26 Aug., 1859.
Warehouse Keeper.....	Thomas Fancourt.....	30 May, 1859	Ditto	350 0 0	20 Dec., 1847.
1st Locker.....	Thomas Ball Eldershaw	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	225 0 0	14 Jan., 1856.
2nd ditto.....	Robert Brock	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	225 0 0	18 May, 1858.
3rd ditto.....	Thomas M'Koy	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	225 0 0	17 Jan., 1859.
4th ditto.....	Charles Kelly	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	225 0 0	18 Jan., 1856.
5th ditto.....	Frederick Huntley	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	225 0 0	6 July, 1859.
6th ditto.....	William Robertson	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	1 June, 1864.
7th ditto.....	Thomas Brooks	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	16 July, 1862.
8th ditto.....	Robert Christison	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	12 April, 1866.
9th ditto.....	Daniel Burke Duffy.....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	8 May, 1860.
10th ditto.....	Frederick William Twine ⁶ succeeded by	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	24 Feb., 1868.
11th ditto.....	Christopher Warburton	1 June, 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	30 Oct., 1859.
	Nathaniel Neale ⁷	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
	succeeded by				
12th ditto.....	Knox Ellis	1 June, 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	15 May, 1857.*
	Knox Ellis ⁸	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	15 May, 1857.*
	succeeded by				
13th ditto.....	Henry Ikin	1 June, 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	23 April, 1860.
	Henry Ikin ⁸	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	23 April, 1860.
	succeeded by				
14th ditto.....	John Baxter	1 June, 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	6 Mar., 1865.
	John Baxter ⁸	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	6 Mar., 1865.
	succeeded by				
	John Berghurst Spencer.....	1 June, 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	18 Dec., 1862.

¹ To 31 May—Appointed 10th Locker.² To 31 March.³ Absent on sick leave to 30 April—Deceased.⁴ To 31 May—Appointed 15th Locker.⁵ To 31 May—Promoted.⁶ To 31 May—Appointed 10th Clerk.⁷ To 31 May—Appointed 16th Landing Waiter.

* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.					
15th Locker	John Berghurst Spencer ¹ ...	1 Jan., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	18 Dec., 1862.
	succeeded by Samuel Harper.....	1 June, 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	14 Nov., 1862.
Housekeeper (1) ².....	.....	.....	Collector of Customs.....	60 0 0	
Collector's Messenger (1) ².....	.....	.....	Ditto	120 0 0	
Long Room ditto (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	108 0 0	
Warrant Officers (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	120 0 0	each.
Boy Messengers (5).....	.....	.....	Ditto	60 0 0	
Watchman (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	40 0 0	each.
	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer.....	114 0 0	
OUT-PORTS.					
NEWCASTLE.					
Sub-Collector	Thomas Barwick Corbett ³ ...	4 May, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	375 0 0	6 July, 1849.
	succeeded by William R. Logan	1 April, 1870	Ditto	375 0 0	22 Feb., 1848.
Landing Waiter (Morpeth)	William R. Logan ⁴	1 June, 1869	Ditto	300 0 0	22 Feb., 1848.
	succeeded by Thomas Trimble ⁵	1 April, 1870	Ditto	300 0 0	18 Oct., 1859.
Tide Surveyor	Pierce Nihill.....	19 Jan., 1869	Ditto	250 0 0	11 July, 1861.
Clerks	James E. Hannell	19 Jan., 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
	William H. Whyte, jun....	19 Jan., 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	19 Jan., 1869.
Coxswain (1) .....	.....	.....	Governor.....	132 0 0	
Boatmen (3).....	.....	.....	Sub-Collector	96 0 0	each.
EDEN.					
Sub-Collector	George Plunkett Keon ...	20 Sept., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	28 Dec., 1845.
Coxswain (1).....	.....	.....	Governor.....	132 0 0	
Boatmen (3) ⁶ .....	.....	.....	Sub-Collector	96 0 0	each.
Wharfinger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	20 0 0	
GRAFTON.					
Sub-Collector	Charles Travers Grant.....	1 Dec., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	275 0 0	10 Jan., 1859.
Landing Waiter (Clarence Heads).	Arthur Hood Pegus ⁷	6 April, 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	3 May, 1864.
Coxswain (1) .....	.....	.....	Sub-Collector	120 0 0	
Boatmen (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	96 0 0	each.
RICHMOND RIVER.					
Sub-Collector	Thomas Trimble ⁸	6 Sept., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	18 Oct., 1859.
	succeeded by Richard A. Canter ⁷	1 April, 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	13 Feb., 1862.
Boatmen (2).....	.....	.....	Sub-Collector	96 0 0	each.
SUB-STATIONS.					
BROKEN BAY.					
Coast Waiter	Albert Thomas Black	1 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	25 April, 1867.
Boatmen (4).....	.....	.....	Coast Waiter	96 0 0	each.
BOTANY BAY.					
Coast Waiter	Michael MacDermott ⁷	19 May, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	6 June, 1854.
Boatmen (4).....	.....	.....	Coast Waiter	96 0 0	each.
WAGGA WAGGA.					
Locker	John Green ⁹	1 Aug., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 July, 1857.
MOAMA (MURRAY RIVER).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Collector	Charles Edward Gordon ¹⁰ ..	1 May, 1864	Ditto	300 0 0	4 May, 1853.
Searcher and Night-watch.	John Bruton ¹¹	1 Nov., 1864	Ditto	175 0 0	23 Aug., 1864.
ALBURY.					
Officer of Customs	John Swyny ¹⁰	4 July, 1868	Ditto	250 0 0	18 Jan., 1859.
WENTWORTH.					
Officer of Customs	William L. Richardson ¹² ..	18 Aug., 1864	Ditto	250 0 0	11 Nov., 1862.
Searcher and Night-watch.	Daniel Joseph M'Kenry ¹¹ ..	3 Nov., 1864	Ditto	175 0 0	3 Nov., 1864.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer.....	96 0 0	
SWAN HILL.					
Officer of Customs	John Wyse ¹³	18 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1862.
EUSTON.					
Officer of Customs	John O'Donnell ¹⁵	18 Aug., 1864	Ditto	250 0 0	17 April, 1862.
COROWA.					
Officer of Customs	William James Browne ¹³ ..	18 Aug., 1864	Ditto	250 0 0	18 Aug., 1864.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer.....	96 0 0	
OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.					
Wollongong	Frederick Reynolds Cole...	1 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1865.
Kiama	Henry Connell, jun.	11 July, 1864	Ditto	52 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Macley River	John Bartholomew Casey..	25 May, 1864	Ditto	25 0 0	21 April, 1853.
Port Stephens	William Scott	15 June, 1866	Ditto	52 0 0	15 June, 1866.
Wagga Wagga	Edwin Henry Tompson	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	25 0 0	29 Jan., 1864.

¹ To 31 May—Promoted ² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ³ To 11 February—Deceased. ⁴ Allowed £20 per annum for office rent. To 31 March—Appointed Sub-Collector. ⁵ Allowed £20 per annum for office rent. ⁶ To 14 February—Services dispensed with. ⁷ Allowed quarters. ⁸ Allowed quarters. To 31 March—Appointed Landing Waiter, Morpeth. ⁹ Allowed £50 per annum for house rent. ¹⁰ Allowed quarters, and £50 per annum for forage. ¹¹ Allowed £25 per annum for office rent. ¹² Allowed £60 per annum for forage. ¹³ Allowed £20 per annum for office rent, and £50 per annum for forage.

NOTE.—The following Officers give security:—Collector of Customs, £6,000; Sub-Collector, Newcastle, £1,000; 2nd Clerk and Cashier, Landing Surveyors, Landing Waiters, (Landing Waiter, Clarence Heads, £200), Tide Surveyors, Warehouse Keeper, Sub-Collectors at Out-Stations, Coast Waiters, and Locker, Wagga Wagga, each £500; Chief Clerk, Clerks, Lockers, and Searchers, each £100; and the Officers of Customs at Albury, Wentworth, Swan Hill, Euston, and Corowa, each £200.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.					
COLONIAL DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR REFINERIES.					
Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Sugar Refineries	Henry Lumsdaine	1 Dec., 1859	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	650 0 0	1 Dec., 1845.
	Robert Blake	1 May, 1863	Governor, by Commission.	400 0 0	1 Feb., 1840.
Inspectors of Distilleries.	George H. Barney	5 Oct., 1858	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	400 0 0	14 April, 1855.
	John W. Weekes	10 June, 1865	Ditto	400 0 0	9 June, 1863.
Inspectors of Sugar Refineries.	Henry R. Smith	1 Aug., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	19 Jan., 1857.
	Thomas Cains Jamison	9 June, 1863	Ditto	300 0 0	15 July, 1846.*
Clerk	Rowan Ronald ¹	1 Aug., 1868	Colonial Treasurer	275 0 0	20 May, 1867.
	Frederick Charles Rooke	20 May, 1867	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Aug., 1870.
Night Watchman (1)		1 Aug., 1870	Ditto	55 0 0	
Gatekeeper (1)			Ditto	100 0 0	
Messenger (1)			Chief Inspector of Distilleries	80 0 0	
			Ditto	40 0 0	

¹ To 31 March—Appointed to Survey Office. * Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The following Officers give security for the amounts set opposite their respective names:—Chief Inspector, £1,000; Inspectors, £300 each.

STORE BRANCH OF THE TREASURY.

Clerk of Stores	Lancelot Iredale Brennand	1 July, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	8 Jan., 1855.
Clerks	Andrew Miller Dick	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
	George O'Donnell	29 April, 1869	Ditto	125 0 0	29 April, 1869.
Foreman (1)				125 0 0	
Messenger (1)				110 0 0	

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ADHESIVE STAMPS, AND RAILWAY TICKETS.

Government Printer, and Inspector of Postage Stamps Superintendent.	Thomas Richards ¹	1 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission	600 0 0	7 Feb., 1845.
		17 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council		
Overseer	Charles Potter	9 Feb., 1860	Ditto	400 0 0	22 Dec., 1851.
Accountant	Thomas Adams	19 Jan., 1860	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1842.
Foreman of Bookbinding Branch.	Edward J. Henry ²	21 Aug., 1867	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
		15 Nov., 1860	Ditto	300 0 0	5 Nov., 1860.
Foreman of Press Branch	George S. Chapman	19 Jan., 1860	Ditto	275 0 0	12 Jan., 1852.
		19 Jan., 1860	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1847.
Sub-overseers	Walter D'Arrietta	14 Mar., 1863	Ditto	240 0 0	— Nov., 1843.
		1 Oct., 1863	Ditto	240 0 0	25 Feb., 1852.
Publisher	John Waterman	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	230 0 0	2 July, 1859.
		1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	240 0 0	25 July, 1851.
Clerks (Sale)	George Kellick	23 April, 1856	Ditto	210 0 0	1 April, 1851.
		14 Mar., 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	12 Oct., 1857.
Readers	Gilbert Johnson	1 June, 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	1 June, 1870.
		24 Dec., 1868	Ditto	150 0 0	1 July, 1864.
Assistants (2)	Frederick C. Levinge	8 Oct., 1861	Ditto	210 0 0	4 May, 1853.
		25 Nov., 1861	Ditto	200 0 0	— Aug., 1847.
Compositors (20)	Frederick J. Ironside	12 Aug., 1864	Ditto	150 0 0	12 Aug., 1864.
			Ditto	1 at 7/-	per diem.
" (18)	Joseph John Spruson		Colonial Treasurer	1 at 6/-	each.
			Governor and Executive Council	8 at £200	"
Proofman (1)			Colonial Treasurer	12 at £180	"
			Colonial Treasurer	8 at £150	"
Machinist (1)			Ditto	10 at 8/-	per diem, each.
			Ditto	8/- per diem.	
Pressmen (3)			Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	each.
			Colonial Treasurer	150 0 0	each.
" (4)			Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	"
			Colonial Treasurer	2 at £150	"
Bookbinders (4)			Colonial Treasurer	2 at 8/-	per diem, each.
			Governor and Executive Council	1 at £200	each.
" (5)			Colonial Treasurer	3 at £180	"
			Colonial Treasurer	2 at £150	"
Assistant Publisher (1)			Colonial Treasurer	2 at 10/-	per diem, each.
			Colonial Treasurer	1 at 8/-	per diem.
Second Assistant do. (1)			Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	
			Colonial Treasurer	150 0 0	
Third Assistant do. (1)			Ditto	8/- per diem.	
			Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	
Printers' Joiner (1)			Ditto	150 0 0	
			Colonial Treasurer	14/- per diem.	
Engine-keeper (1)			Ditto	8/-	
			Colonial Treasurer	120 0 0	
Stereotyper (1)			Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	
			Colonial Treasurer	1 at 5/-	per diem.
Assistant do. (1)			Colonial Treasurer	1 at 3/-	"
			Colonial Treasurer	1 at 3/-	"

¹ Gives security as Inspector of Postage Stamps, himself in £500, with two sureties, each £250.

² Gives security—Accountant £300, with two sureties, each £250.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL TREASURER—PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ADHESIVE STAMPS, AND RAILWAY TICKETS—continued.					
Improvers and Apprentices (51)—				At rates varying from 1s. to 7s. per diem according to length of service.	
Reading (4)			Colonial Treasurer.....		
Composing (7)					
Press (7)					
Lithographing..... (4)					
Bookbinding (8)					
Paper-ruling (6)					
Folders and Sewers (5)					
Publishing (6)					
Stereotyping (1)					
Boy Messengers ... (3)					
STAMP BRANCH.					
Foreman	Abraham W. Chapman ...	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Printer	Daniel Gee	1 April, 1864	Ditto	200 0 0	25 Nov., 1861.
Second Printer	Edwin W. Reeve	16 April, 1869	Colonial Treasurer.....	150 0 0	31 Aug., 1863.
Assistant	Simeon Atkinson ¹	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	18 Aug., 1856.
Second Assistant	Charles Russell ²	16 April, 1869	Colonial Treasurer.....	60 0 0	10 Sept., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	William Wicks.....	14 June, 1870	Ditto	2/6 ^p diem	1 Oct., 1869.
RAILWAY TICKET PRINTING.					
Ticket Printer	James Ball	15 June, 1857	Commissioners under Railway Act	230 0 0	15 June, 1857.
Second Printer.....	James Huthnance	1 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.					
Photo-lithographer and Lithographic Printer.	John Sharkey	1 Jan., 1869	Colonial Treasurer.....	275 0 0	17 Aug., 1863.
Assistant do.....	Charles Russell	14 June, 1870	Ditto	80 0 0	10 Sept., 1867.

¹ Resides on the premises.² To 13 June—Transferred to Photo-lithographic Branch.**GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.**

Foreman	John Bower ¹	1 Jan., 1870	War Department	0 7 6	1 Jan., 1870.
				per diem.	
(Assistant).....	Francis E. Richards ²	9 Mar., 1869	Colonial Treasurer.....	100 0 0	9 Mar., 1869.
Clerk	J. Thomas Blanchard	15 Dec., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	15 Dec., 1862.
Cooper (1) ³			Colonial Treasurer.....	0 5 0	per diem.
Military Labourers (3) ³			War Department	0 0 9	each, per diem.
Civilian Labourers (5).....	(4 from 18 August)		Colonial Treasurer.....	4 ² at 0 4 0	" "
				1 at 15 6 6	per annum.

¹ Allowed quarters and 1s. 3d. per diem Colonial allowance, and 1s. per diem in lieu of rations. In receipt of £13 2s. 6d. per annum for superintending the receipt and issue of merchants' gunpowder, and 1s. 9d. per diem Imperial pension. ² Allowed quarters, and 1s. per diem in lieu of rations. ³ Each allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light.

NOTE.—This Magazine is placed in charge of the Deputy Commissary, with an allowance of £30 per annum for extra duties. Half the pay of the Foreman, and of the labourers at 9d. each and 5s. per diem, is contributed by the Imperial Government.

COLONIAL MILITARY STORES AND GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE, SPECTACLE ISLAND.

Superintendent and Barrack Master.	Alexander Sinclair Paton ¹	1 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	275 0 0	28 April, 1862.
Visiting Surgeon	Owen Spencer Evans	1 July, 1867	Ditto	25 0 0	21 Mar., 1861.
Foreman	Edward Newman ²	1 Nov., 1870	Colonial Treasurer.....	6/ per diem	1 Nov., 1870.
Clerk	William David May.....	27 Sept., 1870	Ditto	75 0 0	27 Sept., 1870.
Labourers (9) ³		(3 from 1 Nov.)		4/ per diem	each.

¹ Allowed a house, fuel, and light, and 1s. per diem in lieu of rations. ² Allowed quarters. ³ Four allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and 1s. per diem each in lieu of rations.

HEALTH OFFICERS.

HEALTH OFFICERS:—					
Port Jackson	Haynes Gibbes Alleyne ...	20 July, 1852	Governor.....	530 0 0	11 May, 1848, to 19 Sept., 1849.*
Newcastle	Richard R. S. Bowker.....	21 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1862.
Twofold Bay	George Plunkett Keon ...	4 Aug., 1863	Ditto	Nil	28 Dec., 1845.

* Services not continuous.

EMIGRATION OFFICER.

Emigration Officer, Port Jackson.	Haynes Gibbes Alleyne ...	17 Feb., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	11 May, 1848, to 19 Sept., 1849.*
Clerk	Michael Farrelly	26 Mar., 1863	Ditto	175 0 0	1 July, 1855.*

* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.					
QUARANTINE.					
Overseer of Stores and Superintendent of Quarantine, Spring Cove, Sydney Harbour.	John Carroll ¹	16 Nov., 1841	Governor.....	150 0 0	16 Nov., 1841.
Boatmen (2) ²			Colonial Treasurer.....	75 0 0	each.
¹ Allowed quarters; also an allowance at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for serving out provisions during detention of vessels in quarantine. ² Allowed quarters.					
SHIPPING MASTERS.					
SYDNEY.					
Shipping Master	William Edgar Shorter	25 May, 1866	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	15 Nov., 1855.
Chief Clerk and Deputy Shipping Master.	James Flanagan ¹	23 April, 1868	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
Clerks	John Parker	1 June, 1862	Ditto	175 0 0	1 June, 1862.
	James Thorpe	25 Mar., 1867	Ditto	100 0 0	25 Mar., 1867.
	Richard Creagh	25 Mar., 1867	Ditto	100 0 0	25 Mar., 1867.
Seamen's Assistants—					
Messengers (2)			Governor.....	125 0 0	each.
Officekeeper (1)			Shipping Master	15 0 0	
SHIPPING MASTER, NEWCASTLE.					
Shipping Master	Clarence H. Hannell	10 Mar., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	10 Mar., 1863.
Boy Messenger (1)				52 0 0	
¹ Gives security, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.					
STEAM NAVIGATION BOARD.					
Chairman	Edward Orpen Moriarty	12 April, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	Nil	1 May, 1849.
Members	Charles Smith	1 Mar., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	Fees:— { 44 2 0 { 68 5 0 { 71 8 0 { 66 3 0 { Nil	1 Mar., 1859.
	Henry T. Fox	19 Dec., 1861	Ditto		23 Feb., 1859.
	Thomas Watson	1 July, 1862	Ditto		1821.
	Robert Troupe Moodie	19 July, 1864	Ditto		19 July, 1864.
	Alfred Hinton ¹	20 Oct., 1864	Ditto		14 May, 1855.
Secretary	Alfred Hinton ¹	20 Oct., 1864	Ditto	Nil	14 May, 1855.
Engineer Surveyor	D. C. Dalgleish ²	1 Feb., 1866	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Feb., 1866.
	succeeded by			Fees:—	
	Francis Napier ³	19 Feb., 1870	Ditto	31 10 0	1 Dec., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	H. Broderick	16 Mar., 1870	Ditto	350 0 0	10 Feb., 1853.
Inspector	D. C. Dalgleish	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1866.
				Fees:—	
Shipwright Surveyor	John Donald	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto	199 10 0	1 Sept., 1867.
CLARENCE RIVER.					
Engineer Surveyor	Patrick L. Fraser	30 June, 1865	Ditto	Fees:— 14 14 0	30 June, 1865.
Shipwright do.	E. G. Chowne	30 June, 1865	Ditto	10 10 0	30 June, 1865.
MACLEAY RIVER.					
Engineer Surveyor	Andrew Muir	30 June, 1865	Ditto	Fees:— 2 2 0	30 June, 1865.
Shipwright do.	A. Cochran	30 June, 1865	Ditto	1 10 0	30 June, 1865.
NEWCASTLE.					
Engineer Surveyor	J. P. Fraser	14 Mar., 1865	Ditto	Fees:— 27 6 0	14 Mar., 1865.
Shipwright do.	John Scott	15 May, 1866	Ditto	19 10 0	15 May, 1866.
SHOALHAVEN.					
Engineer Surveyor	D. Kirkwood	23 Jan., 1866	Ditto	Fees:— 2 2 0	1 June, 1865.
Shipwright do.	J. Johnson	23 Jan., 1866	Ditto	1 10 0	23 Jan., 1866.
PORT MACQUARIE.					
Engineer Surveyor	P. Fairweather	16 July, 1870	Ditto	Fees:— 2 2 0	16 July, 1870.
Shipwright do.	Edward H. Kingsford ³	25 Oct., 1869	Ditto	1 10 0	26 June, 1858.
¹ Office held in conjunction with Chief Clerk, Department of Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilots—£250 per annum. ² To 18 February—Deceased. ³ To 15 March.					
PILOT BOARD.					
(FOR GRANTING CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.)					
Chairman	Francis Hixson, R.N.	13 Jan., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	{ 1 Jan., 1863. { 15 Dec., 1837. { 10 Jan., 1859. { 24 Jan., 1854. { 20 Oct., 1852. { 14 May, 1855.
Members	John Crook ¹	13 Jan., 1863	Ditto		
	Charles Harrold	13 Jan., 1863	Ditto		
	John Richardson Myhill	11 July, 1864	Ditto		
	Alexander Bell	11 July, 1864	Ditto		
Secretary	Alfred Hinton ²	20 Oct., 1864	Ditto		
¹ In receipt of a pension of £433 6s. 8d. per annum. Department—£250 per annum. ² Office held in conjunction with Chief Clerk and Accountant to Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.					
HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOTS.					
Superintendent	Francis Hixson, R.N. ¹	1 Jan., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	Alfred Hinton	20 Oct., 1864	Ditto	250 0 0	14 May, 1855.
Harbour Master	John Richardson Myhill	1 July, 1864	Ditto	350 0 0	24 Jan., 1854.
Clerk to Harbour Master	John Lawrence	21 Oct., 1864	Ditto	175 0 0	21 Oct., 1864.
Assistant Harbour Master	Charles Harrold	10 Jan., 1859	Ditto	250 0 0	10 Jan., 1859.
	Alexander Bell	20 Oct., 1859	Ditto	250 0 0	20 Oct., 1859.
Boatswain (1)			Colonial Treasurer	120 0 0	
Boatmen (26)			Superintendent	{ 6 at £108 20 at £96 }	} each.
LIGHT-HOUSE, SOUTH HEAD.					
Superintendent	Joseph Siddins ²	1 Jan., 1846	Governor	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1846.
Lightkeepers (2) ³			Colonial Treasurer	96 0 0	each.
HORNBY LIGHT-HOUSE.					
Superintendent	Alfred Brooks ³	18 Nov., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	5 Aug., 1856.
Lightkeepers (2) ³			Colonial Treasurer	96 0 0	each.
LIGHTSHIP "BRAMBLE."					
Superintendent	John Robson ³	1 Sept., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	21 Oct., 1850.
Lightkeepers (4) ³			Colonial Treasurer	96 0 0	each.
LIGHT-HOUSE, CAPE ST. GEORGE.					
Superintendent	Isaac Lee ⁴	15 April, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Light-keepers (2) ³			Colonial Treasurer	96 0 0	each.
LIGHT-HOUSE, PORT STEPHENS.					
Superintendent	Henry Hoadley ⁴	11 May, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Light-keepers (2) ³			Colonial Treasurer	96 0 0	each.
LIGHT-HOUSE, NEWCASTLE.					
Superintendent	Jesse Hannell ³	1 Jan., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Light-keepers (2) ³			Colonial Treasurer	96 0 0	each.
FORT DENISON.					
Light-keepers (2) ³	(To the 31 August)		Colonial Treasurer	{ 1 at 2s. 6d. 1 at 1s. 6d. }	} per diem.
Ditto (1) ³	(From 1 September)		Ditto	0 4 0	"
BARRENJUEY.					
Lightkeeper	George Mulhall ⁵	9 July, 1868	Ditto	144 0 0	9 July, 1868.
TWOFOLD BAY.					
Harbour Master	Bourne Russell, junior ⁶	1 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
Boatmen (3) ⁶			Superintendent	96 0 0	each.
Sea Pilots ⁷	John Jenkins	4 Oct., 1854	Governor	767 10 4	4 Oct., 1854.
	John Fullerton ⁸	9 Nov., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	247 4 2	9 Nov., 1857.
	succeeded by				
	A. W. Jack	20 Aug., 1870	Ditto	171 13 4	20 Aug., 1870.
	Henry Gibson	28 Oct., 1840	Governor	670 19 8	28 Oct., 1840.
	Robert Cook	16 Aug., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	724 12 2	16 Aug., 1867.
	Alexander Coutts	16 Aug., 1867	Ditto	681 19 4	16 Aug., 1867.
	David Christison	1 Feb., 1868	Ditto	693 19 4	1 Feb., 1868.
NEWCASTLE.					
Harbour Master	David Tait Allan ³	1 Sept., 1858	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1858.
Assistant ditto	Alexander Collins ⁹	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	250 0 0	17 Mar., 1864.
Clerk to Harbour Master	Clarence Hannell	10 Mar., 1863	Ditto	150 0 0	10 Mar., 1863.
Pilots ⁹	James Taylor	9 Sept., 1858	Ditto	250 0 0	9 Sept., 1858.
	John Lott	1 April, 1864	Ditto	250 0 0	1 April, 1864.
Assistant Pilots ⁹	D. Powell	10 July, 1859	Ditto	150 0 0	10 July, 1859.
	Joseph Dagwell	21 Mar., 1864	Ditto	150 0 0	20 Oct., 1863.
Carpenter (1) ⁹			Colonial Treasurer	140 0 0	
Boatmen (14) ⁹			Superintendent	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Richmond River	George R. Easton ⁹	1 April, 1855	Governor	175 0 0	1 April, 1855.
Boatmen (5) ⁹			Superintendent	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Clarence River	Francis Freeburn ⁹	10 Jan., 1854	Governor	175 0 0	10 Jan., 1854.
Boatmen (4) ⁹			Superintendent	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Macleay River	John Burrows Garrard ⁹	3 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	12 Nov., 1862.
Boatmen (4) ⁹			Superintendent	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Manning River	Joseph Bradley ⁹	15 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	15 May, 1863.
Boatmen (4) ⁹			Superintendent	96 0 0	each.
Pilot Port Macquarie	Edward H. Kingsford ⁹	26 June, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	26 June, 1858.
Boatmen (4) ⁹			Superintendent	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Moraya	John Ross ⁹	1 Sept., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 Sept., 1860.
Boatmen (2) ⁹			Superintendent	96 0 0	each.

¹ Gives security—himself in £1,000, and two sureties in £500 each.² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light; also forage for a horse.³ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.⁴ Allowed quarters and light.⁵ Allowed light.⁶ Allowed quarters.⁷ Paid by fees. These Pilots have to provide their own boats and boatmen.⁸ To 31 July.⁹ Allowed quarters.³ Allowed quarters,⁴ Allowed quarters and light.⁵ Allowed light.⁶ Allowed quarters.⁷ Paid by fees. These Pilots

have to provide their own boats and boatmen.

⁸ To 31 July.⁹ Allowed quarters.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL TREASURER—HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOTS—continued.					
Pilot, Bellinger River	Thomas Stewart ¹	23 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	23 July, 1868.
Boatmen (4) ¹ .....	.....	.....	Superintendent	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Tweed River	William M'Gregor ¹	17 June, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	17 June, 1870.
Boatmen (4) ¹ .....	.....	.....	Superintendent	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Wollongong	Robert Houslar ¹	2 July, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	2 July, 1867.
Pilot in charge of Moorings, Kiama & Gerringong.	Robert Stobo	1 July, 1858	Ditto	40 0 0	1 July, 1858.
Ditto, ditto, Bellambi	Andrew F. de Flou	10 Mar., 1862	Ditto	25 0 0	.....
Signal Master, Fort Phillip	George J. Moffitt ²	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	8 May, 1858.
Assistant	Charles Hanson ¹	1 Jan., 1865	Superintendent	84 0 0	1 Mar., 1863.
Signal Master, South Head	James Graham ²	10 Feb., 1852	Governor	180 0 0	15 Oct., 1847.
Junior Clerk	Henry Gibson ³	8 May, 1858	Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.	100 0 0	8 May, 1858.
Telegraph Operator, Port Stephens.	Henry Headley	1 July, 1868	Colonial Treasurer	26 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Ditto, Nelson's Bay	William Glover	21 Oct., 1869	Ditto	52 0 0	21 Oct., 1869.
Ditto, Port Office	John Lawrence	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	26 0 0	21 Oct., 1864.

¹ Allowed quarters.² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.³ Allowed quarters and fuel.**GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.**

Inspector	Frederick Oatley ¹	27 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	21 June, 1849.
Assistant Inspector	Joseph Jager ²	8 April, 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	8 April, 1867.
Engineer (1) ² .....	.....	.....	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation.	120 0 0	.....
Labourer (1) ² .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer	80 0 0	.....

¹ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse. Gives security—Inspector, £500, with two sureties, each £250. ² Allowed a house.**BOARD FOR INSPECTING AND MAINTAINING THE SUPPLY OF COLONIAL WARLIKE STORES.**

President	John Seame Richardson, Lieut.-Col.	1 Jan., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	17 Feb., 1865.
Members	Patrick Lindsay Crawford Shepherd, Major.	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	Nil	15 Jan., 1861.
.....	Francis Hixson, Captain...	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	Nil	1 Jan., 1863.
.....	Edward Orpen Moriarty, Captain.	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	Nil	1 May, 1849.
.....	Alexander S. Paton	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	Nil	28 April, 1862.
Secretary	J. Thomas Blanchard	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	Nil	15 Dec., 1862.

PART VIII.

Secretary for Lands,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

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SECRETARY FOR LANDS, ETC.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
LANDS.					
Secretary for Lands.....	William Forster	27 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	27 Oct., 1859.*
	succeeded by John Robertson	13 Aug., 1870	Ditto	1,500 0 0	13 Jan., 1858.*
	succeeded by John Bowie Wilson.....	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto	1,500 0 0	10 Oct., 1863.*
Under Secretary	Abram Orpen Moriarty ²	29 Dec., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	10 Jan., 1846.
	succeeded by William Wilberforce Stephen.	1 Oct., 1870	Ditto	700 0 0	1 July, 1852.
Senior Chief Clerk	Silvester Berrill Warburton ³	9 Oct., 1856	Ditto	500 0 0	8 Feb., 1841.
Junior Chief Clerk	George James Armytage.....	1 Jan., 1867	Secretary for Lands	550 0 0	1 Nov., 1838.
Clerks	Frederick Underwood ⁴	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1840.
	Wm. Wilberforce Stephen ⁴	1 Nov., 1858	Ditto	450 0 0	1 July, 1852.
	William Thomas	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	400 0 0	3 Jan., 1854.
	Henry Ladlow Osborne Rich	9 Oct., 1856	Ditto	400 0 0	25 Oct., 1851.
	John Ritchie Chambers	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	350 0 0	17 Feb., 1854.
	William Blackman	14 June, 1859	Ditto	350 0 0	14 June, 1859.
	Henry Freeman	15 Feb., 1860	Ditto	350 0 0	9 May, 1859.
	Charles Alton Thurlow	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	300 0 0	9 July, 1857.
	Gerard Edgar Herring	1 April, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	300 0 0	—April, 1854.*
	Robert William Newman	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	16 Aug., 1856.
	Thomas Godbee	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	13 Dec., 1850.
	Lindsay G. Thompson.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	8 Feb., 1853.
	Charles Edward Neate	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
	Thomas Hector Johnson.....	25 Mar., 1862	Ditto	250 0 0	25 Mar., 1862.
	Charles Edward Phillips.....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	200 0 0	10 Jan., 1859.
	Charles A. Brown	13 Oct., 1862	Ditto	200 0 0	13 Oct., 1862.
	Henry Edward Stratford ⁵	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	3 Feb., 1863.
	William Conway Edwards ⁶	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
	Faithful William Croft	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	23 Feb., 1863.
	James Simms Unwin	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1857.*
	George Charles Tompson.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
	Stephen Freeman.....	1 Sept., 1865	Ditto	150 0 0	22 Oct., 1862.*
	Henry Stephen Harper	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	2 Oct., 1863.
	David D'Arcy	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	8 April, 1863.*
	John Wiseman.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	8 April, 1863.
	Edward Patterson.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
	Edward J. R. Farr ⁷	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto	150 0 0	21 Dec., 1862.
	succeeded by Henry Fitzpatrick	18 July, 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	15 Oct., 1866.
	Frederick Williams	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	15 Jan., 1865.
	Frank Williams	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
	Thomas Banks	11 Feb., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	11 Feb., 1867.
Extra Clerks.....	Owen Carroll ⁸	1 July, 1869	Ditto	6s. ⁹ diem	11 July, 1868.
	John Ritchie.....	1 Oct., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
	John G. Blaxland	1 July, 1869	Ditto	6s. ⁹ diem	1 July, 1869.
	Thomas E. L. Newman	1 July, 1869	Ditto	6s. „	1 July, 1869.
	Henry Robertson	1 July, 1869	Ditto	6s. „	1 July, 1869.
	Henry P. Bayly ⁹	1 July, 1869	Ditto	50 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	M. A. Maclean.....	16 July, 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	16 July, 1870.
	James Tompson	1 July, 1869	Ditto	50 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	C. L. C. Badham	9 Aug., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	9 Aug., 1870.
	John King	16 Aug., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	16 Aug., 1870.
	William Crane ¹⁰	8 Aug., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	1 May, 1869.
	Horace P. Rich ⁹	1 July, 1869	Ditto	50 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Messengers (3)				{ 1 at £104 1 at £100 1 at £52	
Officekeepers (2) ¹¹				{ 1 at £61, 1 at £36.	
Watchman (1)				5s. ⁹ diem	

¹ To 9 September. ² To 31 March—Retired under the provisions of the Superannuation Act. ³ To 15 June—Retired under the provisions of the Superannuation Act. ⁴ To 30 September—Appointed Under Secretary. ⁵ To 7 August—Resigned. ⁶ Allowed £50 per annum for extra duties connected with the Church and School Lands. ⁷ To 17 July—Exchanged appointments with H. Fitzpatrick of the Gold Fields Office. ⁸ To 19 June—Transferred to Public Works Office. ⁹ To 30 June—Resigned. ¹⁰ To 26 September—Appointed Clerk in the Office of the Inspector General of Police. ¹¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. * Services not continuous.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Surveyor General.....	Philip Francis Adams ¹	17 Mar., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	19 Sept., 1857.
District Surveyors	Patrick H. Henderson	1 June, 1857	Ditto	730 0 0	1 Aug., 1849.
	Edward Fisher	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	730 0 0	1 Feb., 1858.
	Edward Twynam ²	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	730 0 0	24 Nov., 1855.
	William Albert Braylesford Greaves.	25 May, 1863	Ditto	730 0 0	15 Feb., 1853.
1st Class Surveyors	James H. Wood ³	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto	730 0 0	1 Dec., 1860.
	Arthur Dewhurst.....	14 Aug., 1862	Ditto	630 0 0	8 June, 1858.
	Frederick S. Peppercorne.....	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto	630 0 0	24 Nov., 1853.
	Thomas Evans	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto	630 0 0	1 July, 1860.
	John W. Deering.....	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto	630 0 0	18 Feb., 1863.
	C. F. Bolton.....	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto	630 0 0	10 April, 1860.
	R. J. Campbell.....	1 April, 1869	Ditto	630 0 0	14 Oct., 1863.

¹ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse—Gives security to the amount of £200—Engaged from 1 September, on measurement of Base-line at Lake George, for which he receives a camp allowance of 6s. per diem. ² Acting for the Surveyor General at Head Quarters, from 1 September—Absent on sick leave from 5 October to 11 December. ³ Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse.

N.B.—Staff Surveyors—See foot-note on following page.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEYOR GENERAL—continued.						
2nd Class Surveyors	E. H. S. Arnheim	24 July, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	530 0 0	24 July, 1864.	
	P. R. Donaldson	1 Dec., 1864	Ditto	530 0 0	1 Dec., 1864.	
	E. J. H. Knapp, junr.	6 Jan., 1866	Ditto	530 0 0	6 Jan., 1866.	
	J. C. Dalglish	5 June, 1867	Ditto	530 0 0	5 June, 1867.	
	Henry V. Evans	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto	530 0 0	1 Mar., 1868.	
	Arthur C. Betts ¹	1 May, 1868	Ditto	530 0 0	1 May, 1868.	
				to 17 Sept., 415 0 0 from 18 Sept.		
Chief Draftsman	John Shedden Adam ² ...	1 May, 1862	Ditto	600 0 0	23 Oct., 1848.	
1st Class Draftsmen	Robert David Fitzgerald ³ ..	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Aug., 1856.	
	Thomas Harrie Lewis	13 Aug., 1859	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Feb., 1849.	
	John Wolston Ellis	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	400 0 0	28 Sept., 1853.	
	James Alexander Colin Willis ..	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto	400 0 0	18 Feb., 1854.	
2nd Class Draftsmen	John Sangster	6 Aug., 1867	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Oct., 1857.	
	Alexander Johnson	1 June, 1865	Ditto	300 0 0	5 July, 1858.	
	Joseph George Mullen ⁴ ...	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto	300 0 0	10 April, 1860.	
	John Stack	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto	300 0 0	4 June, 1860.	
	Charles Edward Finch ...	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto	300 0 0	1 July, 1860.	
	Charles Edward Baly ⁵	1 June, 1865	Ditto	300 0 0	1 July, 1860.	
	Henry Hall	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto	300 0 0	1 April, 1860.	
	William Anthony Trengrouse.	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto	300 0 0	16 Sept., 1855.	
	Frederick William Rutter	1 April, 1866	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.	
					to 15 May, 300 0 0 from 16 May.	
		Walter Scott Campbell ...	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	250 0 0	3 July, 1862.
					to 21 Nov., 300 0 0 from 22 Nov.	
	Arthur James Stopps	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.	
	Josiah Taylor	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.	
	Thomas Stevens	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.	
	John F. Goggin	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	17 Aug., 1863.	
	George Lewis	1 Mar., 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.	
	Walter D. Armstrong	6 Aug., 1867	Ditto	220 0 0	19 Jan., 1863.	
				to 15 May, 250 0 0 from 16 May.		
	George Long	7 Nov., 1868	Ditto	220 0 0	27 April, 1864.	
				to 21 Nov., 250 0 0 from 22 Nov.		
3rd Class Draftsmen	William Freeman	16 May, 1870	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.	
	Thomas Healey	22 Nov., 1870	Ditto	220 0 0	8 Dec., 1862.	
	Patrick Joseph Hogan ...	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1858.	
	William Freeman ⁶	15 June, 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.	
	Thomas Healey ⁷	30 Mar., 1864	Ditto	200 0 0	8 Dec., 1862.	
	Edward M. S. Gerard	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto	200 0 0	8 June, 1864.	
	F. W. Watt	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto	200 0 0	15 June, 1863.	
	D. Henry Chisholm	1 June, 1865	Ditto	200 0 0	20 July, 1864.	
	Theodore Elwin	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto	200 0 0	5 Oct., 1865.	
	Thomas F. Callachor	24 Jan., 1866	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.	
	Henry Alexander Allan ...	21 Feb., 1866	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1864.	
	H. Wickham	1 April, 1866	Ditto	200 0 0	1 June, 1865.	
	W. Houston	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1864.	
	Nicholas Trengrouse	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	16 Sept., 1855.	
	P. Drummond	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1861.	
	Arthur T. Jaques	1 April, 1866	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1865.	
	A. Menzies	19 July, 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1866.	
					to 15 May, 200 0 0 from 16 May.	
		Edward Macfarlane	6 Aug., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	22 Nov., 1865.
					to 21 Nov., 200 0 0 from 22 Nov.	
	William Baker	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.	
	G. R. Packer	19 Nov., 1868	Ditto	150 0 0	19 Nov., 1868.	
	S. L. Peyton	19 Nov., 1868	Ditto	150 0 0	19 Nov., 1868.	
	J. B. Donkin	10 Aug., 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	6 Aug., 1867.	
	J. J. Walters	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	1 May, 1868.	
	A. W. Love	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1866.	
	M. O'C. Blake	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	1 June, 1869.	
	F. Gerard	16 May, 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	19 July, 1867.	
	E. J. King	6 Aug., 1867	Ditto	100 0 0	1 April, 1866.	

¹ Allowed £25 per annum forage allowance, from 9 February to 30 September. Engaged with the Surveyor General on measurement of Base-line at Lake George, from 18 September. Equipment allowances reduced by one-half during that period. ² Placed in charge of Department from 5 October, during Surveyor General's absence at Lake George. ³ Acting as Associate to Mr. Adam in the administration of the Department, from 5 Oct. ⁴ To 21 November—Deceased. ⁵ To 15 May—Deceased. ⁶ To 15 May—Promoted. ⁷ To 21 November—Promoted.

NOTE.—The amount shown as salary against each of the Staff Surveyors includes a sum of £230 for equipment allowance, out of which the Surveyor provides himself with every requisite for field duty and means of transport. Each Surveyor is also allowed four men, who are paid, on an average, at the rate of 4s. each per diem, including rations, and one Overseer or Assistant at 6s. per diem.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEYOR GENERAL—continued.					
Supernumerary Draftsmen	F. Gerard ¹	19 July, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	19 July, 1867.
	B. Hudson ²	18 July, 1869	Ditto	75 0 0	18 July, 1869.
	C. W. Potter	25 Sept., 1869	Ditto	75 0 0	25 Sept., 1869.
	T. F. Furber	25 Sept., 1869	Ditto	75 0 0	25 Sept., 1869.
	M. Canty	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
	Harry Hare	1 May, 1870	Ditto	75 0 0	1 May, 1870.
	E. H. Barton	1 May, 1870	Ditto	75 0 0	1 May, 1870.
	R. Ronald	16 May, 1870	Ditto	75 0 0	20 May, 1867.
	H. P. Rich	9 Aug., 1870	Ditto	75 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Lithographic Engraver	G. W. Sharp	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Oct., 1866.
Description Writers	Henry Whiteside Graham	1 April, 1861	Administrator of Government, and Executive Council.	220 0 0	1 Sept., 1860.
	R. G. Underwood	12 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1860.
	C. T. Rodd	6 Mar., 1867	Ditto	100 0 0	6 Mar., 1867.
Lithographic Printers.....	J. Eccles	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto	285 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	J. J. Slade	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	R. T. Smith	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	R. H. Lenthall.....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
Assistant Draftsman, Leasing Branch.	R. G. S. Bransby.....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
Plan Moulder	William H. Walker	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
Custodian of Plans	W. M'Intosh	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Clerk of Charting Branch	Edward Stack	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Accountant	Allan Williams ³	1 Aug., 1853	Governor.....	400 0 0	2 Nov., 1829, to 31 Aug., 1839, & 1 May, 1853.
	succeeded by				
	John Frederick Landers ⁴ ...	1 June, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	13 Feb., 1855.
Clerks	John Frederick Landers ⁵ ...	13 Feb., 1855	Governor.....	300 0 0	13 Feb., 1855.
	John Davidson.....	19 May, 1856	Ditto	300 0 0	19 May, 1856.
	Thomas Evans ⁶	1 July, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	£150 to 31 May, £300 from 1 June	28 Sept., 1863.
	Herbert Croft	1 Nov., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	26 April, 1866.
	Frederick E. Barnes	5 May, 1866	Ditto	6s. per diem to 31 May, 150 per an. from 1 June	5 May, 1866.
Supernumerary Clerk	Henry P. Baly	1 July, 1870	Ditto	6s. per diem	1 July, 1869.
Messengers (3)				1 at £100	each.
				2 at £75	
Housekeepers (2).....				1 at £36	
				1 at £26	
LICENSED SURVEYORS EMPLOYED.				Fees:—	
Licensed Surveyors	*J. Armstrong, senr. ⁷	23 Feb., 1849	Governor.....	25 4 0	
	*J. Armstrong, junr.	22 Sept., 1859	Minister for Lands.....	688 5 5	
	*W. Anderson	13 Sept., 1864	Ditto	256 16 9	
	Thomas Berry ⁸	24 Nov., 1855	Governor.....	230 12 4	
	John Berry ⁹	21 Sept., 1866	Minister for Lands.....	227 13 0	
	H. Berry	7 Aug., 1868	Ditto	533 14 1	
	*R. Barling	16 April, 1869	Ditto	403 3 2	
	*J. Barling	13 June, 1865	Ditto	852 12 7	
	*W. E. Bennett	7 Aug., 1868	Ditto	941 6 7	
	*W. D. Biden	7 June, 1867	Ditto	575 3 4	
	*W. H. Binstead	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto	1,381 16 6	
	*J. F. Capper	16 April, 1869	Ditto	306 12 0	
	H. Charlton ⁷	16 Aug., 1848	Governor.....	39 9 6	
	*G. W. Commins	21 May, 1862	Minister for Lands.....	630 14 4	
	*W. H. Christie	9 Nov., 1863	Ditto	677 0 7	
	*J. B. Combes	31 Dec., 1863	Ditto	1,019 9 4	
	W. J. Conder	18 Jan., 1865	Ditto	283 12 2	
	*J. S. Clements	25 May, 1866	Ditto	580 1 3	
	*R. J. Cooper	15 Jan., 1869	Ditto	285 10 9	
	F. W. Darby ⁸	17 Nov., 1857	Ditto	46 4 2	
	*E. R. Deane ⁹	22 Sept., 1859	Ditto	307 0 0	
	*G. L. Dowe	13 May, 1864	Ditto	977 7 4	
	W. Drummond.....	11 Feb., 1868	Ditto	768 12 1	
	*W. N. Digby	16 April, 1869	Ditto	439 6 2	
	*W. Edwards	27 Jan., 1859	Ditto	706 11 8	
	James Evans.....	15 Jan., 1869	Ditto	324 5 10	
	*F. G. Finley	31 Oct., 1865	Ditto	484 19 9	
	Hugh Gordon	12 May, 1868	Ditto	180 1 5	
	*John Hall	9 Jan., 1854	Governor.....	385 7 1	
	R. Handcock.....	6 Aug., 1869	Minister for Lands.....	136 12 6	
	*Ernest Herborn	1 Feb., 1858	Ditto	1,315 18 10	
	*John Heady	20 Nov., 1860	Ditto	1,101 5 6	
	Charles A. Harper	19 Nov., 1862	Ditto	457 3 7	
	*J. J. Higgins	28 Nov., 1865	Ditto	743 0 3	
	*Edward Hallen	16 April, 1863	Ditto	83 1 7	
	J. B. Haughton	29 Sept., 1863	Ditto	502 6 0	
	*C. Haylock	18 Jan., 1867	Ditto	593 6 0	
	*R. A. Hyndman.....	7 Oct., 1863	Ditto	709 13 9	

¹ To 15 May—Promoted.² To 8 August—Appointed Field Assistant.³ Gives security to the amount of £300.⁴ To 31 May—Retired under the provisions of the Superannuation Act.⁵ Deceased.⁶ Discontinued.⁷ Specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.⁸ Gives security to the amount of £100.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEYOR GENERAL—continued.

LICENSED SURVEYORS EMPLOYED—continued.

Licensed Surveyors	A. P. Lindo	16 May, 1855	Governor.....	903 10 9	
	W. E. Larmer	28 Aug., 1854	Ditto	477 0 11	
	*James Loudon	12 Dec., 1862	Minister for Lands.....	284 4 3	
	*J. F. Mann	20 Mar., 1848	Governor.....	700 15 0	
	*J. M'Culloch ¹	16 June, 1857	Minister for Lands.....	68 13 6	
	*D. M. Maitland, senr. ¹	11 Aug., 1857	Ditto		
	*D. M. Maitland, junr.	24 Feb., 1865	Ditto	836 17 6	
	*E. P. Mann	31 Aug., 1859	Ditto	344 1 11	
	*H. O. M'Cormack	10 Dec., 1863	Ditto	85 9 9	
	A. M'Glashan	18 Jan., 1867	Ditto	558 13 8	
	*A. Macpherson	28 Nov., 1865	Ditto	557 19 7	
	*R. R. Machattie	11 Dec., 1862	Ditto	400 17 3	
	*W. Mylecharane	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto	481 19 11	
	*John Neill	12 Feb., 1855	Governor.....	1,055 4 7	
	*W. Orr	13 Aug., 1867	Minister for Lands.....	560 8 4	
	*A. J. Park	16 April, 1869	Ditto	233 11 9	
	*G. M. Pitt	1 Feb., 1859	Ditto	377 13 4	
	*A. J. Pechey	13 Dec., 1859	Ditto	1,076 2 0	
	L. B. Rudder	9 June, 1861	Ditto	194 13 5	
	Edward F. Rowe	19 Oct., 1865	Ditto	305 7 0	
	*G. H. Sheaffe	6 Aug., 1869	Ditto	14 5 1	
	J. M. Simpson	21 May, 1858	Minister for Lands.....	929 1 9	
	E. Sawtell	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto	579 2 8	
	*W. B. Simpson	18 April, 1859	Ditto	434 12 4	
	*J. G. M. Sharpe	31 July, 1866	Ditto	290 11 6	
	*G. T. Seecombe	28 Nov., 1865	Ditto	438 6 8	
	*T. H. Smith	15 Jan., 1869	Ditto	724 13 10	
	J. M. Tarves	27 July, 1866	Ditto	642 2 2	
	J. B. Thompson	10 May, 1858	Ditto	719 11 8	
	*V. F. Tozer	16 April, 1869	Ditto	229 12 0	
	*James Vernon	14 Jan., 1864	Ditto	557 14 3	
	*E. S. Wyndham	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto	685 14 5	
	*F. B. W. Woolrych	19 Feb., 1862	Ditto	310 2 3	

¹ Discontinued. * Specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.

NOTE.—Licensed Surveyors.—The area measured by these officers, during the year 1870, amounted to 464,189 acres and 34 perches, at a cost of £35,360 1s. 2d., viz.:—Lands for Auction Sale, 138,481 acres 1 rood 10½ perches; Pre-emptive, 4,063 acres; Government and Public purposes, 8,480 acres and 4 perches; Conditional purchases, 249,936 acres 2 roods and 31 perches; Appraised and Mineral Leases, 22,320 acres 2 roods and 2¾ perches; Roads and other linear measurements, 49,898 acres, 1 rood and 12½ perches. In addition to the measurements and reports in connection therewith, there have been 1,773 reports furnished upon special matters.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

Districts:—

Albury	Edward Brown.....	1 July, 1862	Minister for Lands	50 0 0	26 Aug., 1857.
Armidale	Sydney Blythe.....	1 July, 1863	Ditto	50 0 0	21 Oct., 1858.
Balranald	R. B. Mitchell	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1858.
Bathurst	James Byrn Richards	1 May, 1853	Ditto	*	1 Mar., 1824.
Berrima	George Henry Rowley	12 Sept., 1860	Ditto	50 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
Bombala	William Henry Thomas	12 April, 1864	Ditto	50 0 0	12 April, 1864.
	succeeded by				
	James Giles	22 Dec., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Boorowa	William J. E. Wotton	24 Jan., 1862	Ditto	50 0 0	17 Jan., 1862.
Braidwood	Ralph Clemenger.....	1 July, 1862	Ditto	50 0 0	19 April, 1861.
Brisbane Water (Gosford)	Thomas Cade Battley	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	50 0 0	8 Aug., 1843.
Broulee (Moruya)	Joseph Biscoe	6 Oct., 1869	Ditto	50 0 0	16 Nov., 1853.
	succeeded by				
	Albert James Manton.....	23 Aug., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1859.
Bega	J. Davis	8 Dec., 1865	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1865.
Bourke	H. C. Bobart	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto	50 0 0	21 May, 1863.
Camden	John Benson Martin	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1852.
Campbelltown	George White	19 Dec., 1861	Ditto	*	16 Jan., 1856.
	succeeded by				
	W. J. Wilshire.....	29 April, 1870	Ditto	*	1 Feb., 1869.
Carcoar	E. J. C. North	9 May, 1865	Ditto	50 0 0	1 May, 1865.
Cassilis	John Morris	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	50 0 0	17 Oct., 1854.
Casino (Richmond River)	Charles Moore	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1854.
	succeeded by				
	H. E. Stratford	8 Oct., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	3 Feb., 1863.
Cooma	Adolphus Nordblad.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	50 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Coonabarabran	Frederick William Edwards.....	8 Nov., 1863	Ditto	50 0 0	28 Oct., 1863.
Coonamble	William Clifton Weston	14 Nov., 1865	Ditto	50 0 0	23 June, 1864.
Cowra	John Arkins	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto	50 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Deniliquin	John Archer Broughton	1 Feb., 1865	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Feb., 1865.
Dubbo	Luke M'Guinn	14 Nov., 1861	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1861.
Dungog	Henry Gordon	1 June, 1859	Ditto	50 0 0	1 May, 1859.
Dowling	J. V. Wareham	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto	50 0 0	19 Mar., 1863.
Eden	C. D. Hays	10 July, 1865	Ditto	50 0 0	7 Oct., 1864.
Forbes	J. T. Wilshire	15 June, 1869	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.†
Grafton	W. H. H. Becke	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	50 0 0	8 June, 1853.

* Paid by commission, see foot-note, p. 68. † Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS—continued.					
<i>Districts—continued:—</i>					
Glen Innes	Alick Octave Wyatt	1 Oct., 1857	Minister for Lands.....	50 0 0	31 May, 1854.
Goulburn	Charles S. Alexander	12 Feb., 1862	Ditto	50 0 0	8 Feb., 1861.
Gundagai	David Smith	1 Jan., 1858	Ditto	50 0 0	25 May, 1839.
	succeeded by				
	D. O'Connell	22 Dec., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	20 Dec., 1870.
Gunnedah	T. K. Abbott	31 Jan., 1868	Ditto	50 0 0	14 Dec., 1867.
Hartley	Thomas Brown	1 Jan., 1858	Ditto	50 0 0	6 Jan., 1851.
Hay	George Leary	23 Oct., 1868	Ditto	50 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	J. F. Blake	26 July, 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Inverell	J. W. A. White	14 Dec., 1869	Ditto	50 0 0	20 Feb., 1863.
Kiama	Henry Connell, junior.....	1 June, 1863	Ditto	50 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Liverpool.....	J. Renshaw	23 July, 1869	Ditto	Nil	23 July, 1869.
M'Leay River (West Kempsey).	John B. Casey	1 April, 1860	Ditto	50 0 0	21 April, 1853.
Maitland	James Thomson	11 Feb., 1858	Ditto	*	13 Aug., 1853.
	succeeded by				
	Charles J. Smithers.....	9 Mar., 1870	Ditto	*	23 Mar., 1849.
Moama	George Maunsell	20 Nov., 1860	Ditto	50 0 0	13 Mar., 1858.
Molong	William Finch	1 Mar., 1866	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1866.
Mudgee	Edwin Ryan	23 Oct., 1868	Ditto	50 0 0	6 Jan., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	George Leary	22 Dec., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
Murrurundi	George Gray Brodie	1 Nov., 1858	Ditto	50 0 0	19 Mar., 1858.
Muswellbrook.....	Timothy Foley.....	7 Jan., 1868	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Mitchell	James Mair	15 Jan., 1867	Ditto	50 0 0	3 Oct., 1862.
Newcastle	Henry Baker	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	*	1 May, 1852.
Orange.....	William Tucker Evans	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	50 0 0	20 April, 1851.
Parramatta.....	George Langley, J.P.	24 Sept., 1860	Ditto	*	1 Aug., 1837.
Paterson	Robert Studdert	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	50 0 0	12 June, 1840.
Penrith	John Kingdon Cleve	28 July, 1868	Ditto	*	3 July, 1865.
Port Macquarie	James Potts Ormiston, J.P.	23 Nov., 1866	Ditto	50 0 0	1 July, 1853.
Port Stephens (Stroud).....	Thomas Laman	1 Mar., 1861	Ditto	50 0 0	13 April, 1859.
Queanbeyan	Obadiah Willans	13 Dec., 1864	Ditto	50 0 0	14 Nov., 1864.
Raymond Terrace	H. J. Bolding	22 Feb., 1866	Ditto	50 0 0	22 Feb., 1866.
Rylstone	William W. Armstrong	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	50 0 0	1 July, 1854.
Scone	Frederick R. Wilshire.....	14 Nov., 1865	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Shoalhaven	William Lovegrove	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Singleton.....	William Dudding	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	50 0 0	4 April, 1847.
Sofala	Hugh Bridson	1 Aug., 1860	Ditto	50 0 0	13 June, 1856.
Sydney	P. J. Hogan	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto	Nil	1 Mar., 1858.
Tabulam	James A. Young	1 April, 1862	Ditto	50 0 0	1 April, 1862.
Tambaroora.....	Joseph Whitehead Lees	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	26 Nov., 1858.
Tamworth	John M'Donald	19 Aug., 1858	Ditto	50 0 0	6 Feb., 1851.
Tenterfield	Leopold Yates	14 Feb., 1868	Ditto	50 0 0	10 July, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	George Leary	26 July, 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	James Brisbane Graham.....	22 Dec., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Tumut	John Francis Blake	10 June, 1862	Ditto	50 0 0	1 June, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	F. W. Vyner	26 July, 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
Tweed River	James Bray	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
Wagga Wagga	Edwin Harry Tompson	7 Feb., 1864	Ditto	50 0 0	29 Jan., 1864.
Warialda	R. H. Fitzsimons	23 Aug., 1867	Ditto	50 0 0	5 Jan., 1852.
Walcha	George Augustus Buckland	1 July, 1863	Ditto	50 0 0	12 June, 1857.
Walgett	T. Betteridge	15 Jan., 1867	Ditto	50 0 0	1 May, 1866.
Wee Waa	Charles Edward Smith	1 May, 1859	Ditto	50 0 0	25 Mar., 1851.
Wellington	Frederick Marsh	10 May, 1862	Ditto	50 0 0	8 April, 1852.
Wentworth	William Farrand	22 Aug., 1869	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Oct., 1863.
Windsor	George Augustus Gordon.....	1 April, 1858	Ditto	*	1 Jan., 1843.
	succeeded by				
	W. H. Thomas.....	22 Dec., 1870	Ditto	*	12 April, 1864.
Wingham (Manning River)	Jasper Creagh	1 April, 1858	Ditto	50 0 0	1 May, 1856.
Wollongong	Alfred Allatson Turner	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	*	23 May, 1848.
Wollombi	James Norton Brooks	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	50 0 0	1 June, 1853.
Yass	Charles James Poole	12 Mar., 1867	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Leopold Yates	26 July, 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	10 July, 1862.
Young	James Richard Edwards.....	1 April, 1862	Ditto	50 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.

* Paid by commission, see foot-note below.

NOTE.—The Crown Lands Agents, except Sydney, give security as follows:—Where the collections amount to £10,000 and upwards, £1,000; £5,000 and under £10,000, £500; £1,000 and under £5,000, £250; under £1,000, £100.

N.B.—Each of the Crown Land Agents, excepting those hereafter named, is allowed a commission of 2 per cent. on all collections in any one year over £2,500 up to £15,000. Those at Bathurst, Campbelltown, Maitland, Newcastle, Parramatta, Penrith, Windsor, and Wollongong, allowed commission at the rate of 5 per cent. up to £2,000; 2½ per cent. over £2,000 up to £10,000; and 1 per cent. over latter amount.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.					
OCCUPATION OF LANDS.					
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.	Abram Orpen Moriarty ¹ ...	17 Sept., 1860	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	See p. 64.	10 Jan., 1846.
Chief Clerk	Albert Owen Pretious.....	1 Oct., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	10 April, 1854.
Clerks	Gordon Mansfield	1 Oct., 1860	Ditto	250 0 0	9 Mar., 1860.
	Thomas Jewel Oliver ²	10 Feb., 1862	Ditto	225 0 0	9 July, 1857.
	James Brisbane Graham...	1 Oct., 1860	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
	Edmund O'Dwyer	8 May, 1862	Ditto	200 0 0	8 May, 1862.
	Charles Nicholson Jewel Oliver.	27 Mar., 1866	Ditto	150 0 0	27 Mar., 1866.
	Frederick William Vincent	14 June, 1866	Ditto	100 0 0	22 Mar., 1848.*
Extra Clerk	George Morgan	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
Cadet	William Harmer	15 Nov., 1870	Minister for Lands	50 0 0	15 Nov., 1870.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, County of Cumberland.	James Deane	22 July, 1858	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	200 0 0	15 Feb., 1852.
COMPILATION OF DISTRICT RUN MAPS.					
Draftsman	Eccleston Du Faur	1 Jan., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	20 Aug., 1863.
Assistant Draftsmen	John Macharg	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	225 0 0	24 Sept., 1868.
	Henry Samuel Walker Crummer.	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	110 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	Chief Commissioner	100 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) ³	.....	.....	Ditto	36 0 0	
COMMISSIONERS, PASTORAL DISTRICTS.					
Districts:—					
Darling	Charles George Norman Lockhart. ⁴	11 June, 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	500 0 0	27 Feb., 1849.
Wellington and Bligh	Silvanus Brown Daniel ⁵ ...	7 Mar., 1862	Ditto	450 0 0	17 Mar., 1859.
New England South, and Macleay.	Thomas Warre Harriott ⁶ ...	7 Oct., 1864	Ditto	450 0 0	7 Mar., 1862.
Albert	John Chadwick Woore ⁴ ...	1 June, 1863	Ditto	450 0 0	7 Mar., 1862.
New England North, and Clarence.	Robert Barrington Dawson ⁴	20 Feb., 1867	Ditto	450 0 0	7 Feb., 1854.
Murrumbidgee	Thomas Lake Crommelin ⁴ ...	11 June, 1868	Ditto	450 0 0	5 Oct., 1863.
Lachlan	John Sedley Futter ⁴	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	450 0 0	11 June, 1868.
Liverpool Plains	Arthur John Kingsmill ⁶ ...	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	400 0 0	29 Sept., 1860.
Warrego	Daniel Alexander Byrne ⁴ ...	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto	400 0 0	9 May, 1861.
Gwydir	James Snape ⁴	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	400 0 0	5 Mar., 1842.
Monaro	William Vaughan May Cooke. ⁷	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1867.
Bailiffs (5)	.....	.....	Minister for Lands	183 0 0	each.
Campkeepers (10)	.....	.....	District Commissioners	40 0 0	"
¹ To 8 September—Services dispensed with. ² In receipt of a pension of £75 per annum from Imperial Funds, "Convict Service." ³ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ⁴ Allowed £50 per annum to 30 September, and £40 from 1 October, in lieu of quarters. ⁵ Provided with quarters. ⁶ Allowed quarters—To the 28 February. Duties now discharged by the Police Magistrate, D. W. Irving. ⁷ Allowed £50 per annum to 30 September, and £40 from 1 October, in lieu of quarters; allowed forage for a horse. ⁸ Services not continuous.					
GOLD FIELDS.					
WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT.					
Commissioner in Charge	Whittingdale Johnson ¹ ...	1 July, 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil	10 July, 1849.*
Clerk	Henry Augustine Fitzpatrick ²	16 Aug., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	15 Oct., 1866.
	succeeded by Edward J. R. Farr ³	18 July, 1870	Ditto	175 0 0	21 Dec., 1862.
¹ Allowed £50 per annum for offices and quarters; also, £100 per annum in lieu of forage for two horses. ² Exchanged appointments with Mr. Farr, of the Lands Department. ³ Mining Registrar—Paid by fees. ⁴ Services not continuous.					
BOARD FOR REPORTING UPON CLAIMS TO REWARDS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF NEW GOLD FIELDS IN THE WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT.					
Chairman	(Vacant.)				
Members	John Nepean M'Intosh ...	— Dec., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	— Dec., 1861.
	Joseph Walford	— Dec., 1861	Ditto	Nil	— Dec., 1861.
SOUTHERN GOLD DISTRICT.					
Commissioner in Charge	George O'Malley Clarke ¹ ...	1 July, 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
Clerk	John Richard Neate ²	1 April, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 April, 1862.
¹ Allowed quarters; also, £100 per annum in lieu of forage for two horses. ² Mining Registrar—Paid by fees.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—GOLD FIELDS—continued.					
NORTHERN GOLD DISTRICT.					
Commissioner in Charge...	James Buchanan ¹	19 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil	6 Jan., 1852.*
¹ Allowed forage for two horses; also, £30 per annum for office rent. * Services not continuous.					
BOARD FOR REPORTING UPON CLAIMS TO REWARDS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF NEW GOLD FIELDS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.					
Chairman	James Buchanan ¹	19 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	6 Jan., 1852.*
Members	George Western	21 Dec., 1864	Ditto	Nil	21 Dec., 1864.
	Alexander M'Leod	21 Dec., 1864	Ditto	Nil	21 Dec., 1864.
¹ Gold Commissioner. See above. * Services not continuous.					
COURT OF APPEAL IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.					
Chairman	James Buchanan	19 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	6 Jan., 1852.*
Members	John Danvers Lecce	9 Jan., 1865	Ditto	Nil	
	Charles Coleby.....	15 Dec., 1865	Ditto	Nil	
* Services not continuous.					
GOLD FIELDS COMMISSION.					
COMMISSIONERS TO INQUIRE INTO THE WORKING OF THE PRESENT GOLD FIELDS ACT AND REGULATIONS, AND INTO THE BEST MODE OF PROCURING PERMANENT WATER SUPPLY UPON THE GOLD FIELDS, SO FAR AS THE SAME MAY BE EFFECTED BY LEGISLATION.					
Members	Joseph George Long Innes (President).	6 June, 1870	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Per diem. 4 4 0	
	Edward Coombes.....	6 June, 1870	Ditto	3 3 0	
	Ezekiel Alexander Baker...	6 June, 1870	Ditto	3 3 0	
	Henry Alderson Thompson	6 June, 1870	Ditto	3 3 0	
	Richard Frappell.....	6 June, 1870	Ditto	3 3 0	
[NOTE.—Each member allowed 10s. 6d. per diem travelling expenses; and one allowed 10s. 6d. per diem whilst absent from Sydney as Secretary.					
COAL FIELDS.					
Examiner of Coal Fields and Keeper of Mining Records.	William Keene.....	28 Dec., 1854 18 Feb., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	26 Oct., 1863.
Inspector of Collieries.....	Thomas Lewis	1 July, 1864 18 Feb., 1863	Ditto	300 0 0	18 Feb., 1863.
BOTANIC GARDENS, ETC.					
Director	Charles Moore ¹	1 Feb., 1848	Secretary of State	400 0 0	1 Feb., 1848.
Clerk and Librarian.....	André Nilson	1 Nov., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1868.
Overseer	John Duff ²	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
Bailiff and Keeper of Aviary (1). ³	.....	.....	Director	108 0 0	
Carpenter (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0 8 0	per diem.
Propagator (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto	0 7 0	"
Gardeners, &c. (12).....	.....	.....	Ditto	{ 3 at 6 6 9 at 6 0	" each. " "
GOVERNMENT DOMAINS.					
Overseer	Augustus Kloster ³	1 May, 1869	Secretary for Lands	130 0 0	1 May, 1869.
Bailiff	John Meads ³	1 May, 1864	Director	120 0 0	1 May, 1864.
Workmen (8) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	{ 1 at 6 6 7 at 6 0	per diem. " each.
¹ Allowed a house; also fuel, and half forage for a horse. Give security to the amount of £400. ² Allowed a house and fuel. ³ Allowed a house.					
MEDICAL ATTENDANT TO ABORIGINES.					
District:— New England	Charles V. Adams	1 Oct., 1854	Governor.....	20 0 0	1 Oct., 1854.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS— <i>continued.</i>					
SHEEP DIRECTORS.					
Districts:—	James Mitchell				
Albury	James M'Laurin	18 Feb., 1870	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep		
	Thomas Mitchell				
	S. Watson				
	Walter Stitt				
	H. A. Thomas				
Armidale.....	C. D. Fenwick	18 Feb., 1870	Sheep-owners of the District ...		
	T. A. Perry				
	John Gill				
	Sydney Darbey				
	A. Main				
	W. Macfarlane.....				
Balranald	S. H. Officer	18 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	T. C. Grassie				
	succeeded by				
	W. Walker				
	John Bertram				
	William Dale				
Bathurst	J. N. Gilmour	18 Feb., 1870	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep		
	C. M'Phillamy				
	H. Rotton				
	John M'Kinnon				
	D. Morice				
Berrima	W. J. Cordeaux	22 Mar., 1870	Ditto		
	R. Carter				
	— Hindmarsh, senr.				
	R. J. Everett				
	W. B. Haines				
Booligal	Andrew Broad	25 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	H. B. Welsh				
	W. A. Broadribb				
	R. T. Reid				
	J. J. Josephson				
Bourke	Henry G. Salmon	18 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	Edward H. Acres				
	Thos. M'Nevin				
	J. W. Bunn				
	W. Flanagan				
Braidwood	J. M'Auley	25 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	R. Maddrell				
	Thomas Stewart				
	J. F. Tulloch				
	J. Goran				
Breeharrina	C. B. Mackay	18 Feb., 1870	Sheep-owners of the District...		
	H. Hammond				
	J. Little				
	Edward Rater				
	W. H. Clements				
Canonba	John Brown	18 Feb., 1870	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep		
	John Egan				
	W. W. Richardson				
	N. Connelly, junr.				
	Wm. Glasson				
Carcoar	G. R. Glasson	18 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	Wm. M. Rothery				
	T. H. West				
	Alex. Campbell				
	W. C. Bundock				
Casino	F. S. Hayes	22 Mar., 1870	Ditto		
	H. Barnes				
	G. Sparke				
	W. H. Suttor				
	Daniel O'Sullivan				
Condobolin	W. G. Zeal	18 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	T. S. Parker				
	W. L. Watt				
	J. J. Howell				
	H. Rutherford				
Cooma	J. Cosgrove	18 Feb., 1870	Sheep-owners of the District...		
	W. Herbert				
	H. Wallace				
	D. Watt				
	E. Orr				
Coonabarrabran	J. L. Brown	22 Mar., 1870	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep		
	Jas. Thompson				
	D. M'Master				
	William Hay				
	Robert Gayer				
Corowa	John Torry	18 Feb., 1870	Sheep-owners of the District...		

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.					
Districts—contd. :—	P. A. Jennings.....				
Deniliquin	R. Landale	18 Feb., 1870	Sheep-owners of the District...		
	Robert Paterson				
Dubbo	W. Officer.....	18 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	F. A. Gwynne				
	Alexr. Cruikshank				
	D. McKillop				
	R. G. B. Gaden				
Eden	E. Flood, junr.....	29 Mar., 1870	{ Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep		
	Joseph Penzer				
	Hyam M. Joseph.....				
	D. Ryrie				
Forbes	H. T. Edwards.....	18 Feb., 1870	Sheep-owners of the District ...		
	D. Mackay				
	H. Wren				
	Wm. Martin.....				
Glen Innes	Josiah Strickland.....	25 Feb., 1870	{ Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep		
	R. Dowling				
	John West				
	H. Clements				
Grafton	J. C. Gross	22 Mar., 1870	Ditto		
	W. Wilberforce Fraser				
	C. Fletcher				
	W. Collins				
Goulburn	G. Munro	18 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	W. Small				
	T. H. Smith				
	T. Hewitt				
Gundagai	W. H. Balston	18 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	J. S. Pearson				
	F. R. L. Rossi				
	A. Gibson				
Hay	J. Marsden	18 Feb., 1870	Sheep-owners of the District ...	Nil	
	R. J. Sheriff				
	W. Dunlop				
	W. Macansh.....				
Maitland	C. M'Donald	18 Feb., 1870	{ Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep		
	A. Rankin.....				
	W. O. Windeyer				
	P. F. O'Donnell				
Menindie.....	C. W. Simpson.....	25 Mar., 1870	Ditto		
	John Clarke				
	F. Martin				
	A. Loughnan				
Merriwa	Duncan M'Rae.....	18 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	M. Jaffrey.....				
	W. Busby.....				
	E. J. Trail				
Molong	J. Cooper	22 Mar., 1870	Ditto		
	F. R. White				
	F. Bell				
	J. M'Neven				
Moree	F. Lane.....	4 Mar., 1870	Ditto		
	H. C. Wall				
	F. J. Smith				
	C. Icely.....				
Mudgee	W. D. Barton	4 Mar., 1870	Ditto		
	W. Lockhart.....				
	R. King				
	O. P. Clayton				
Narrandera	D. M'Callum	25 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	N. P. Bayly				
	C. C. Cox				
	S. A. Blackman				
Narrabri	G. Rouse	18 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	C. B. Lowe				
	C. Morgan				
	W. N. Waller				
	A. M'Neil				
	W. Lupton				
	F. Jenkins.....				
	P. Quin.....				
	D. M. Frazer				
	C. Eather				
	C. Ross				
	E. H. Lloyd.....				

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.					
Districts—continued:—					
Picton	J. M. Antill	18 Feb., 1870	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep		
	J. N. Oxley				
	R. L. Jenkins				
	W. Fowler				
Philliga	E. H. Woodhouse	18 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	T. G. G. Dangar				
	George Loder				
	Mortimer New				
Port Macquarie	William Evans	4 Mar., 1870	Ditto		
	John Humphries				
	T. G. Wilson				
	T. W. Palmer				
Port Stephens	L. Lindsay	25 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	W. D. Scott				
	G. T. Tingcombe				
	J. Andrews				
Queanbeyan	J. Higgins	18 Feb., 1870	Sheep-owners of the District...		
	A. T. Laurie				
	J. Barling				
	A. Laurie				
Singleton	W. Davis	18 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	Thomas Rutledge				
	Andrew Cunningham				
	C. A. Massey				
Sydney	L. W. De Salis	18 Feb., 1870	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep		
	John Brown				
	John Alford				
	G. Loder				
Tamworth	J. E. Daveys	25 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	W. G. M'Alpine				
	E. Flood				
	J. B. Rundle				
Urana	C. M'Ray	18 Feb., 1870	Sheep-owners of the District...	Nil	
	John Lackay				
	Richard Hill				
	Joshua Dowe				
Walgett	John Gill	22 Mar., 1870	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep		
	P. G. King				
	Andrew Loder				
	Robert Pringle				
Wagga Wagga	James Cochran	18 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	C. Fetherstonhaugh				
	G. B. M'Kinnon				
	C. M. Lloyd				
Warialda	Hugh Thompson	4 Mar., 1870	Ditto		
	J. R. Doyle				
	G. A. Murray				
	J. Corrigan				
Wentworth	T. Britten	25 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	J. Wythecombe				
	T. W. Hammond				
	John Holloway				
Windsor	succeeded by	4 Mar., 1870	Ditto		
	Angus Mackay				
	John Cox				
	E. W. Westbey				
Yass	G. P. Wilson	18 Feb., 1870	Sheep-owners of the District ...		
	D. Capel				
	F. Wyndham				
	A. A. Adams				
Young	J. D. Macansh	18 Feb., 1870	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep		
	J. Dight				
	James Scott				
	William Crozier				
	Robert Macfarlane	4 Mar., 1870	Ditto		
	Duncan M'Pherson				
	R. Mockridge				
	E. R. Cox				
	J. D. Single	18 Feb., 1870	Sheep-owners of the District ...		
	Sloper Cox				
	J. R. Cleeve				
	J. K. Lethbridge				
	J. F. Gray	18 Feb., 1870	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep		
	N. R. Besnard				
	R. A. Barber				
	W. C. Calvert				
	J. A. Robinson	18 Feb., 1870	Ditto		
	J. Paterson				
	W. D. Campbell				
	John Pring				
	C. W. Church	18 Feb., 1870	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep		
	A. Mackay				

N.B.—The Directors are allowed £1 per day for travelling expenses when attending meetings.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.					
SHEEP INSPECTORS.					
Chief Inspector of Sheep...	Alexander Bruce ¹	27 Jan., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	24 Dec., 1861.
Clerk to do.	Herbert Perkins	7 July, 1869	Ditto	6s. per diem.	7 July, 1869.
Inspectors for the Districts of—					
Albury	Norman P. Lockhart	29 Mar., 1867	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors.	350 0 0	22 Mar., 1862.
Balranald	John M'Leod	18 April, 1867	Ditto	350 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Bathurst	T. L. P. Croaker	3 Sept., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	3 Sept., 1867.
Bourke	James Horsfall.....	7 May, 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	9 Sept., 1864.
Braidwood	James Aldcorn.....	14 June, 1867	Ditto	50 0 0	14 June, 1867.
Carcoar	George Rowlands.....	22 Mar., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	3 May, 1864.
Cooma	Stewart Byrie.....	7 Aug., 1868	Ditto	250 0 0	7 Aug., 1868.
Coonabarabran.....	John Kennedy.....	8 Mar., 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	8 Mar., 1870.
Corowa	Ephraim Howe.....	18 April, 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	18 April, 1867.
Deniliquin.....	Robert Tupholme.....	29 Mar., 1867	Ditto	350 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Dubbo and Canonba	John S. Brown.....	18 April, 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	8 July, 1863.
Eden	J. T. Tresilian	28 Dec., 1861 and 18 April, 1867	Ditto	100 0 0	28 Dec., 1861.
Forbes	James Nichol	21 June, 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	28 Oct., 1864.
Glen Innes	August R. Frazer.....	7 June, 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	3 May, 1864.
Goulburn	F. M. Charteris	7 May, 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	7 June, 1864.
Grafton and Casino.....	T. S. Swindells.....	4 Feb., 1870	Ditto	50 0 0	4 Feb., 1870.
Gundagai	Angelo Centauri.....	16 Aug., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	5 April, 1862.
Hay	John Fairbairn.....	7 May, 1867	Ditto	350 0 0	6 April, 1864.
Maitland	Thomas Burness.....	21 June, 1867	Ditto	100 0 0	2 Jan., 1865.
Menindie	J. N. Wilkinson.....	22 Nov., 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	11 Jan., 1867.
Merriwa	John Roper	9 April, 1868	Ditto	150 0 0	9 April, 1868.
Mudgee.....	Robert Wood	11 May, 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	11 May, 1869.
Narrabri	J. W. Jones	20 Dec., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	8 Sept., 1865.
Port Macquarie.....	John Ducat	8 June, 1869	Ditto	50 0 0	8 June, 1869.
Singleton	Edward Alford.....	9 April, 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	22 Sept., 1865.
Sydney	George S. Yeo ²	10 Mar., 1868	Ditto	250 0 0	17 Nov., 1865.
Tamworth	P. M'A. King	18 April, 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	21 July, 1865.
Upper Murray.....	Gordon Bruce.....	22 Mar., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	17 July, 1866.
Wagga Wagga.....	C. J. Brentnall.....	30 July, 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	9 Sept., 1864.
Warialda	F. W. Ridley	18 April, 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	15 Mar., 1864.
Wentworth	A. M'Clymont.....	18 April, 1867	Ditto	350 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Windsor	G. A. Cleeve.....	14 Feb., 1868	Ditto	250 0 0	14 Feb., 1868.
Yass	Thomas Turner.....	20 Dec., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	16 Aug., 1864.
Young	C. C. Wildash.....	28 April, 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	16 Aug., 1864.
¹ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse, and £1 per diem traveling expenses when actually on duty. ² Allowed £50 per annum for keeping the Quarantine yards.					
NOTE.—Inspectors with salaries of £100 and under, allowed £2 10s. for stamps and stationery; the other Inspectors, except Sydney, allowed £5.					
N.B.—All the Inspectors are Deputy Registrars of Brands, with an allowance of £25 per annum, excepting the Chief Inspector, who receives an allowance of £50 per annum.					
CATTLE INSPECTORS.					
District of Sydney	George S. Yeo	29 May, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	25 0 0	17 Nov., 1865.
" Eden	John T. Tresilian ¹	1 Sept., 1863	Ditto	100 0 0	28 Dec., 1861.
" Newcastle	Thomas Burness ¹	2 Jan., 1866	Ditto	150 0 0	2 Jan., 1865.
¹ Allowed £4 per annum for Postage.					
CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES.					
Agent for the Church and School Estates.	William Newcombe.....	20 Dec., 1864	Governor and Executive Council		1 Feb., 1849.
NECROPOLIS.					
Secretary	John Evelyn Liardet ¹	12 May, 1868	Governor and Executive Council.	250 0 0	9 July, 1851.*
Assistant Clerk.....	Edmund Bell ²	21 Aug., 1868	Ditto	100 0 0	21 Aug., 1868.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Officekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....
General Secretary	Simeon Henry Pearce.....	June, 1871	General Trustees .....	.....	17 Aug., 1849.*
Church of England Cemetery—					
Chaplain.....	Rev. R. W. Young	21 Aug., 1868	Trustees	250 0 0	.....
Manager	Simeon Henry Pearce.....	12 May, 1868	Ditto	75 0 0	17 Aug., 1849.*
Clerk	Robert Atkins	June, 1870	Ditto	†75 0 0	.....
Sexton (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	8/- ‡ per diem	.....
Labourers (as required)	.....	.....	.....	6/- „	each.
¹ To 31 May. ² To 30 June. * Services not continuous. † Includes rent of office.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—NECROPOLIS—continued.					
Roman Catholic Cemetery—					
Chaplain	Rev. H. B. Carr	5 Oct., 1869	Trustees	200 0 0	
Clerk, &c.	J. Joseph	June, 1870	Ditto	75 0 0	
Sexton (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	130 0 0	
Labourer (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	78 0 0	
Other Labourers (as required) .....	.....	.....	.....	0 6 0	per diem, each.
Presbyterian Cemetery—					
Chaplain (Any Clergyman) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....*
Clerk, &c.	G. G. Dredmison	June, 1870	Ditto	30 0 0	
Sexton (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	78 0 0	
Surveyor	A. T. Huntley .....	.....	Ditto	21 0 0	
Wesleyan Cemetery—					
Chaplain (Any Clergyman) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....†
Clerk, &c.	John Corbett	June, 1870	Ditto	10 0 0	
Sexton (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0 7 0	per diem.
Independent Cemetery—					
Chaplain (Any Congregational or Baptist Minister) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....*
Clerk, &c.	Joseph Palmer	June, 1870	Ditto	25 0 0	
Sexton (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	91 0 0	
Jews' Cemetery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Cemetery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Paid by Fees, 7s. 6d. each interment.

† Paid by Fees, 6s. each interment.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

				Fees:—	
President	Arthur Todd Holroyd	20 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	2 2 0	16 Sept., 1856*
Commissioners	William Owen	1 Aug., 1861	Ditto	33 12 0	1 Aug., 1861.
	Wm. Hattam Wilkinson ..	30 Sept., 1864	Ditto	2 2 0	22 Feb., 1860.
Secretary	William George Pennington	1 Sept., 1859	Governor and Executive Council.	33 10 0	1 Sept., 1859.

* Services not continuous.

BOARD FOR OPENING TENDERS FOR RUNS.

Members	{ Peter Francis Adams .....	.....	{	Nil	{ 19 Sept., 1857.
	{ Henry Halloran	4 Feb., 1870	{		{ 1 May, 1827.
	{ Wm. Wilberforce Stephen.	.....	{		{ 1 July, 1852.

PART IX.

Secretary for Public Works,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

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SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, ETC.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
PUBLIC WORKS.					
Secretary for Public Works	John Sutherland ¹	27 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council,	1,500 0 0	27 Oct., 1868.
	succeeded by		by Commission.		
	James Byrnes	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto	1,500 0 0	22 Jan., 1866.*
Under Secretary	John Rae ²	15 Jan., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
Chief Clerk	Gerald Halligan	1 Oct., 1859	Ditto	500 0 0	13 May, 1848.
Record Clerk	Arthur Wickham	1 Oct., 1859	Ditto	250 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Clerk	Henry De Boos	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1864.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Housekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
	¹ To 15 December. ² Gives security to the amount of £200. * Services not continuous.				
RAILWAYS.					
Commissioner	John Sutherland ¹	30 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	See above.	27 Oct., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	James Byrnes	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto	Ditto.	22 Jan., 1866.*
Chief Clerk	Charles Augustus Goodchap	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto	400 0 0	7 Jan., 1854.
Accountant	Archibald Ashdown ²	1 June, 1867	Ditto	500 0 0	1 June, 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Albert H. Hall	1 May, 1870	Ditto	400 0 0	5 July, 1860.
Cashier	J. T. Bryant ³	6 Nov., 1869	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Dec., 1864.
Clerks	Albert H. Hall (promoted)	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	300 0 0	5 July, 1860.
	Henry Percy G. Williams..	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto	250 0 0	15 Jan., 1861.
	Joseph Barling	1 June, 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
				to 30 April,	
				300 0 0	
				from 1 May.	
	John Vernon	1 May, 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1869.
	Duncan M'Lachlan	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
Messengers (2).....	.....	.....	Commissioner for Railways	50 0 0	each.
Officekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	30 0 0	
Land Valuator.....	Thomas Cowlishaw	29 April, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	29 April, 1859.
Traffic Auditor.....	Donald Vernon	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	350 0 0	18 Jan., 1860.
				to 30 April,	
				400 0 0	
				from 1 May.	
Audit Clerk, Great North- ern Railway.	John Seale	1 May, 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1864.
Storekeeper (S.)	Edward Fielding ⁴	1 Oct., 1864	Ditto	300 0 0	21 Oct., 1855.
	succeeded by				
	W. V. Read ⁵	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto	300 0 0	26 Sept., 1856.
Ditto (N.)	Henry Fligg ⁶	28 Mar., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	250 0 0	3 Feb., 1859.
Inspecting Engineer of Rolling Stock, &c., &c.	James H. Thomas	1 June, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	21 Dec., 1853.
<i>Engineer-in-Chief's Branch.</i>					
Engineer-in-Chief	John Whitton ⁷	27 Mar., 1856	Ditto	1,500 0 0	27 Mar., 1856.
Chief Assistant Engineer...	William Mason ⁸	11 June, 1856	Commissioners under Railway Act.	700 0 0	11 June, 1856.
Chief Draftsman	John William Drewett ...	11 June, 1856	Ditto	500 0 0	11 June, 1856.
Chief Clerk	William H. Quodling	8 Oct., 1857	Ditto	350 0 0	8 Oct., 1857.
				to 30 April,	
				400 0 0	
				from 1 May.	
Clerks	Robert Joseph Sheridan ...	4 Feb., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	4 Feb., 1861.
	Albert Samuel Thomas ...	9 Nov., 1863	Ditto	150 0 0	9 Nov., 1863.
	James Lawson	20 Feb., 1868	Ditto	200 0 0	20 Feb., 1868.
Draftsman.....	Henry Barker	1 July, 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	16 Sept., 1867.
Temporary Draftsmen.....	George William Alfred Bayley.	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto	425 0 0	1 Sept., 1867.
	George Cotton Clark	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1867.
	Edwin Robins Thomas	14 Nov., 1866	Ditto	200 0 0	14 Nov., 1866.
	William Francis Drewett...	5 April, 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1863.*
	Henry Oliver ⁹	14 April, 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	14 April, 1869.
	Edwin Horner Fearnside...	16 Mar., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	20/- per diem.	16 Mar., 1861.
District Engineers	William Burton Wade ¹⁰ ...	8 Feb., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	8 Feb., 1859.
	George Cowdery ¹¹	24 Nov., 1862	Ditto	500 0 0	24 Nov., 1862.
	Thomas Rhodes Firth ¹² ...	3 Mar., 1863	Ditto	500 0 0	3 Mar., 1863.
	Gother Frederick Mann ¹³ ...	1 Feb., 1865	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Nov., 1857.*
	Kenneth Mackenzie ¹³	8 Mar., 1865	Ditto	500 0 0	2 Sept., 1863.
	¹ To 15 December. ² Gives security to the amount of £1,000—To 25 March—Dismissed. ³ Gives security to the amount of £1,000. ⁴ Gives security to the amount of £500—To 30 November. ⁵ Gives security to the amount of £500. ⁶ Gives security to the amount of £350. ⁷ Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 40s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty. ⁸ Allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty. ⁹ To 30 April—Resigned. ¹⁰ Allowed 8s. per diem in lieu of forage for two horses. ¹¹ Allowed 4s. per day to 30 September, in lieu of forage for a horse—Services dispensed with, 31 December. ¹² Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse. ¹³ Allowed 4s. per diem to 31 January in lieu of forage for a horse—Services dispensed with, 30 April. * Services not continuous.				

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—RAILWAYS—continued.							
Surveyors ¹	George Melrose	31 May, 1861	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	31 May, 1861.
	Thomas Kennedy	1 July, 1861	Ditto	300	0	0	1 July, 1861.
	George Jamieson	1 July, 1861	Ditto	300	0	0	1 July, 1861.
	Herbert Palmer	19 Sept., 1867	Ditto	300	0	0	19 Sept., 1867.
	Alfred Francis	20 June, 1870	Ditto	300	0	0	7 April, 1862.*
	Gother Frederick Mann	1 June, 1870	Ditto	300	0	0	1 Nov., 1857.*
	William Wakeford ²	1 Sept., 1870	Commissioner for Railways	500	0	0	1 Sept., 1870.
Superintendent of Way Works, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways. Ditto, Great Northern Railway.	George Bewick	7 June, 1863 and 1 Aug., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	400	0	0	19 Aug., 1858.
Locomotive Foreman, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways.	William Scott	1 Sept., 1860 and 1 Aug., 1866	Ditto	400	0	0†	29 Sept., 1856.
Locomotive Foreman, Great Northern Railway.	Thomas Boag	23 Nov., 1860 and 1 Aug., 1866	Ditto	300	0	0	23 Nov., 1860.
Inspector of Permanent Way, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways.	Joseph Lewton.....	17 Mar., 1859 and 1 Aug., 1866	Ditto	300	0	0‡	5 Aug., 1858.
Inspector of Permanent Way, Great Northern Railway.	James Duffy.....	18 Jan., 1862 and 1 Aug., 1866	Ditto	275	0	0	18 Jan., 1862.
<i>Traffic Branch—Great Southern, Great Western, and Richmond Railways.</i>							
Traffic Manager	Richard Moody	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto	500	0	0	12 Aug., 1857.
Clerk in charge of Goods, Sydney.	Thomas Carlisle	1 July, 1863	Ditto	250	0	0	9 May, 1862.
Station-masters:—							
Sydney	John Higgs	1 July, 1863	Ditto	250	0	0	10 Oct., 1855.
Newtown	McVey Falconer	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto	200	0	0	12 Dec., 1859.
Petersham	Thomas F. Jackson	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Mar., 1868.
Ashfield	David Scotland	22 July, 1869	Ditto	150	0	0	22 July, 1869.
Burwood	S. A. M'Kenzie	1 June, 1869	Ditto	175	0	0	7 Aug., 1858.
Homebush	Andrew Moodie	29 Aug., 1862	Ditto	175	0	0	18 Mar., 1856.
Haslem's Creek	Samuel Pass ³	10 Dec., 1867	Ditto	120	0	0	10 Dec., 1867.
	succeeded by						
	Richard Herbert	13 Mar., 1870	Ditto	120	0	0	13 Mar., 1870.
Parramatta Junction...	Joseph Cross.....	1 July, 1863	Ditto	200	0	0	1 June, 1856.
Fairfield	John Norman ⁴	1 Nov., 1869	Ditto	120	0	0	1 Nov., 1869.
	succeeded by						
	Samuel Crook	13 Jan., 1870	Ditto	120	0	0	1 Sept., 1869.
							to 31 March, 132 10 0 from 1 April.
Liverpool	Alexander Crawford ⁵	1 June, 1869	Ditto	175	0	0	20 Dec., 1864.
	succeeded by						
	Edward Fielding	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto	200	0	0	21 Oct., 1855.
Campbelltown	Patrick Dwyer	1 June, 1869	Ditto	200	0	0	31 Mar., 1857.
Menangle	John Beeston	1 July, 1863	Ditto	150	0	0	1 July, 1863.
Picton	Thomas M. Giblin	25 May, 1867	Ditto	200	0	0	25 May, 1867.
Mittagong	George J. Roberts	1 June, 1869	Ditto	150	0	0	13 July, 1868.
Bowral	Thomas M'Coy ⁶	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto	120	0	0	1 Aug., 1869.
	succeeded by						
	Samuel Pass	1 July, 1870	Ditto	120	0	0	10 Dec., 1867.
Sutton Forest.....	James Higgs ⁷	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto	150	0	0	1 July, 1863.
	succeeded by						
	Frederick Somers.....	1 Mar., 1870	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Mar., 1870.
Marulan	William Jarvis.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto	150	0	0	20 Dec., 1864.
Goulburn	William V. Read ⁸	1 June, 1869	Ditto	250	0	0	26 Sept., 1856.
	succeeded by						
	Alexander Crawford	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto	225	0	0	20 Dec., 1864.
Parramatta	Edward Woodgate	1 Aug., 1864	Ditto	200	0	0	27 Nov., 1857.
Blacktown	John Collins.....	1 Dec., 1863	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Dec., 1863.
Rooty Hill	Thomas Williams ⁹	1 Nov., 1869	Ditto	150	0	0	20 Dec., 1864.
	succeeded by						
	Samuel Pass ³	13 Mar., 1870	Ditto	132	10	0	10 Dec., 1867.
	succeeded by						
	John Deigan	1 July, 1870	Ditto	132	10	0	16 Jan., 1870.
South Creek	George Davis	1 June, 1869	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Dec., 1867.
Penrith	John B. Gould ¹⁰	1 June, 1869	Ditto	250	0	0	6 Oct., 1858.
	succeeded by						
	James Higgs	1 Mar., 1870	Ditto	175	0	0	1 July, 1863.

¹ Each allowed £200 per annum in lieu of equipment when in the field. ² Services dispensed with, 31 December. ³ To 12 March—Appointed to Bowral. ⁴ To 12 January. ⁵ To 30 November. ⁶ To 30 June. ⁷ To 28 February. ⁸ To 12 March.

* Services not continuous. † Voted £100 per annum increase for 1869. ‡ Voted £25 per annum increase for 1869.

NOTE.—The Clerk in charge of Goods and the Station Masters give security for the due performance of their duties. Each of the Station Masters allowed a house, or an allowance in lieu thereof.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s	d.	
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—RAILWAYS—continued.							
<i>Traffic Branch—Great Southern, Great Western, and Richmond Railways—continued.</i>							
<i>Station-masters—continued:—</i>							
Mount Victoria	Joseph Middleton ¹	1 June, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	250	0	0	26 Sept., 1856.
	succeeded by						
	Thomas M'Coy	1 July, 1870	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Aug., 1869.
Bowenfels	William G. Elyard ²	18 Oct., 1869	Ditto	150	0	0	16 Aug., 1867.
	succeeded by						
	John Norman	1 Feb., 1870	Ditto	175	0	0	1 Nov., 1869.
Wallerawang	John B. Goold	1 Mar., 1870	Ditto	250	0	0	6 Oct., 1858.
Rydal	Joseph Middleton	1 July, 1870	Ditto	250	0	0	26 Sept., 1856.
Riverstone	William Titterton	12 Feb., 1870	Ditto	120	0	0	12 Feb., 1870.
Mulgrave	Samuel Crook ³	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto	120	0	0	1 Sept., 1869.
	succeeded by						
	John Deigan ⁴	16 Jan., 1870	Ditto	120	0	0	16 Jan., 1870.
	succeeded by						
	George Evans	1 July, 1870	Ditto	120	0	0	1 July, 1870.
Windsor	George Bonamy	20 Dec., 1864	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1863.
Richmond	Charles Morris	7 Aug., 1868	Ditto	150	0	0	7 Aug., 1868.
Western Line Inspector ..	Edward Higgs	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto	200	0	0	1 July, 1863.
Goods' Clerk	Robert R. Ewin	9 Dec., 1870	Ditto	200	0	0	23 April, 1860.
Railway Telegraph Instru- ment Fitter.	Samuel South	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Mar., 1863.
<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>							
Traffic Manager	John L. Beeston	1 July, 1859	Ditto	500	0	0	17 Nov., 1857.
<i>Station-masters:—</i>							
Newcastle	Frederick W. Cox	21 April, 1864	Ditto	250	0	0	21 April, 1864.
Honeysuckle Point ..	William W. Verdon	14 July, 1863	Ditto	150	0	0	— July, 1859.
Waratah	George Mattingly	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	150	0	0	— May, 1869.
Hexham	James Wallace	20 May, 1869	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Nov., 1867.
East Maitland	James Burns	1 Nov., 1867	Ditto	200	0	0	— Feb., 1859.
High-street	George H. B. Gilbert	20 Aug., 1868	Ditto	150	0	0	7 May, 1860.*
West Maitland	George Brackenreg	9 May, 1862	Ditto	200	0	0	7 July, 1860.
Woolombi Road	Thomas Crothers	20 May, 1869	Ditto	120	0	0	19 May, 1869.
Lochinvar	George T. Ferris	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto	150	0	0	— May, 1865.
Branxton	John Terry	1 Feb., 1868	Ditto	150	0	0	— Mar., 1863.
Singleton	James John Robertson ..	20 May, 1869	Ditto	200	0	0	7 July, 1860.
Camberwell	Thomas P. Chapman ⁵	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	120	0	0	— July, 1869.
	succeeded by						
	William Badcock	8 Mar., 1870	Ditto	120	0	0	
Muswellbrook	John Golder	19 Jan., 1869	Ditto	250	0	0	20 Feb., 1860.
Morpeth	William Wilkinson	1 June, 1865	Ditto	200	0	0	24 Mar., 1862.
¹ To 30 June. ² To 19 January. ³ To 12 January. ⁴ To 30 June. ⁵ To 28 February. * Services not continuous.							
NOTE.—Each of the Station-masters allowed a house, or an allowance in lieu thereof. They also give security for the due performance of their duties. The Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway, gives security to the amount of £1,000.							
ROADS.							
Commissioner and Engi- neer.	William Christopher Ben- nett. ¹	1 Nov., 1862	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	700	0	0	18 Jan., 1854.*
Assistant Engineer	Gustave A. Morell	13 June, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	400	0	0	5 Jan., 1863.
Chief Clerk and Cashier ...	Francis John Wickham ² ...	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	325	0	0	20 May, 1860.
Accountant	Patrick Henry Flynn ²	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	300	0	0	17 July, 1856.
Clerks	George Cook Eames	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	225	0	0	21 July, 1863.
	James W. Boydell ³	25 Jan., 1869	Ditto	200	0	0	15 June, 1867.*
	William Forde	17 May, 1867	Ditto	175	0	0	1 Mar., 1859.
				to 31 May, 225 0 0 from 1 June.			
	Owen Carroll	1 June, 1870	Ditto	150	0	0	11 July, 1868.
	Milton S. Love	1 May, 1868	Ditto	70	0	0	1 May, 1868.
				to 31 May, 100 0 0 from 1 June.			
Temporary Draftsman and Assistant Engineer.	Edward J. Whiteside ⁴	1 June, 1868	Ditto	273	0	0	1 June, 1868.
Road Superintendent, (Head Quarters).	Frederick Wells ⁵	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto	350	0	0	28 Mar., 1859.
Road Superintendents (Field).	William S. Chauncey ⁶	19 April, 1860	Ditto	350	0	0	19 April, 1860.
	Alexander Charles Bayley ⁷	26 Dec., 1862	Ditto	350	0	0	6 June, 1856.*
	Ernest A. Nardin ⁷	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	350	0	0	19 Mar., 1860.
	James B. Meldrum ⁸	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto	350	0	0	29 April, 1863.
	David Houston ⁸	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto	350	0	0	13 Jan., 1863.
	John Gordon ⁸	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto	350	0	0	17 Feb., 1864.
	Adalbert Weber ⁹	16 July, 1860	Ditto	300	0	0	1 Mar., 1855.*
	George Philben ⁹	1 July, 1867	Ditto	300	0	0	13 Nov., 1861.
	Stephen A. Donnelly ⁹	20 Feb., 1867	Ditto	300	0	0	20 Feb., 1867.
¹ Allowed £100 per annum for equipment, and 30s. per diem when travelling on duty—Gives security to the amount of £600. ² Gives security to the amount of £1,000. ³ To 21 May. ⁴ To 30 June—Appointed Bridge Superintendent. ⁵ Allowed 20s. per diem travelling expenses to 30 November, afterwards a fixed allowance of £200 per annum. ⁶ Allowed £150 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £1,000. ⁷ Allowed £180 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £1,000. ⁸ Allowed £100 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £500. * Services not continuous.							

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—ROADS—continued.							
Road Overseers	James Joseph Duffy ¹	1 July, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	26 July, 1864.
	Patrick Murray ¹	22 Jan., 1867	Ditto	200	0	0	5 May, 1863.
	George Earnagey ²	1 May, 1869	Ditto	200	0	0	24 Mar., 1868.
	Percy Scarr ¹	15 Oct., 1867	Ditto	200	0	0	15 Oct., 1867.
	Robert Donaldson ¹	20 Dec., 1867	Ditto	200	0	0	28 Nov., 1866.
	Peter Doyle ²	1 April, 1868	Ditto	200	0	0	6 May, 1865.
Sub-overseers	William F. Bundock	13 Aug., 1867	Ditto	15s.	Ψ	diem	10 Nov., 1863.
	George Holloway	10 July, 1867	Ditto	15s.	"	"	23 June, 1864.
	A. C. Bell	1 May, 1868	Ditto	15s.	"	"	21 Jan., 1867.
Bridge Superintendents ...	Patrick Dooner ³	22 Jan., 1867	Ditto	200	0	0	9 June, 1863.
	Edwin Joseph Statham	21 July, 1869	Ditto	300	0	0	1 Jan., 1860.*
	Macnamara Russell	5 June, 1869	Ditto	300	0	0	25 July, 1867.*
	Edward T. Whiteside	1 July, 1870	Ditto	350	0	0	1 June, 1868.
	Frederick A. Franklyn	20 Sept., 1870	Ditto	350	0	0	1 April, 1867.*
Cadets	James T. Atchison	1 Mar., 1870	Ditto	7s.	Ψ	diem	1 April, 1867.
	William Patten	6 June, 1868	Ditto	50	0	0	6 June, 1868.
	Thomas Magner	20 Nov., 1866	Ditto	10s.	Ψ	diem	1 Feb., 1864.
	Vincent Dowling	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	Nil			1 Jan., 1870.
Temporary Draftsman.....	William Bullen	9 Aug., 1870	Ditto	10s.	Ψ	diem	7 Aug., 1868.*
Superintendent in charge of Party boring for Water between Lachlan and Darling Rivers.	Arthur Peppys Wood ⁴	5 May, 1869	Ditto	400	0	0	3 July, 1861.
Temporary Draftsman lent by Department of Harbours and Rivers to take charge of Wentworth District.	Henry Hardy	1 June, 1870	Ditto	15s.	Ψ	diem	1 Feb., 1867.
Messenger (1)				60	0	0	

¹ Allowed £180 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £500.

² In receipt of £126 per annum to 11 March, and £160 from 12 March, travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £500.

³ Allowed £100 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £500.

⁴ Gives security to the amount of £500.

* Services not continuous.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

Colonial Architect	James Barnet ¹	1 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	1,000	0	0	4 Aug., 1860.
1st Clerk of Works	William Coles ²	26 Oct., 1857	Ditto	600	0	0	1 Oct., 1854.
Clerks of Works	Mortimer Wm. Lewis, jun.	16 Nov., 1843*	Governor.....	500	0	0	1 Oct., 1837, to 15 Nov., 1839.
		1 July, 1850					16 Nov., 1843.
	John M'Crackan	21 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	400	0	0	21 Aug., 1860.
Foreman of Works	Edward Martin	1 Oct., 1863	Ditto	400	0	0	15 Jan., 1863.
Draftsmen.....	John Sharkey	1 July, 1850†	Governor.....	250	0	0	1 July, 1836.
	Alfred Cook	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	24 April, 1854.
Chief Clerk	Louis Robertson	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	200	0	0	21 June, 1860.
Clerks	Henry Chapman	1 Aug., 1856	Ditto	450	0	0	1 Dec., 1837.
	James M'Shane	18 June, 1859	Ditto	300	0	0	18 June, 1859.
	John Thomas Neale	1 Sept., 1864	Ditto	250	0	0	9 Mar., 1861.
Clerk and Draftsman	George Bagot Stack	19 May, 1865	Ditto	150	0	0	14 Jan., 1863.
	Alfred G. Edwards	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	150	0	0	23 Jan., 1864.
Cadets	James Peattie	15 Sept., 1865†	Ditto	100	0	0	15 Sept., 1865.
	James Forsythe	27 Feb., 1869	Ditto	Nil			27 Feb., 1869.
Messenger (1) ³			Colonial Architect.....	100	0	0	
Officekeeper (1) ³			Ditto	40	0	0	

¹ Allowed forage for a horse—Gives security to the amount of £1,000.

² Allowed forage for a horse. ³ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. * From this date to the 30 June, 1850, the salary was charged to the Votes for Works on which employed.

† Received pay from 1 January, 1868.

FITZ ROY DRY DOCK, COCKATOO ISLAND.

Superintendent and Engineer-in-Chief.	Gother Kerr Mann ¹	1 Aug., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	700	0	0	3 Feb., 1847.
Accountant, Clerk, and Storekeeper.	James Kingsbury ²	30 Mar., 1864	Ditto	200	0	0	10 Nov., 1863.
Engineer Mechanic	Hugh Jones ³	1 Mar., 1859	Ditto	190	0	0	1 Mar., 1859.
Shipwright Carpenter and Foreman of Dock.	Richard Johnson ³	11 Feb., 1862	Ditto	220	0	0	11 Feb., 1862.
Engineer Mechanic in charge of Boilers (1) ³ .			Secretary for Public Works	170	0	0	
Boatman & Messenger (1) ³ .			By Superintendent	108	0	0	
Day Watchman ³			Secretary for Public Works	6s.	Ψ	diem	
Night Watchman ³			Ditto	6s.	"	"	

¹ Allowed a house and fuel—To 30 April.

² Allowed a house and fuel.

³ Allowed a house and fuel—Gives security to the amount of £200—Placed in charge of Establishment from

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.					
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.					
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.					
Engineer-in-Chief	Edward Orpen Moriarty...	10 Oct., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	1,100 0 0	1 May, 1849.
Chief Clerk	Edward Berthon ¹	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	300 0 0	9 July, 1860.
2nd Clerk	John M. Bate ²	21 May, 1867	Ditto	175 0 0	16 Oct., 1834.*
	succeeded by				
	Samuel Steele	17 May, 1870	Ditto	225 0 0	17 May, 1870.
Chief Surveyor and Draftsman	Ottomar Rossbach	1 July, 1866	Ditto	400 0 0	12 Sept., 1860.
	Francis Thomas Rose	15 Dec., 1859	Ditto	300 0 0	15 Dec., 1859.
	John Skinner	17 July, 1867	Ditto	275 0 0	19 Feb., 1863.*
Clerk of Works	William Anderson ³	3 Dec., 1858	Ditto	350 0 0	3 Dec., 1858.
Messenger (1)				50 0 0	
Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling Rivers— District Engineers	Merion H. Moriarty *	21 May, 1866	Ditto	530 0 0 to 30 June, 265 0 0 from 1 July, (Half-pay).	1 Aug., 1860.
	H. R. Labatt	20 April, 1866	Ditto	do	26 Oct., 1841.*
	Francis Napier	1 Dec., 1868	Ditto	do	1 Dec., 1868.
Assistant Surveyors ...	Charles Berthon	19 July, 1865	Ditto	15s. 7 ¹ / ₂ diem	1 Jan., 1863.
	William Rae	19 July, 1865	Ditto	15s. 7 ¹ / ₂ diem to 30 June, 7s. 6d. " from 1 July, (Half-pay).	19 July, 1865.
	Henry Hardy ⁴	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto	15s. "	1 Feb., 1867.
Superintending Engineer, Hunter River	Cecil Darley	1 Oct., 1867	Ditto	400 0 0	16 July, 1867.
Ballast Master, Newcastle	Henry Bohle	1 Sept., 1866	Secretary for Public Works	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
¹ Gives security to the amount of £1,000. ² To 5 March. ³ Allowed 12s. per diem travelling expenses—Gives security to the amount of £500. ⁴ To 30 June—Lent to Roads Department. See page 81. * Services not continuous.					
STEAM DREDGE "HUNTER."					
Chief Engineer	John Thomas Frazer	1 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 July, 1862.
Mate (1)				144 0 0	
Smith (1)				168 0 0	
Carpenters (2)				144 0 0	each.
Stoker (1)				120 0 0	
Engine-man (1)				120 0 0	
Hammerman (1)				120 0 0	
Seamen (3)				104 0 0	each.
Cook (1)				104 0 0	
Master of Steam Tug (1)				168 0 0	
Engineer of ditto (1)				168 0 0	
Stoker (1)				120 0 0	
Seaman (1)				104 0 0	
STEAM DREDGE "HERCULES."					
Master	Thomas Cronin ¹	16 July, 1845	Governor	250 0 0	21 Aug., 1837.
	succeeded by				
	Adam Howitt	1 May, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 May, 1870.
Mate (1)				144 0 0	
Carpenter (1)				120 0 0	
Engineer (1)				120 0 0	
Stoker (1)				120 0 0	
Seamen (2)				104 0 0	each.
Boys (2)				54 0 0	"
¹ To 30 April.					
STEAM DREDGE "PLUTO."					
Chief Engineer	David S. Kirkwood	1 June, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Blacksmith (1)				144 0 0	
Carpenter and Mate (1)				144 0 0	
Engine-man (1)				60 0 0	
Hammerman (1)				96 0 0	
Fireman (1)				108 0 0	
Coxswain of Punts (1)				120 0 0	
Puntman (1)				96 0 0	
Cook (1)				60 0 0	
Master of Steam Tug (1)				144 0 0	
Engine-driver (1)				144 0 0	
Fireman (1)				120 0 0	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION—continued.					
STEAM DREDGE "VULCAN."					
Chief Engineer.....	A. B. Portus.....	1 Oct., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
Smith (1)	168 0 0	.....
Mate (1)	144 0 0	.....
Carpenters (2)	144 0 0	each.
Second Engineer (1)	120 0 0	.....
Stoker (1).....	144 0 0	.....
Coxswain (1)	120 0 0	.....
Hammerman (1)	120 0 0	.....
Cook (1)	104 0 0	.....
Seamen (3)	104 0 0	each.
Master of Steam Tug (1).....	168 0 0	.....
Engineer of do. (1).....	168 0 0	.....
Stoker (1)	120 0 0	.....
Seaman (1)	104 0 0	.....
STEAM DREDGE "SAMSON."					
Master	John Laing	1 Aug., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
Mate (1)	144 0 0	.....
Engineman (1)	120 0 0	.....
Fireman (1)	120 0 0	.....
Coxswains (2)	120 0 0	each.
Seamen (3)	104 0 0	"
Breaksman (1).....	104 0 0	"
Cook (1)	96 0 0	.....
Blacksmith (1).....	156 0 0	.....
Hammerman (1)	120 0 0	.....
Watchman (1)	104 0 0	.....
Master of Steam Tug (1).....	168 0 0	.....
Engineer (1).....	240 0 0	.....
Stokers (2)	120 0 0	each.
Seamen (2)	104 0 0	"
STEAM DREDGE "FITZ ROY."					
Master	James Rorison	1 May, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 May, 1870.
Mate (1)	120 0 0	.....
Carpenter (1)	120 0 0	.....
Engine-driver (1).....	120 0 0	.....
Coxswain (1)	108 0 0	.....
Seamen (3)	96 0 0	each.
Cook (1)	60 0 0	.....
Stoker (1)	108 0 0	.....
Blacksmith (1).....	144 0 0	.....
Striker (1).....	96 0 0	.....

PART X.

Postmaster General,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

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POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
POST OFFICE.							
Postmaster General.....	Daniel Egan ¹	27 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	950	0	0	27 Oct., 1868.
	succeeded by						
	Joseph Docker	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto	950	0	0	22 Jan., 1866.*
Secretary	Stephen H. Lambton	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto	600	0	0	6 Sept., 1852.
Accountant	Charles H. Nightingale	1 April, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	450	0	0	1 May, 1852.
Superintendent of Mail Branch.	William Buchanan	26 June, 1865	Ditto	400	0	0	6 May, 1852.
Chief Clerk	James Dalgarno	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	375	0	0	22 Oct., 1860.
Cashier	Asher A. Day	1 April, 1867	Ditto	350	0	0	1 Jan., 1858.
Clerks	Arthur H. Macarthur	1 Mar., 1867	Ditto	300	0	0	15 Feb., 1863.
	Wallace A. Ring	1 April, 1862	Ditto	300	0	0	20 Jan., 1854.
	Edward W. Byrne	1 Nov., 1869	Ditto	275	0	0	13 Aug., 1862.
	Benjamin C. Bradshaw	1 Jan., 1854	Governor	250	0	0	8 Feb., 1853.
	Charles H. Atkinson	1 Jan., 1855	Ditto	250	0	0	1 July, 1853.
	Charles B. Catriss	21 Mar., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	250	0	0	21 Jan., 1858.
	Edwin T. Sayers	1 Jan., 1861	Ditto	200	0	0	23 Mar., 1860.
	William C. Johnson	17 Oct., 1859	Ditto	225	0	0	1 Oct., 1857.
	Thomas L. R. Pierce	1 Oct., 1855	Ditto	225	0	0	23 Sept., 1853.
	George P. Unwin	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto	200	0	0	9 May, 1861.
	John T. McMahon	17 April, 1862	Ditto	200	0	0	13 Mar., 1858.
	Wyndam J. Davies	15 May, 1862	Ditto	200	0	0	15 May, 1862.
	Horace R. Smith ²	14 Dec., 1863	Ditto	200	0	0	14 Dec., 1863.
	Thomas Y. Harle	10 Oct., 1862	Ditto	200	0	0	10 Oct., 1862.
	John Thompson	1 April, 1863	Ditto	200	0	0	1 April, 1863.
	Gervas J. Ward	14 April, 1862	Ditto	175	0	0	14 April, 1862.
	William G. Cunningham	9 Nov., 1865	Ditto	175	0	0	9 Nov., 1865.
	Alfred C. Button	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto	175	0	0	17 July, 1857.
	George Barnett	3 July, 1865	Ditto	175	0	0	3 July, 1865.
	Henry Gale	17 April, 1867	Ditto	175	0	0	5 Dec., 1856.*
	Thomas H. Balderstone	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	175	0	0	1 July, 1856.
	Joseph Clarke	24 Sept., 1866	Ditto	175	0	0	13 Feb., 1866.
	Richard H. Crakanthorp	5 May, 1865	Ditto	150	0	0	5 May, 1865.
	William E. Hope	26 June, 1865	Ditto	150	0	0	26 June, 1865.
	Henry Murdoch	20 Dec., 1866	Ditto	150	0	0	1 May, 1862.*
	Frederick H. D. Pegus	16 Oct., 1867	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Jan., 1867.
	Charles T. Crouch	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	132	0	0	17 Oct., 1867.
	Andrew Porter	1 May, 1867	Ditto	132	0	0	4 Mar., 1858.
	Charles Clarke	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	132	0	0	24 Sept., 1866.
	William Hunt	1 Sept., 1868	Ditto	132	0	0	27 April, 1867.
	Ion B. Bossley	16 Mar., 1869	Ditto	132	0	0	28 Aug., 1861.*
	Samuel M. M. Dennis	16 Mar., 1869	Ditto	100	0	0	1 June, 1868.
	John J. Armstrong	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	100	0	0	1 Jan., 1869.
Probationary Clerks.....	William B. Foster	14 Mar., 1868	Ditto	50	0	0	14 Mar., 1868.
	George R. Faris	11 Jan., 1869	Ditto	50	0	0	11 Jan., 1869.
	Robert R. Iredale	16 Mar., 1869	Ditto	50	0	0	16 Mar., 1869.
	John T. Connor	16 Mar., 1869	Ditto	50	0	0	16 Mar., 1869.
	Frederick G. Davies	1 June, 1870	Ditto	50	0	0	1 June, 1870.
Postal Inspectors ³	Gabriel de Milhau	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	300	0	0	11 Oct., 1866.
	Vickers Moyses	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	300	0	0	1 Jan., 1867.
Stampers and Sorters (10)				4 at	150	0	} each.
				6 at	132	0	

¹ To 16 October—Deceased. ² To 31 May—Resigned. ³ Each allowed 80s. per diem when travelling on duty. * Services not continuous.

NOTE.—From 16 October to 15 December, the Ministerial duties of the Postmaster General were performed by the Secretary for Lands.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
POSTMASTER GENERAL, &c.—POST OFFICE—continued.					
Letter Carriers—					
				6 at 144 0 0	each.
				14 at 132 0 0	"
				9 at 120 0 0	"
				to 25 August.	"
				8 at 120 0 0	"
				from 26 August to 3 September.	"
Sydney (36) ¹ .....(On 31 December).....				7 at 120 0 0	"
				from 3 Sept. to 7 November.	"
				8 at 120 0 0	"
				from 8 Nov.	"
				7 at 108 0 0	"
				to 7 November.	"
				6 at 108 0 0	"
				from 8 Nov.	"
				2 at 78 0 0	"
				from 8 and 9 Sept.	"
Country (18) ²	(1 from 1, and 1 from 11 May, and 2 from 1 June)			120 0 0	"
Shipping Messenger (1) ³				132 0 0	"
Messengers (4) ⁴				3 at 108 0 0	"
				1 at 84 0 0	"
				3 at 78 0 0	"
				to 30 April.	"
				2 at 78 0 0	"
				from 1 to 4 May.	"
				3 at 78 0 0	"
				from 5 to 31 May.	"
				1 at 78 0 0	"
				from 1 to 30 June.	"
				2 at 78 0 0	"
				from 1 July to 30 September.	"
Mail Boys (5) ¹.....(On 31 December)				3 at 78 0 0	"
				from 1 October.	"
				2 at 50 0 0	"
				to 15 May.	"
				3 at 50 0 0	"
				from 16 to 31 May.	"
				4 at 50 0 0	"
				from 1 to 30 June.	"
				3 at 50 0 0	"
				from 1 July to 30 September.	"
				2 at 50 0 0	"
				from 1 October.	"
Groom (1).....				96 0 0	"
Officekeeper (1) ⁵				61 0 0	"
Mail Guards (6) ⁶	(2 from 10 and 1 from 20 Jan., and 1 from 1 May)			150 0 0	"

OFFICIAL POSTMASTERS:—

Bathurst	William G. Thompson, jun. ⁷	1 Oct., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1863.
Goulburn	James Scowcroft ⁸	7 Sept., 1861	Ditto	300 0 0	7 Sept., 1861.
Newcastle	William Thompson	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto	280 0 0	30 June, 1855.
Penrith	Faith A. Kellett ⁹	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto	200 0 0	5 April, 1860.
Yass	Pierce Goold ¹⁰	1 April, 1864	Ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1864.
Newcastle (Assistant)	James Williamson	1 Aug., 1863	Ditto	150 0 0	13 Oct., 1862.

¹ Each allowed two suits of uniform clothing and one waterproof cloak. ² Each allowed two suits of uniform clothing, and the Letter Carriers at Bathurst, East Maitland, Goulburn, Morpeth, Mudgee, Newcastle, Parramatta, Singleton, West Maitland (3), allowed £25 per annum in lieu of forage. ³ Allowed two suits of uniform clothing and one waterproof cloak. ⁴ One allowed two suits of uniform clothing and one waterproof cloak. ⁵ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ⁶ Each allowed two suits of uniform clothing. ⁷ Allowed £44 10s. per annum for house rent. ⁸ Allowed £44 10s., to 31 August, for house rent. ⁹ Allowed £29 10s. per annum for house rent. ¹⁰ Allowed £29 10s., per annum for house rent, and £25 per annum for an assistant.

NOTE.—Security is given by the following Officers:—The Secretary, Accountant, and the Cashier, each £1,000; the Superintendent, Chief Clerk, Clerks (excepting Mr. Crackanthorp for £200), and Assistant Postmaster, each £100; Official Postmasters, &c., each £600.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Superintendent.....	Francis William Hill	26 June, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	5 Aug., 1850.
Chief Clerk	Henry Reeve	9 Oct., 1862	Ditto	350 0 0	25 Sept., 1851.
Clerks	Andrew James Doak	1 July, 1865	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1864.
	Arthur Robert Docker	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
	William Burnet	17 April, 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	17 April, 1867.
	William Palgrave Simpson	1 July, 1866	Ditto	100 0 0	1 July, 1866.
	William A. Uhr	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto	100 0 0	1 July, 1866.
Messenger (1) ¹			Postmaster General	100 0 0	
Officekeeper (1)			Ditto	12 0 0	

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

NOTE.—The following Officers give security:—Mr. Hill, £1,000, together with European Assurance Society for £1,000; Chief Clerk, £500, and two sureties, each £250; Messrs. Doak and Burnet, each £200, with two sureties, each £100; Messrs. Docker, Simpson, and Uhr, each £400 (European Assurance Society).

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
POSTMASTER GENERAL, &c.—continued.					
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.					
Superintendent	Edward Charles Cracknell ¹	15 Jan., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	700 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Assistant Superintendent..	Phillip B. Walker ²	1 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	18 Feb., 1858.
Accountant	John Muston ³	1 April, 1859	Ditto	300 0 0	1 April, 1859.
Book-keeper	Arthur L. Catlett	1 April, 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	5 June, 1855.*
Clerks	Andrew M ^c Crackan ⁴	1 April, 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1861.
	Francis O. Byrnes	1 May, 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	28 Oct., 1862.
Booking Clerks (Inwards)	John R. Miles ⁵	13 May, 1861	Ditto	225 0 0	27 April, 1856.
(Outwards)	Albert Field ⁶	10 Dec., 1863	Ditto	150 0 0	10 Dec., 1863.
	succeeded by				
	Gregory Board	16 Feb., 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1869.
Chief Operator	William Wilson	11 May, 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1858.
Operators	John Quodling	1 July, 1869	Ditto	175 0 0	10 Oct., 1862.
	John J. Hunt	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto	175 0 0	16 Mar., 1861.
	William H. Maguire ⁷	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
	succeeded by				
	William T. Lee	27 Nov., 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1860.
	Kenneth A. H. Mackenzie	19 Oct., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
	William M ^c Ilrick ⁸	1 Dec., 1868	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
	succeeded by				
	Edward W. Long ⁹	1 April, 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Kenneth C. Mackenzie	7 June, 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	7 June, 1870.
	Henry C. Usher	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	17 Aug., 1864.
	George R. Wells	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	1 June, 1863.
Line Repairer	Robert Rutherford	8 June, 1868	Ditto	200 0 0	8 June, 1868.
Instrument Fitter	Gustave Kopsch	15 Mar., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	300 0 0	15 Mar., 1861.
Assistant Fitter	James Falconer	1 Jan., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	80 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Storekeeper (1)				104 0 0	
Head Messenger & Stableman (1).				104 0 0	
Battery-man (1)				104 0 0	
Boy Messengers (6)				52 0 0	each.
Station Master, Goulburn.	John V. Dalgarno	1 July, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	9 Jan., 1860.
Station Master, Yass	John J. Roberts	1 July, 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1864.
Station Master, Burrowa	James M. Beatty	19 Oct., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1861.
Station Master, Gundagai	Colville Smith	1 Sept., 1860	Ditto	200 0 0	6 Nov., 1858.
Line Repairer, Gundagai	Thomas W. H. Dee	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto	120 0 0	23 April, 1867.
Junior Operator, Kyamba	William M ^c Nab ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	104 0 0	16 Dec., 1865.
	succeeded by				
	Edward Chapman	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto	104 0 0	1 Dec., 1870.
Station Master, Albury ...	Michael H. Kelly	1 Dec., 1868	Ditto	300 0 0	8 May, 1858.
Junior Operator, Albury ...	Charles J. Murphy	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto	52 0 0	1 Dec., 1870.
Junior Operator, Kiandra	John Webster ¹¹	1 Dec., 1869	Ditto	104 0 0	1 May, 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Robert Dawson	1 April, 1870	Ditto	104 0 0	1 April, 1870.
Station Master, Wagga Wagga.	Cecil A. Middleton	23 Aug., 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	24 July, 1861.
Line Repairer, Wagga Wagga.	Thomas Trader	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Tumut.	Edward W. Long ¹²	1 April, 1868	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	William M ^c Ilrick	1 April, 1870	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Hay.	Edward D. Scott ¹³	23 Aug., 1869	Ditto	180 0 0	7 Sept., 1860.
	succeeded by				
	Robert S. Arnott	23 Nov., 1870	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Aug., 1862.
Station Master, Deniliquin	Charles Kraegen ¹⁴	1 Dec., 1868	Ditto	250 0 0	11 Feb., 1858.
	succeeded by				
	Richard C. Wills	1 April, 1870	Ditto	250 0 0	9 Dec., 1858.
Junior Operator, Deniliquin.	William H. Hilliard	1 June, 1870	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
Line Repairer, Deniliquin	Edward Manners	1 June, 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	29 Dec., 1864.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Wollombi.	Samuel J. Watson	1 June, 1869	Ditto	180 0 0	30 Aug., 1858.
Station Master, Maitland...	William T. Lee ¹⁵	1 Feb., 1860	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1860.
	succeeded by				
	William H. Maguire	27 Nov., 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
Messenger, Maitland (1)...				52 0 0	
Station Master, Morpeth...	Dalway Bell	1 June, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 June, 1867.
Messenger, Morpeth (1)...				25 0 0	
Station Master, Newcastle	Charles N. Ambrose	1 June, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	4 Dec., 1860.
Junior Operator, Newcastle	John Smith	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	104 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
Messenger, Newcastle (1)				26 0 0	
Station Master, Singleton	John Nesbitt	24 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1861.
Station Master, Muswellbrook.	Evan James	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	5 Oct., 1865.

¹ Allowed £100 per annum in lieu of equipment, and 30s. per diem when travelling on duty.—Gives security for £600.

² Gives security for £200. ³ Gives security for £1,000. ⁴ Gives security for £100. ⁵ Gives security for £200. ⁶ To 15 February—Deceased.

⁷ To 26 November—Appointed Station Master, Maitland. ⁸ To 31 March—Appointed Station Master, Tumut. ⁹ To 6 June—Resigned. ¹⁰ To 30

November—Transferred to Albury, Victorian Department. ¹¹ To 31 March—Resigned. ¹² To 31 March—Appointed Operator, Chief Office, Sydney. ¹³ To 29 October—Resigned. ¹⁴ To 31 March—Resigned. ¹⁵ To 26 November—Appointed Operator, Sydney. ¹⁶ Services not continuous.

Note.—The allowances to the Station Masters, &c., &c. will be found stated in a foot note at the end of the return.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER GENERAL, &C.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS— <i>continued.</i>					
Station Master and Line Repairer, Tamworth.	Thomas S. Beckett	1 Jan., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
Junior Operator, Tamworth.	James E. Ballard ¹	1 April, 1867	Ditto	104 0 0	1 April, 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Frederick Fowler	28 Feb., 1870	Ditto	104 0 0	28 Feb., 1870.
Station Master, Armidale	Alfred G. Robins	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto	200 0 0	26 April, 1862.
Station Master, Murrurundi.	James C. Pettit	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto	180 0 0	3 Aug., 1858.
Junior Operator, Murrurundi.	John Tierney	1 April, 1865	Ditto	104 0 0	13 Dec., 1862.
Station Master, Urana.....	Alfred Tunks	1 Dec., 1869	Ditto	180 0 0	12 Nov., 1863.
Station Master, Braidwood	Robert Buckley	13 May, 1865	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Junior Operator, Braidwood.	Charles F. Morgan	1 Dec., 1868	Ditto	104 0 0	1 June, 1863.
Station Master, Queanbeyan.	John J. Woodward.....	17 Aug., 1864	Ditto	150 0 0	25 Mar., 1863.
Station Master, Adelong...	Charles Caspersonn.....	10 Nov., 1866	Ditto	104 0 0	10 Nov., 1866.
Station Master, Araluen...	George S. Pegus	6 Feb., 1865	Ditto	150 0 0	13 Oct., 1862.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Cooma.	John Kirwan	1 Dec., 1869	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Sept., 1861.
Junior Operator, Penrith..	George W. Hoskings	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto	104 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Moulamein.	John P. Olson	1 Mar., 1866	Ditto	180 0 0	16 July, 1863.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Balranald.	George T. Harrison.....	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Nov., 1855.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Euston.	Charles Hammond	24 April, 1867	Ditto	180 0 0	22 April, 1862.
Station Master, Wentworth	William Camper	1 June, 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	7 Dec., 1858.
Line Repairer, Wentworth	William Cunningham.....	17 May, 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	10 June, 1865.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Mount Victoria	Francis Mackel.....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Oct., 1860.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Orange.	Charles Cooper.....	1 Oct., 1862	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
Messenger, Orange (1) ...				52 0 0	
Station Master, Bathurst...	Richard H. Hipsley.....	1 Jan., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	11 Feb., 1858.
Messenger, Bathurst (1)...				52 0 0	
Station Master, Mudgee ...	George T. Aldwell	15 May, 1861	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	5 May, 1858.
Line Repairer, Mudgee ...	William F. Wye	20 Sept., 1861	Ditto	120 0 0	20 Sept., 1861.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Sofala.	Charles G. Smith.....	1 May, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	180 0 0	1 May, 1861.
Station Master, Tamborora.	Alexander Burnett	1 Mar., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	4 April, 1862.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Wellington.	Thomas G. Croft	1 Nov., 1869	Ditto	180 0 0	27 April, 1861.
Station Master, Dubbo ...	Alfred Hayes	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1866.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Forbes.	Edward H. Allen.....	1 April, 1868	Ditto	180 0 0	18 Nov., 1862.
Station Master, Young ...	John M'Innes	8 Nov., 1864	Ditto	200 0 0	15 May, 1863.
Messenger, Young (1).....				25 0 0	
Operator, Windsor	John Dick.....	1 Jan., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Glen Innes.	Joshua W. Nunn.....	1 Dec., 1865	Ditto	180 0 0	13 Dec., 1862.
Junior Operator, Glen Innes.	David M'Lachlan.....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	104 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Station Master, Tenterfield	Alexander Tucker	1 Dec., 1865	Ditto	250 0 0	25 May, 1859.*
Junior Operator, Tenterfield.	Thomas Quirk	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	104 0 0	18 July, 1868.
Line Repairer, Tenterfield	Charles J. Muston	23 Oct., 1868	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1866.
Station Master, Grafton ...	Archibald Hunter	16 Dec., 1865	Ditto	200 0 0	26 April, 1864.
Line Repairer, Grafton ...	Charles W. Tucker	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	120 0 0	1 June, 1867.
Station Master, Scone	Francis Isaac	12 April, 1865	Ditto	52 0 0	12 April, 1865.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Cassilis.	John J. Ferris	1 Nov., 1869	Ditto	180 0 0	18 Nov., 1861.
Station Master, Merriwa...	William Read	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1861.
Junior Operator, Bendemeer.	James E. Ballard ²	1 Mar., 1870	Ditto	52 0 0	1 April, 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Corbett	23 Nov., 1870	Ditto	104 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
Station Master, Uralla ...	Donald Graham	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	14 April, 1864.
Station Master, Wollongong.	Richard C. Wills ³	8 Aug., 1862	Ditto	180 0 0	9 Dec., 1858.
	succeeded by				
	Philip Mackel	1 April, 1870	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
Station Master, Kiama ...	John F. Tyter	19 Oct., 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	19 Oct., 1867.
Junior Operator, Redfern..	Henry Corbett ⁴	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto	52 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
	succeeded by				
	Edward T. Mulligan	23 Nov., 1870	Ditto	52 0 0	16 Feb., 1870.
Junior Operator, Liverpool	Frederick W. Browne.....	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto	52 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Junior Operator, Campbelltown.	John Chapple	17 Aug., 1864	Ditto	150 0 0	17 May, 1864.
Junior Operator, Picton ...	William Grace.....	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto	52 0 0	1 Nov., 1866.
Junior Operator, Parramatta.	Thomas E. Hewett	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto	104 0 0	16 April, 1866.

¹ To 26 February—Appointed to Bendemeer. ² To 23 November—Appointed Station Master, Narrabri. ³ To 31 March—Appointed Station Master, Deniliquin. ⁴ To 22 November—Appointed Junior Operator, Bendemeer.

NOTE.—The allowances, &c., to the above officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the Return.

* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER GENERAL, &C.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
Messenger, Parramatta (1)	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	
Junior Operator, Richmond.	John Betts ¹	1 June, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 June, 1869.
	succeeded by				
	George M. White.....	11 Nov., 1870	Ditto	52 0 0	11 Nov., 1870.
Station Master, Grenfell...	Albert E. Middleton	1 July, 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	10 Oct., 1861.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Bombala.	Martin E. Burke.....	23 April, 1867	Ditto	180 0 0	23 Oct., 1862.
Station Master, Denman...	George A. F. Kibble	5 Oct., 1868	Ditto	52 0 0	5 Oct., 1868.
Station Master, Wiseman's Ferry.	Charles J. Nealds.....	16 Mar., 1868	Ditto	150 0 0	25 Jan., 1855.*
Station Master, Raymond Terrace.	William E. Shaw	16 April, 1868	Ditto	52 0 0	16 April, 1868.
Operator, Merimbula	Armstrong L. Munn	19 Oct., 1868	Ditto	26 0 0	19 Oct., 1868.
Operator, Bega.....	James Naylor ²	20 Oct., 1868	Ditto	25 0 0	20 Oct., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Samuel Baker	1 May, 1870	Ditto	100 0 0	1 May, 1870.
Station Master, Inverell...	John Eames	18 July, 1868	Ditto	180 0 0	1 June, 1867.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Eden.	Charles Kebby	1 June, 1868	Ditto	180 0 0	19 Sept., 1864.
Messenger, Eden (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Junior Operator, Rydal ...	William H. Hilliard ³	1 April, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	104 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
	succeeded by				
	John Clinch	1 June, 1870	Ditto	104 0 0	1 June, 1870.
Station Master, Port Macquarie.	Joseph T. Chidgey ⁴	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1858.
	succeeded by				
	James R. Cummins	1 Aug., 1870	Ditto	180 0 0	14 Dec., 1866.*
Station Master, Gunnedah	Francis Lardner	1 July, 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	14 Sept., 1864.
Station Master, Narrabri...	Robert S. Arnott ⁵	1 June, 1869	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Aug., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	James C. Ballard	23 Nov., 1870	Ditto	180 0 0	1 April, 1867.
Junior Operator, Bowenfels	Henry Robinson ⁶	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	104 0 0	1 Dec., 1869.
Junior Operator, Gundagai	Henry Robinson	1 Oct., 1870	Ditto	104 0 0	1 Dec., 1869.
Junior Operator, Exchange	Gregory Board ⁷	1 April, 1869	Ditto	52 0 0	1 April, 1869.
	succeeded by				
	Edward Mulligan ⁸	16 Feb., 1870	Ditto	52 0 0	16 Feb., 1870.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Sykes	23 Nov., 1870	Ditto	52 0 0	23 Nov., 1870.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Berrima.	Philip Mackel ⁹	1 Sept., 1860	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
Station Master, Baranjuay	Alfred T. Black	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto	26 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
Junior Operator, Ulmarra.	Charles F. Wakely	1 June, 1870	Ditto	52 0 0	1 June, 1870.
Junior Operator, Rocky Mouth.	Samuel M'Naughton	1 June, 1870	Ditto	25 0 0	1 June, 1870.
Junior Operator, Berrima.	Patrick Canty	5 Mar., 1870	Ditto	52 0 0	5 Mar., 1870.
<i>Overseers—† Construction of new Lines.</i>					
Kiama to Jarvis Bay	Richard Scougall ¹⁰	5 July, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Each 16/- per diem.	4 Feb., 1861.
	Andrew M'Kenzie ¹¹	9 July, 1869	Ditto		9 July, 1869.
Grafton to Clarence River Heads.	William M. Scott ¹²	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto		1 June, 1865.
	Robert M'Levie ¹³	1 July, 1869	Ditto		20 Aug., 1868.
Eden to Gabo Island	Charles Mooney ¹⁴	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto		11 Feb., 1858.
	Andrew Denig ¹⁵	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto		1 Aug., 1869.
Castle Hill to Baranjuay...	Dean Francis ¹⁶	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto		1 Aug., 1869.
Penrith to Bathurst.....	Thomas W. Parrott.....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto		11 Feb., 1868.
Bathurst to Carcoar	Laurence H. Scott	25 Aug., 1870	Ditto		1 May, 1863.
	Thomas Musgrave	26 Aug., 1870	Ditto		15 Oct., 1869.
Wyandah to Casino.....	William M. Scott	1 May, 1870	Ditto	1 June, 1865.	
<p>¹ To 31 Oct.—Resigned. ² To 30 April—Resigned. ³ To 31 May—Appointed to Deniliquin. ⁴ To 16 July—Deceased. ⁵ To 22 November—Appointed to Hay.</p> <p>⁶ To 30 September—Appointed to Gundagai. ⁷ To 15 February—Appointed Booking Clerk, Sydney Office. ⁸ To 22 November—Appointed to Redfern.</p> <p>⁹ To 31 March—Office abolished—Appointed to Wollongong. ¹⁰ To 7 April. ¹¹ To 31 January. ¹² To 30 April. ¹³ To 31 March. ¹⁴ To 23 March.</p> <p>¹⁵ To 7 January. ¹⁶ To 15 January. * Services not continuous. † Each of the Construction Overseers allowed 4s. 6d. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse.</p> <p>NOTE.—Station Masters.—Each allowed quarters, excepting those at Denham, Raymond Terrace, Scone, and Baranjuay. They also give security for £100, except Albury, which is £200. The Station Master at Wiseman's Ferry receives 4s. per diem in lieu of forage, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty.</p> <p>Station Masters and Line Repairers.—Those at Hay, Wollombi, Balranald, Cooma, Euston, Moulamein, and Eden, are each allowed quarters and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage; they also receive 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. They give security for £100. Those at Tumut, Mount Victoria, Tamworth, Urana, Orange, Sofala, Wellington, Forbes, Glen Innes, Cassilis, and Bombala are allowed quarters; they also give security for £100.</p> <p>Line Repairers.—Each allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty; and those at Gundagai, Wagga Wagga, Deniliquin, Wentworth, and Tenterfield, receive 4s. per diem in lieu of forage.</p> <p>Operators.—Those at Kiandra, Richmond, Merimbula, Rydal, Tamworth, Penrith, Windsor, and Bendemeer, are allowed quarters; the last four give security for £100 each.</p>					

PART XI.

Miscellaneous.

SUMMARY.

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ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

RETURN of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT, for the Year 1870.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.							
Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan.	The Right Reverend Fred-eric Barker, D.D.	19 Oct., 1854	Her Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.	2,000	0	0*	19 Oct., 1854.
Dean of Sydney	Very Rev. William Mac-quarie Cowper, M.A.	12 July, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	12 July, 1858.
Parish of St. Philip (City).		1 Aug., 1858	Ditto	160	0	0	12 July, 1858.
Ditto	Rev. Edward Rogers	1 Aug., 1858	Ditto	200	0	0	20 Jan., 1838.
Parish of St. Andrew (City).	„ Thomas O'Reilly	15 Feb., 1863	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Oct., 1848.
Parish of St. James (City)	„ Robert Allwood, B.A.	1 Jan., 1840	Governor	200	0	0	8 Dec., 1839.
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City).	„ Houlton S. King	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0†	
Ditto (Redfern)	„ Alfred H. Stephen, B.A.	1 Sept., 1855	Governor	200	0	0	1 July, 1850.
Parish of Petersham (Cook's River).	„ George King	15 Feb., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	15 July, 1849.
Ditto (Balmain)	„ William Stack, B.A.	1 July, 1855	Governor	200	0	0	1 Nov., 1837.
Ditto (Ashfield)	„ William Lumsdaine	1 Oct., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	1 Oct., 1860.
Parish of Petersham (Camperdown).	„ Charles C. Kemp	1 July, 1846	Governor	200	0	0	6 Oct., 1841.
Parish of Willoughby (St. Leonards, North Shore).	„ William B. Clarke, M.A.	1 Aug., 1846	Ditto	200	0	0	26 May, 1839.
DISTRICT OF PARRAMATTA.							
Parish of St. John	Rev. Robert L. King, B.A.	1 July, 1855	Ditto	200	0	0	1 July, 1855.
Parish of Prospect	„ Thomas Donkin, B.D.	1 Aug., 1855	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1854.
DISTRICT OF WINDSOR.							
Parish of Pitt Town	Rev. Henry A. Palmer	1 Aug., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	
Parish of Ham Common	„ John Elder	1 Nov., 1845	Governor	200	0	0	15 June, 1840.
DISTRICT OF PENRITH.							
Parish of Castlereagh	Rev. Elijah Smith ¹	1 July, 1853	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Sept., 1851.
Parish of Mulgoa	„ George Vidal, B.A.	1 July, 1855	Ditto	200	0	0	19 June, 1840.
DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL.							
Parish of St. Luke	Rev. Charles F. D. Priddle	1 July, 1855	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Feb., 1855.
Parish of Minto	„ George N. Woodd, B.A.	1 July, 1855	Ditto	200	0	0	5 Nov., 1837.
DISTRICT OF CAMPBELLTOWN.							
Parish of St. Peter	Rev. Edward Smith, B.A.	1 April, 1857	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 July, 1838.
Parish of Appin	„ Thomas H. Wilkinson	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Nov., 1848.
DISTRICTS—							
Camden	„ Henry Tingcombe	1 Aug., 1858	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Sept., 1839.
Picton	„ James Carter	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto	80	17	6	
Wollongong	„ Thomas C. Ewing	1 Sept., 1857	Ditto	200	0	0†	1 July, 1846.
Kiama	„ Thomas Wilson, B.A.	1 Feb., 1862	Ditto	200	0	0	
Berrima	„ James S. Hassall	1 Jan., 1854	Governor	200	0	0	20 Mar., 1848.
Ditto (Sutton Forest)	„ Thomas Horton	1 July, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 Sept., 1852.
Yass	„ Thomas Kemmis	12 Oct., 1859	Ditto	200	0	0	12 Oct., 1859.
Bathurst	„ Thomas Sharpe, M.A. ²	1 Jan., 1842	Governor	200	0	0	1 Oct., 1830.
Ditto (Kelso)	„ William Lisle	1 Oct., 1844	Ditto	200	0	0	1 June, 1842.
Carcoar	„ John A. Burke, B.A.	1 Aug., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 Aug., 1858.
Mudgee	„ James Gunther	1 Jan., 1844	Governor	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1844.
¹ Deceased 8 October. ² Allowed 2s. 6d. per diem in lieu of forage, also £50 per annum for house rent, from the Clergy and School Estates Fund. Chaplain to the Gaol—£25 per annum. * Of this amount, £300 paid from "Bishopthorpe Estate." † Viz. £—£100 paid from "Bishopthorpe Estate," and £100 from "Clergy and School Estates." ‡ Paid from Clergy and School Estates Fund.							
DIOCESE OF NEWCASTLE.							
Lord Bishop of Newcastle	The Right Rev. William Tyrrell, D.D.	16 Jan., 1848	Her Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 25th June, 1847.	500	0	0	16 Jan., 1848.
DISTRICTS—							
Gosford	Rev. A. Glennie ¹	25 Feb., 1850	Governor	200	0	0	25 Feb., 1850.
Newcastle	„ G. C. Bode	1 Dec., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	100	0	0	1 June, 1859.
Paterson	„ F. W. Addams	1 Oct., 1846	Governor	200	0	0	12 Jan., 1846.
Morpeth, Hinton, and Middlehope.	„ C. Walsh	1 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 Aug., 1860.

¹ To 31 October

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—DIOCESE OF NEWCASTLE—continued.

DISTRICTS—continued.

East Maitland	Rev. L. Tyrrell	1 Dec., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	
West Maitland	" B. Chapman	1 Oct., 1846	Governor	200 0 0	25 July, 1840.
	" J. R. Thackeray	1 Jan., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1856.
Raymond Terrace	" J. R. Blomfield	1 May, 1852	Governor	200 0 0	16 Mar., 1851.
Lochinvar & Branxton	" F. D. Bode	1 Dec., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	
Singleton	" J. Blackwood, B.A.	1 Oct., 1850	Governor	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1850.
Port Macquarie	" F. R. Kemp	1 Jan., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1851.
Muswellbrook	" W. E. White	1 Mar., 1860	Ditto	200 0 0	
Scone	" C. Child, B.A.	1 Feb., 1853	Governor	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1850.
Murrurundi	" J. J. Nash, M.A.	1 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 June, 1859.
Dungog	" S. Simm	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto	100 0 0	
Manning River	" W. C. Hawkins	1 Jan., 1861	Ditto	100 0 0	
Clarence River	" A. E. Selwyn	1 Jan., 1853	Governor	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1853.
Tamworth	" J. F. R. Whinfield	1 July, 1861	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1851.
Armidale	" S. Hungerford	1 April, 1854	Governor	100 0 0	1853.
Glen Innes	" J. H. Johnson	1 Dec., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	

DIOCESE OF GOULBURN.

Lord Bishop of Goulburn	Right Rev. Messac Thomas	25 Mar., 1863	Her Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.	*100 0 0	25 Mar., 1863.
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DISTRICTS—

Goulburn	Rev. W. Sowerby ¹	1 Nov., 1837	Governor	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1837.
Braidwood	" James Allan	11 June, 1843	Ditto	200 0 0	13 July, 1837.
Bungonia	" Edmond B. Proctor, M.A.	1 Sept., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 July, 1852.
Canberra (Queanbeyan)	" Pierce G. Smith, M.A.	26 May, 1855	Governor	150 0 0	26 May, 1855.
Queanbeyan	" Alberto D. Soares	1 April, 1857	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Collector (Yass)	" Daniel P. M. Hulbert, M.A.	1 April, 1857	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Cooma	" Thomas Druitt	1 Dec., 1856	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.

¹ Chaplain to the Gaol, £25 per annum.

* From Bishopthorpe Estate.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbishop	Most Reverend John Bede Polding.	20 Feb., 1835	Secretary of State	800 0 0	20 Feb., 1835.
Vicar-General	Very Reverend Samuel J. A. Sheehy.	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 May, 1850.
DISTRICT OF SYDNEY.					
Parish of St. James (City)	Rev. Joseph Chas. Sumner	16 Jan., 1861	Ditto	200 0 0	20 Feb., 1835.
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City).	" John Sheridan	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1850.
Parish of Petersham (Newtown).	" John N. Quirk	15 May, 1863	Ditto	100 0 0	
Parish of Willoughby (St. Leonards).	" Patrick O'Farrell	16 May, 1863	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1855.
Parish of Marsfield, District of Parramatta.	" Patrick Kenyon ¹	1 Nov., 1861	Ditto	200 0 0	1 June, 1856.
Parish of Hunter's Hill, District of Parramatta.	" Claudius Maria Joly	1 April, 1859	Ditto	150 0 0	
Parish of St. Luke, District of Liverpool.	" Peter Young	1 July, 1860	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1843.
Parish of Appin, District of Campbelltown.	" James Paul Roche	1 May, 1850	Governor	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1846.
DISTRICTS—					
Windsor	" Patrick Hallinan, D.D.	1 May, 1852	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1846.
Camden	" J. J. Rigney	1 Nov., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	16 July, 1838.
Wollongong	" D. V. M. O'Connell	16 May, 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1848.
Kiama	" Michael Flanagan	1 July, 1860	Ditto	150 0 0	
Ditto (Millendary)	" Patrick Birch	16 July, 1859	Ditto	150 0 0	
Shoalhaven	" David John D'Arcy	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto	150 0 0	
Berrima	" William Lanigan	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	

¹ To 15 July—Deceased.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—continued.					
DISTRICTS—continued.					
Goulburn	Rev. Michael McAlroy ...	1 May, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	
Ditto (Bungonia)	" Eugene Luckie	16 May, 1863	Ditto	150 0 0	— 1848.
Braidwood (Araluen)...	" Edward O'Brien	15 July, 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	15 July, 1852.
Queanbeyan	" Patrick White	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto	200 0 0	
Yass	" James Hanly	1 July, 1861	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1843.
Kelso	" Peter O'Farrell	1 July, 1860	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1855.
Carcoar	" Timothy McCarthy	1 Nov., 1862	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1853.
Wellington	" Henry N. Woolfrey	1 Nov., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1853.
Mudgee	" Callaghan McCarthy	1 Sept., 1852	Governor	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1850.
Hartley	" James Phelan	16 Mar., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1853.
Cooma	" Patrick Newman	16 Jan., 1861	Ditto	150 0 0	
Orange	" Miles Edmund Athy	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	
Albury	" Cornelius Twomey	1 July, 1857	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1853.
Newcastle	" Charles V. Dowling	1 Aug., 1836	Governor	150 0 0	21 Feb., 1831.
East Maitland	" John Kenny	16 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1844.
West Maitland	" Jerome Keating	16 May, 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1846.
Armidale	" John Thos. Lynch	1 Nov., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	16 July, 1838.
Grafton	" William X. Johnson	15 May, 1863	Ditto	100 0 0	1 July, 1854.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.					
SYDNEY—					
Pitt-street	Rev. Jas. Fullerton, LL.D.	3 Dec., 1838	Governor	200 0 0	3 Dec., 1837.
St. Andrew's	" John Dougall	1 April, 1854	Ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1854.
Paddington	" James Milne	1 July, 1854	Ditto	150 0 0	1 July, 1854.
Woolloomooloo	" John M'Gibbon	22 Mar., 1854	Ditto	150 0 0	22 Mar., 1854.
DISTRICTS—					
Bathurst	" J. B. Laughton	1 Jan., 1855	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1851.
Hinton	" Alexander M'Ewan	1 Nov., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 May, 1854.
Muswellbrook	" Duncan Ross	1 Oct., 1860	Ditto	102 0 0	
Newcastle	" James Coutts, M.A. ...	1 May, 1861	Ditto	150 0 0	26 Mar., 1849.
Parramatta	" Thomas Craig	1 Nov., 1861	Ditto	150 0 0	
Paterson	" Thomas Stirton	3 Feb., 1856	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1854.
Port Macquarie	" Edward Holland	16 Aug., 1853	Governor	150 0 0	16 Aug., 1853.
Singleton	" James S. White	10 May, 1847	Ditto	150 0 0	10 May, 1847.
Windsor	" David Moore	1 Mar., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	
Wollongong	" C. Atchison ¹	1 July, 1841	Governor	150 0 0	3 Dec., 1837.
¹ To November—Deceased.					
WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.					
DISTRICTS—					
Sydney	Rev. Stephen Rabone	1 April, 1861	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
Maitland	" Joseph Oram	1 April, 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1854.
Goulburn	" W. Curnow	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	
Sydney	" G. Hurst	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	172 10 6	
Bathurst	" W. Kelynack	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto	150 0 0	
Orange	" W. Clarke	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	
Penrith	" J. W. Dowson	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	
Manning River	" J. Somerville	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	
Parramatta	" B. Chapman	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
Camden	" G. Martin	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, for the Year 1870.

(Incorporated and endowed by Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 31. Inaugurated, 11th October, 1852.)

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Students.	Total.
Professor of Classics and Logic...	Charles Badham, D.D.	£ 1,050 0 0	s. d.	£ 115 17 0	£ 1,165 17 0
Professor of Mathematics	Morris Birkbeck Poll, B.A.	825 0 0	House.	168 7 0	993 7 0
Professor of Physics	John Smith, M.D.	795 0 0	.....	174 16 6	969 16 6
Professor of Geology	Alexander Morrison Thomson, D.Sc.	450 0 0	.....	45 3 0	495 3 0
Assistant Professors of Classics } Registrar	Hugh Kennedy, B.A.	{ 400 0 0 } { 100 0 0 }	.....	57 18 6	557 18 6
Auditor	Hon. Geoffrey Eagar	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0
Accountant	William Clark	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0
Curator of Museum	Edward Reeve	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
Examiners in Arts	James Stewart Paterson, LL.D.	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0
Yeoman Bedell	Chas. Edwd. Robertson Murray, M.A.	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0
Messenger	Joseph Burrows	100 0 0	House.	.....	100 0 0
Gardener	Patrick Walsh	100 0 0	House.	.....	100 0 0
Under Gardener	Henry Goodhew	100 0 0	House.	.....	100 0 0
	John Holle	104 10 0	.....	.....	104 10 0
Honorary Officers:— Examiners in Law	Judge Fawcett .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sir William Manning, LL.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Judge M'Farland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hon. Sir James Martin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	N. D. Stenhouse, M.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Examiners in Medicine.....	M. H. Stephen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Haynes Gibbes Alleyns, M.B. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Edward Bedford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	George Bennett, M.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sprott Boyd, M.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	James Cox, M.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John Macfarlane, M.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Charles Nathan, F.R.C.S. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Philip Sydney Jones, M.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esquire Bedell	Alfred Roberts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solicitor	John Kinloch, M.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	George Wigram Allen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.....	£ 4,171 10 0	.....	562 2 0	4,733 12 0

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1870.

Office.	Name.	Salary per annum.	Fees from Students.	Total.
Warden.....	Rev. William Scott, M.A. ¹	£ 500 0 0	£ 106 13 4	£ 606 13 4
Vice-Warden	Rev. William Henry Roberts, B.A.	Nil	.....	.....
Bursar	Michael Metcalfe	Nil	.....	.....

¹ Residence allowed.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1870.

Office.	Name.	Salary per annum.	Fees from Students.	Total.
Rector	Rev. John Forrest, D.D. ¹	£ 500 0 0	.....	£ 500 0 0

¹ Residence allowed.

BLUE BOOK OF

EDUCATION—continued.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

RETURN of the SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, for the Year 1870.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Head Master	Albert Bytheses Weigall...	500 0 0	.....	543 10 0	1,043 10 0	Residence allowed.
Mathematical Master	Edward Pratt	400 0 0	.....	321 15 0	721 15 0	Ditto.
Classical Master	Edwin Whitfield	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	600 0 0	Ditto.
Assistant Classical Masters	Charles Orlando Helon ...	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
	Henry S. Hawkins	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
English Master	Charles James Fache	200 0 0	50 0 0	.....	250 0 0	
Assistant English Master...	John W. Vanes	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	
Lecturer in Natural Science	Alexander M. Thomson ...	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
Drawing Master	Joseph Fowles	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Writing Master	William Norris	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant	Sebastian Hodge	100 0 0	12 0 0	.....	112 0 0	Residence allowed.
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees.	William Henry Catlett ...	50 0 0	28 6 3	.....	78 6 3	
	Total.....	2,650 0 0	90 6 3	1,165 5 0	3,905 11 3	

PENSIONS.

RETURN of PENSIONS payable out of the Revenues of the Colony, &c., during the Year 1870.

Name of the Party.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
PAID FROM THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.				
Roger Therry	1,050 0 0	18 and 19 Vict, cap. 54 ...	22 Feb., 1859	Late Puisne Judge.
Sir John N. Dickenson	1,050 0 0	Ditto	18 Feb., 1861	"
Edward Deas Thomson, C.B.	2,000 0 0	Ditto	6 June, 1856	Formerly Colonial Secretary.
Francis L. S. Merewether ...	900 0 0	Ditto	6 June, 1856	" Auditor General.
Sir William M. Manning, Q.C. ¹	800 0 0	Ditto	26 Aug., 1856	" Solicitor General.
George B. White	222 10 0	Governor General and Executive Council.	1 Aug., 1853	} Late Surveyors.
James Larmer	167 0 0	Ditto	1 April, 1853	
John G. Galloway	143 19 9	Ditto	6 Oct., 1857	
James Warner	70 0 0	Ditto	1 June, 1853	
William C. Greville	366 13 4	Ditto	1 April, 1859	
Francis Gosling	52 0 0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1856	
Colin Mackenzie	35 10 0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1856	
Nicholas Leader	66 5 10	Ditto	1 Feb., 1857	
Osborne Homersham	40 0 0	Ditto	1 Mar., 1857	
Robert Ormiston	102 0 0	Ditto	16 Mar., 1857	
William S. Wall	73 9 6	Ditto	1 Jan., 1859	" Curator of the Australian Museum.
Mrs. Susannah Mileham.....	100 0 0	Secretary of State	29 Sept., 1824	" Widow of Surgeon Mileham.
William Galvin	35 5 8	Governor General and Executive Council.	1 July, 1852	" Messenger, Legislative Council.
Michael Doyle	39 10 0	Ditto	1 April, 1857	" Messenger, Colonial Treasury.
Thomas Bevan	9 3 0	Secretary of State	1 July, 1850	" Trooper, Mounted Police.
John Brennan.....	28 16 0	Governor General and Executive Council.	4 Nov., 1858	" Turnkey, Parramatta Gaol.
Needham Robinson.....	29 13 1	Ditto	1 Jan., 1850	} " Constables, Sydney Police.
Bryan Naughton	12 10 0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1850	
Edward Wilson	14 18 3	Ditto	1 July, 1850	
Thomas H. B. Venour	116 1 2	Ditto	1 April, 1859	
John M. Dillon	216 13 4	Ditto	1 June, 1859	
William Flinn	47 9 0	Ditto	1 June, 1859	
Samuel Raymond	189 12 6	Ditto	1 Feb., 1862	
Christopher M'Donnell	34 4 10	Ditto	9 Feb., 1861	
Felix Short	39 1 0	Ditto	1 Nov., 1861	
James Bean	29 7 3	Ditto	4 July, 1860	
Thomas Easton	92 4 7	Ditto	1 Feb., 1862	
Thomas Reilly	32 13 4	Ditto	17 Dec., 1859	
William W. Darke	153 0 11	Ditto	1 Jan., 1860	
A. W. Rolleston ²	61 6 2	Ditto	26 Aug., 1859	
John Bramwell ²	25 3 0	Ditto	10 May, 1859	
George N. Russell	31 19 1	Ditto	1 Jan., 1860	
Frederick Garling ²	57 8 4	Ditto	10 May, 1859	
John G. N. Gibbs ²	114 11 8	Ditto	10 May, 1859	
David Nash ²	40 12 6	Ditto	10 May, 1859	" Warehousekeeper, Customs.

¹ Pension in abeyance to 15 December—Attorney General.² In receipt of a pension also from the Customs Superannuation Fund.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1870.

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Name of the Party.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
PENSIONS—PAID FROM THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—continued.				
Lady Forbes.....	200 0 0	Governor General and Executive Council.	9 Nov., 1841	Widow of Sir Francis Forbes, formerly Chief Justice.
Lady Dowling.....	200 0 0	Ditto.....	28 Sept., 1844	Widow of Sir James Dowling, late Chief Justice.
Mrs. Annie Kinchela.....	100 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1852	Widow of the late Mr. Justice Kinchela.
Mrs. Annie Petrie.....	100 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1853	Daughter of the late Capt. Flinders, R.N.
Edward R. Stack.....	133 6 8	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1855	Late Master of the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney.
Lady Mitchell.....	200 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1861	Widow of Sir T. L. Mitchell, formerly Surveyor General.
James Riley.....	43 9 0	Ditto.....	26 Mar., 1863	Late Bailiff, Goulburn.
Catherine Lovett.....	100 0 0	Ditto.....	20 Mar., 1864	Widow of J. Lovett, late Pilot, Newcastle.
Thomas M. Wright ¹	59 3 0	Ditto.....	1 April, 1864	Late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tenterfield.
David Moores.....	48 12 2	Ditto.....	1 Aug., 1864	Foreman, Colonial Stores.
John Hayes.....	44 8 0	Ditto.....	1 Aug., 1864	Storeman, Colonial Stores.
Mrs. Eliza Milford.....	200 0 0	Ditto.....	27 May, 1865	Widow of Justice Milford.
Mrs. Maria Bate Wise.....	200 0 0	Ditto.....	28 Sept., 1865	Widow of Justice Wise.
George Smyth ²	78 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1870	} Court Keepers, Supreme Court, King-street.
Mrs. Smyth.....	26 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1870	

¹ To 31 March—Deceased.² To 13 March—Deceased.

Pensions granted under the Superannuation Act of 1864. (27 VICTORIA, No. 11.)

Robert Allen Hunt.....	600 0 0	Governor and Executive Council.	1 July, 1864	Late Superintendent of the Money Order Office.
Stephen Greenhill.....	600 0 0	Ditto.....	1 July, 1864	Chief Clerk, Pay Branch, Treasury.
Meredith Duke Ferguson.....	280 0 0	Ditto.....	1 June, 1864	Accountant, Government Printing Office.
John Goulesbury Lennon.....	360 0 0	Ditto.....	20 Dec., 1864	Principal Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury.
Nicholas Nelson.....	312 10 0	Ditto.....	1 Feb., 1865	Clerk, General Post Office.
John Crook.....	433 6 8	Ditto.....	1 July, 1864	Harbour Master, Sydney.
E. C. Brewer.....	128 6 8	Ditto.....	12 May, 1865	Sheriff's Bailiff.
Robert Brindley.....	325 0 0	Ditto.....	1 June, 1865	Draftsman, Survey Office.
J. R. Humbley.....	247 10 0	Ditto.....	16 June, 1865	Clerk, Audit Office.
S. Morgan.....	146 13 4	Ditto.....	1 July, 1865	Clerk, Survey Office.
W. H. Christie.....	823 6 8	Ditto.....	1 Oct., 1865	Postmaster General.
George Brett.....	110 16 8	Ditto.....	1 May, 1865	Tide Waiter, Customs.
William Vallack.....	650 0 0	Ditto.....	19 Feb., 1866	Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Thomas Jones.....	150 0 0	Ditto.....	1 June, 1866	Sheriff's Bailiff, Bathurst.
John Wells.....	746 13 4	Ditto.....	1 Mar., 1866	Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.
William C. Still.....	560 0 0	Ditto.....	21 Mar., 1866	Landing Surveyor, Customs.
Lewis Gordon.....	333 6 8	Ditto.....	1 Aug., 1866	District Surveyor.
Thomas K. Abbott.....	441 13 4	Ditto.....	1 Sept., 1866	Secretary, General Post Office.
William Thompson.....	150 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Oct., 1866	Official Postmaster, Bathurst.
John Chippendall.....	175 0 0	Ditto.....	13 May, 1867	Gaoler, Bathurst.
E. H. Statham.....	124 13 4	Ditto.....	1 Mar., 1867	Storekeeper and Manager, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.
John Brown.....	186 13 4	Ditto.....	9 June, 1867	Sheriff's Bailiff at Parramatta.
John Wallace.....	140 0 0	Ditto.....	14 June, 1867	Gaoler at Maitland.
Edward Rogers.....	600 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1868	Clerk of the Peace.
Francis Campbell.....	433 6 8	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1868	Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban.
John E. Turner.....	137 10 0	Ditto.....	15 Feb., 1868	Landing Waiter, Customs.
W. R. Davidson.....	1,000 0 0	Ditto.....	17 Mar., 1868	Surveyor General.
Stephen Cole.....	435 0 0	Ditto.....	11 June, 1868	Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Samuel Elyard.....	400 0 0	Ditto.....	18 Aug., 1868	Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Terence M'Mahon ¹	134 3 4	Ditto.....	1 Sept., 1868	Clerk, General Post Office.
James Prout.....	60 0 0	Ditto.....	20 Sept., 1868	Second Assistant Bailiff, Sydney.
Alex. J. Ross.....	133 6 8	Ditto.....	1 Oct., 1868	Coast Waiter, Broken Bay.
Charles Tompson.....	720 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Feb., 1869	Clerk of Legislative Assembly.
W. H. Palmer.....	300 0 0	Ditto.....	1 June, 1869	Police Magistrate, Bathurst.
Edward D. Day.....	500 0 0	Ditto.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto, Maitland.
Charles E. Newcombe.....	450 0 0	Ditto.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto, Queanbeyan.
W. Warburton.....	87 10 0	Ditto.....	1 July, 1869	Tide Waiter, Customs.
William King.....	162 10 0	Ditto.....	1 July, 1869	Landing Waiter, Customs.
Charles T. Weaver.....	333 6 8	Ditto.....	19 Oct., 1869	Police Magistrate, Armidale.
Michael Fitzpatrick.....	533 6 8	Ditto.....	19 Dec., 1869	Under Secretary for Lands.
J. Wickham.....	168 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1870	Postmistress, Parramatta.
George Denshire.....	120 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1870	Postmaster, Tamworth.
W. A. Cahill.....	120 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1870	Foreman of Works, Dry Dock.
John Kelleher.....	82 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1870	Do. do.
Edgar Beckham.....	466 13 4	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1870	Commissioner of Crown Lands.
C. J. Williams.....	120 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1870	Locker, Customs.
Gother Kerr Mann.....	536 13 4	Ditto.....	1 April, 1870	Engineer-in-Chief, &c., Cockatoo Island.
Thomas Cronin.....	250 0 0	Ditto.....	1 May, 1870	Master of Dredge "Hercules."
Chas. H. Horsley.....	112 10 0	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1870	Locker, Customs.
F. Underwood.....	373 6 8	Ditto.....	16 June, 1870	Clerk, Lands Department.
Allan Williams.....	226 13 4	Ditto.....	1 June, 1870	Accountant, Survey Department.
Charles Moore.....	93 6 8	Ditto.....	1 Sept., 1870	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Casino.
H. Fitzgerald.....	82 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Jan., 1870	Foreman of Works, Dry Dock.
David Smith.....	175 0 0	Ditto.....	1 Dec., 1870	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gundagai.
S. B. Warburton.....	483 6 8	Ditto.....	1 April, 1870	Chief Clerk, Lands Department.
T. J. Jacques.....	653 6 8	Ditto.....	15 Dec., 1870	Registrar General.

¹ To 20 August—Deceased.

BLUE BOOK OF

Name of the Party.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
PENSIONS—continued.				
Pensions in abeyance.				
W. C. Mayne ¹	540 0 0	Governor and Executive Council .....	.....	Late Auditor General.
D. B. Hutchinson ²	466 13 4	Ditto .....	.....	As Prothonotary.
Richard O'Connor ²	700 0 0	Ditto .....	.....	As Clerk of Parliaments.
John Sharkey ²	141 13 4	Ditto .....	.....	As Foreman of Works, Colonial Architect's Department.
		¹ Colonial Agent. Salary, £1,000. Resident in London.		² Still in office.
ALLOWANCES:—				
Gratuities granted under Clause 7, to the following Officers, who have retired from bodily or mental incapacity:—				
F. L. Oliver	*50 0 0	Governor and Executive Council	Date of payment. 13 May, 1870	Late Clerk, Lands Department.
H. Cary	*587 10 0	Ditto	18 May, 1870	" District Court Judge.
J. Anderson	750 0 0	Ditto	28 May, 1870	" 1st Clerk in the Equity Department.
J. Hatton	†74 16 2	Ditto	8 Aug., 1870	" Schoolmaster, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island.
C. A. Sinclair	†411 8 10	Ditto	9 Aug., 1870	" Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie.
H. C. Master	262 10 0	Ditto	20 Aug., 1870	" Police Magistrate, Wollombi.
J. H. L. Scott	†470 4 5	Ditto	26 Aug., 1870	" Police Magistrate, Tambaroora.
C. A. Sinclair	*69 16 2	Ditto	16 Sept., 1870	" Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie.
J. H. L. Scott	*79 15 7	Ditto	16 Sept., 1870	" Police Magistrate, Tambaroora.
L. V. Dulhunty	†61 5 0	Ditto	27 Sept., 1870	" Police Magistrate, Carcoar.
J. Hatton	*12 13 10	Ditto	3 Oct., 1870	" Schoolmaster, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island.
L. V. Dulhunty	†46 3 9	Ditto	14 Oct., 1870	" Police Magistrate, Carcoar.
Ditto	†34 12 9	Ditto	10 Nov., 1870	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	†17 6 5	Ditto	6 Dec., 1870	Ditto ditto.
Gratuities granted under Clause 10, to the Relatives of the following Officers:—				
J. Kingsmill	†266 13 4	Governor and Executive Council	Date of payment. 4 Jan., 1870	Late Sheriff's Bailiff, East Maitland.
J. Styles	189 11 8	Ditto	6 Jan., 1870	" Clerk of Petty Sessions, Yass.
O. F. Kelly	1,000 0 0	Ditto	11 May, 1870	" Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
J. Crook	29 3 4	Ditto	13 May, 1870	" Clerk, Sheriff's Department.
J. Kingsmill	*266 13 4	Ditto	18 May, 1870	" Sheriff's Bailiff, East Maitland.
A. Field	75 0 0	Ditto	10 June, 1870	" Clerk, Telegraph Office, Sydney.
J. Taylor	350 0 0	Ditto	25 June, 1870	" Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cockatoo Island.
L. Dickinson	320 16 8	Ditto	4 July, 1870	" Tide-waiter, Customs, Sydney.
T. B. Corbett	500 0 0	Ditto	20 July, 1870	" Sub-Collector of Customs, Newcastle.
C. Baly	†56 5 0	Ditto	29 Sept., 1870	" Draftsman, Survey Office.
G. F. Smalley	†75 0 0	Ditto	7 Oct., 1870	" Astronomer.
C. Baly	†42 3 9	Ditto	19 Oct., 1870	" Draftsman, Survey Office.
G. F. Smalley	†98 8 9	Ditto	12 Nov., 1870	" Astronomer.
C. Baly	†31 12 9	Ditto	21 Nov., 1870	" Draftsman, Survey Office.
Ditto	†15 16 5	Ditto	7 Dec., 1870	Ditto ditto.
T. M'Mahon	†55 18 0	Ditto	8 Dec., 1870	" Shipping Officer, General Post Office.
		* Balance.	† In part.	‡ Further amount.
Paid from the Customs Superannuation Fund.				
John G. N. Gibbes ¹	400 0 0	The Lords of the Treasury	10 May, 1859	Late Collector of Customs.
John L. Deane	100 0 0	Ditto	1 July, 1853	" 1st Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney.
Frederick Garling ¹	200 0 0	Ditto	1 May, 1859	" Landing Surveyor, do. do.
Charles L. Neville	110 0 0	Ditto	1 July, 1853	Formerly 2nd Landing Waiter, do. do.
John Bramwell ¹	54 15 2	Ditto	1 May, 1859	Late do. do. do. do.
David Nash ¹	54 15 2	Ditto	1 May, 1859	" Warehousekeeper, do. do.
Arthur W. Rolleston ¹	45 16 8	Ditto	26 Aug., 1859	" Landing Waiter, do. do.
¹ In receipt of a pension also from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.				
Paid by the Commissariat, from Imperial Funds, Convict Service.				
John M'Lean	191 0 0	The Lords of the Treasury	1 Jan., 1856	Late Principal Superintendent of Convicts.
Daniel Geary	18 5 0	Ditto	1 April, 1851	As a Constable, Office of Principal Superintendent of Convicts.
Paid from the Police Reward and Police Superannuation Funds.				
Matthew Carroll	3/9 p diem	Governor General and Executive Council	1 July, 1850	Late Sergeant in the Police.
Charles Lucas	3/7 "	Ditto	15 Mar., 1857	" Ordinary Constable.
John Harris	3/1 1/2 "	Ditto	1 Sept., 1856	" Constable in the Police.
Thomas M'Gee	45 0 0	Ditto	1 May, 1855	" Chief Constable.
Ann Kendall	40 0 0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1856	Widow of the late Chief Constable Kendall, Penrith.
Thomas J. Powell	2/3 p diem	Ditto	1 Jan., 1856	Late Inspector of Water Police.
Patrick Connor	5/2 "	Ditto	1 Jan., 1858	" Inspector of Police, Sydney.
John Marsh	2/- "	Ditto	1 Dec., 1852	" District Constable.
James Eagan	2/9 "	Ditto	1 April, 1857	" Ordinary Constable.
Peter Thomson	3/4 "	Ditto	1 Mar., 1858	" Constable in the Police.
Elizabeth Murphy	50 0 0	Ditto	4 Jan., 1858	Widow of the late Chief Constable Peter C. Murphy, Port Macquarie.

Name of the Party.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
PENSIONS—PAID FROM THE POLICE REWARD AND POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS—continued.				
James Shepherd	4/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Governor General and Executive Council.	1 April, 1858	Late Chief Constable.
Timothy Gearns	3/9 "	Ditto	1 Oct., 1858	" District Constable, Penrith.
Louisa Codrington	18 5 0	Ditto	1 July, 1858	Widow of the late Trooper Robert Codrington.
Michael Murphy	3/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Ditto	8 Feb. 1859	Late Ordinary Constable.
Robert M'Jannett	123 6 8	Ditto	1 Jan., 1859	" Chief Constable.
James Ferry	3/7 $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Ditto	10 April, 1859	" Trooper, Sydney.
Michael Cassidy	4/6 "	Ditto	1 Feb., 1859	" Sergeant in the Gold Police, Bathurst.
Ann Watham	26 0 0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1859	Widow of the late District Constable John Watham, Casino.
Edward Giles	7/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Ditto	1 July, 1859	Late Sergeant-Major, Western Gold Police.
Michael Reilly	3/10 "	Ditto	1 Sept., 1859	" Ordinary Constable, Wellingrove.
Bartholomew Bannister	142 10 0	Ditto	17 Jan., 1860	" Chief Constable, Gayndah.
Julia Ledgerwood	40 0 0	Ditto	11 Oct., 1859	Widow of the late Ordinary Constable William Ledgerwood, Newcastle.
William Kershaw	5/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Ditto	1 July, 1860	Late Sergeant, Mounted Patrol, Western Road.
Thomas Handcock	3/3 "	Ditto	1 July, 1860	" Trooper, do. do.
John Cannon	3/7 "	Ditto	7 Feb., 1861	" Ordinary Constable.
Margaret Wood	62 10 0	Ditto	7 Jan., 1855	Widow of the late Chief Constable Wood, Maitland.
Samuel H. Horne	116 0 0	Ditto	1 Mar., 1862	Late Chief Constable.
Frederick Williams	146 0 0	Ditto	1 Mar., 1862	" Ordinary Constable.
Jeremiah Higgins	177 0 0	Ditto	1 Mar., 1862	" Chief Constable.
George Drury	90 0 0	Ditto	1 Mar., 1862	" Do.
Samuel Holt	100 0 0	Ditto	1 Mar., 1862	" Do.
Thomas Hildebrand	123 0 0	Ditto	1 Mar., 1862	" Do.
John Lee	97 0 0	Ditto	1 Mar., 1862	" District Constable.
Robert Handcock	94 0 0	Ditto	1 Mar., 1862	" Mounted Trooper.
Charles Lane	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Ditto	1 May, 1862	" Senior Constable, Newcastle.
John Sherman	126 0 0	Ditto	1 May, 1862	" Senior Sergeant.
Henry Fox	4/ $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Ditto	8 Mar., 1863	" Ordinary Constable, Carcoar.
Abraham Kershaw	6/4 "	Ditto	1 July, 1863	" Senior Sergeant, Goulburn.
John Thomas	4/1 "	Ditto	6 Nov., 1862	" Chief Constable, Kempsey, M'Leay River.
Eliza Watson	20 0 0	Ditto	1 May, 1862	Widow of the late Ordinary Constable Thomas Watson, Maitland.
John Micklegun	5/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Ditto	1 Mar., 1862	Late District Constable, Carcoar.
James Farrant	3/ "	Ditto	1 July, 1863	" Ordinary Constable, Mudgee.
Roger Kennedy	3/4 "	Ditto	10 June, 1862	" Senior Constable, Maitland.
Peter Connolly	3/4 "	Ditto	5 June, 1862	" Senior Constable, Dungog.
John Davis	50 0 0	Ditto	11 Mar., 1862	" Chief Constable, Wollongong.
Edward Kedwell	3/ $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Ditto	1 May, 1862	" Ordinary Constable, Maitland.
George Taylor	3/ "	Ditto	1 Oct., 1862	" Ordinary Constable, Port Macquarie.
Ann Foy	30 0 0	Ditto	1 July, 1863	Widow of the late John Foy, District Constable, Talulam.
John Stafford	5/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Ditto	19 Jan., 1864	Late Sergeant.
James Thorp	4/ "	Ditto	19 Jan., 1864	" Ordinary Constable, Bathurst.
William S. Dangar	3/ "	Ditto	1 July, 1863	" Ordinary Constable, M'Leay River.
Norman McBeath	3/ "	Ditto	19 Jan., 1864	" Ordinary Constable, Mudgee.
James Skelton	70 0 0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1864	" Chief Constable, Albury.
William Hobbs	4/9 $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Ditto	1 Mar., 1864	" Chief Constable, Windsor.
James St. Clair	6/ "	Ditto	18 May, 1864	" Senior Sergeant, Gundagai.
Octavius Smith	3/ "	Ditto	1 April, 1864	" Ordinary Constable, M'Leay River.
Patrick Cain	4/ "	Ditto	22 Sept., 1864	" Trooper.
Mrs. Maginnity	100 0 0	Ditto	24 June, 1864	Widow of Sergeant Maginnity.
Henry Worley	4/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Ditto	22 Sept., 1864	Late Ordinary Constable.
R. Gorman	4/8 "	Ditto	22 Sept., 1864	" Do.
James Kerr	3/4 "	Ditto	12 Jan., 1865	" Senior Constable.
Mary A. J. Herbert	40 0 0	Ditto	15 April, 1865	Widow of Constable Herbert.
Jane Ward, now Day	*60 0 0	Ditto	5 Feb., 1865	Do. Ward.
Elizabeth Nelson	50 0 0	Ditto	27 Jan., 1865	Do. Nelson.
James Gibson	2/9 $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Ditto	12 Jan., 1865	Late Senior Sergeant.
Edward Everson	3/ "	Ditto	8 Jan., 1866	" Ordinary Constable.
W. Phillips	4/ "	Ditto	8 Jan., 1866	" Do.
Martin Doyle	3/ "	Ditto	24 Feb., 1866	" Do.
E. H. Cowell	4/9 "	Ditto	6 Oct., 1866	" Senior Sergeant.
Thomas Hogg	200 0 0	Ditto	23 June, 1867	" Sub-Inspector.
Thomas Briggs	3/ $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Ditto	7 Feb., 1868	" Ordinary Constable.
Jeremiah Frewin	13/6 "	Ditto	14 May, 1868	" Sergeant.
Oliver Rae	2/ "	Ditto	14 May, 1868	" Ordinary Constable.
James Roberts	3/ "	Ditto	22 Aug., 1868	" Do.
Thomas Moss	3/ "	Ditto	22 Aug., 1868	" Do.
Michael Reilly	3/ "	Ditto	22 Aug., 1868	" Do.
John Cullen	3/ "	Ditto	22 Aug., 1868	" Do.
Henry Turner	3/ "	Ditto	7 Nov., 1868	" Do.
Francis Rooney	4/1 "	Ditto	7 Nov., 1868	" Do.
Samuel Sneyd	142 10 0	Ditto	24 Nov., 1868	Formerly Chief Constable.
John Buckley	4/9 $\frac{1}{2}$ diem	Ditto	1 May, 1869	Late Senior Sergeant.
Adam Ballantyne	3/ "	Ditto	1 May, 1869	" Constable.
Thomas Kelly	3/4 "	Ditto	1 May, 1869	" Senior Constable.
James McHale	3/4 "	Ditto	8 July, 1869	" Constable.
John Jenkins	3/4 "	Ditto	9 July, 1869	" Senior Constable.
George Lamont	3/4 "	Ditto	20 May, 1870	" Ordinary Constable.
Edward Bruce	3/ "	Ditto	16 Nov., 1870	" Do.
Christopher Carnes	3/ "	Ditto	16 Nov., 1870	" Do.

* Reduced to £30, for benefit of children.

† Reduced to 2s. a day, from 1st June—Appointed Chief Warder, Goulburn Gaol.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

RETURN of CONSULS of FOREIGN COUNTRIES residing in NEW SOUTH WALES, in the Year 1870.

Name of Consul.	Name of the Country which he represents.	If confirmed, state the Date of his Exequatur.	If not confirmed, state the reason why.
Louis François Sentis (C.)	France	6 July, 1852.	
Salvador Morhange (C.G.)	Belgium	21 February, 1862.	
Louis Bols (C.G.)	Ditto		
Octavius Levi Montefiore (C.A.)	Ditto		
Jacob Montefiore (C.)	Ditto		
Siegfried Franck (C.)	North German Confederation	25 July, 1868.	
George King (C.)	Italy	19 October, 1865.	
Narciso Foldi (V.C.)	Ditto		
Haydon Hezekiah Hall (Cl. A.)	United States of America		
Don Guillermo E. Eldred (C.)	Chili	6 March, 1857.	
Anton Tange (C.)	Denmark	29 June, 1866.	
Francis Macnab { (C.)	Netherlands		
{ (V.C.)	Spain		
Robert Peel Raymond (V.C.)	Brazilian Nation		
William Wolfen (C.)	Sweden and Norway		
Edmund Monson Paul (V.C.)	Russia		
Alexander Speed Webster (V.C.)	Hawaiian Islands		
Ernest Octavius Smith (V.C.)	Portugal		
Rodolphe Kummerer { (C.)	Bavaria		
{ (C.)	Wurtemberg		
{ (V.C.)	Netherlands		
Johannes S. Wille ... { (A.V.C.)	Spain		
AT NEWCASTLE.			
Carlos Kramer Walter { (C.)	North German Confederation	25 July, 1868.	
{ (V.C.)	Spain		
John Raynden Bingle { (V.C.)	Netherlands		
{ (C.A.)	Italy		
George Tully (C.A.)	France		
Albert Maxwell Hutchinson (C.A.)	Hawaiian Islands		
Robert Barclay Wallace (V.C.)	Sweden and Norway		
John Campbell Dibbs (V.C.)	Denmark		
(C.G.) Consul-General. (C.) Consul. (V.C.) Vice-Consul. (Cl. A.) Commercial Agent. (C.A.) Consular Agent. (A.V.C.) Acting Vice-Consul.			

RETURNING OFFICERS.

NOMINAL RETURN of RETURNING OFFICERS in the Year 1870, and Dates of Appointment.

Electoral District.	Name.	Date when appointed.	Electoral District.	Name.	Date when appointed.
Argyle	Francis Robert Louis Rossi	24 Mar., 1859.	Mudgee	William King	16 Nov., 1869.
Balranald	John Cramsie	17 Nov., 1860.	The Murray	Robert Landale	10 Dec., 1869.
Bathurst	Thomas Jarman Hawkins	14 April, 1863.	The Murrumbidgee	Frederick Anslow Tompson	25 Feb., 1869.
The Bogan	Jean Emile Serisier	24 Mar., 1856.	Narellan	Edward Palmer	24 Mar., 1859.
Braidwood	John W. Bunn	16 Nov., 1864.	The Nepean	John King Lethbridge	4 Dec., 1863.
Camden	John Macquarie Antill	24 Mar., 1856.	Newcastle	Francis James Shaw	4 May, 1869.
Canterbury	John Woods	27 April, 1865.	New England	Franklin Jackes	20 Mar., 1861.
	succeeded by		Newtown	Thomas Chaplin Breillat	24 Mar., 1859.
	William Drynan	16 Aug., 1870.	Northumberland	Charles Boscawen Ranclaud	27 Nov., 1860.
Carcoar	James Lithgow Cobb	28 June, 1867.	Orange	John Piesley	19 Dec., 1865.
The Clarence	Alfred Lardner	17 May, 1869.	Paddington	Henry Beckman Morgan	24 Mar., 1859.
Central Cumberland	Andrew Louis M'Dougall	24 Mar., 1856.	Parramatta	George Banks Suttor	24 Oct., 1864.
Eden	Solomon Solomon	12 Dec., 1864.		succeeded by	
The Glebe	James Shoobert	24 Mar., 1856.		John Colledge	1 Dec., 1870.
Goulburn	William Connolly	27 April, 1860.	The Paterson	Gilbert Cory	24 Mar., 1859.
The Gwydir	Adolph Goldman	21 Jan., 1866.	Patrick's Plains	John Crichton Stuart M'Douall	24 Mar., 1859.
Hartley	Edwin Barton	2 Mar., 1869.	Queanbeyan	Andrew Morton	26 June, 1868.
The Hastings	Thomas Wellington Palmer	22 April, 1868.	St. Leonards	William Tucker	16 Nov., 1869.
The Hawkesbury	James Bligh Johnston	29 Oct., 1866.	Shoalhaven	James Aldcorn	24 Mar., 1859.
The Hume	Lewis Solomon	7 Dec., 1869.	East Sydney	Archibald Thompson	23 July, 1869.
The Hunter	Thomas Lindsay	4 April, 1859.	West Sydney	John Williams	17 Sept., 1868.
The Lower Hunter	Edward Sparke	16 Mar., 1869.	Tenterfield	Archibald Kennedy Cullen	10 Sept., 1860.
The Upper Hunter	William Little	8 Sept., 1863.	Tumut	James Robertson	30 Jan., 1865.
Illawarra	Charles Throsby Smith	24 Mar., 1859.	Wellington	James Drew	6 May, 1861.
Kiama	David Lindsay Waugh	9 Aug., 1860.		succeeded by	
The Lachlan	William Douglas Campbell	13 Nov., 1860.		Henry Edward Kater	27 July, 1870.
Liverpool Plains	John Gill	1 Mar., 1867.	The Williams	Charles Felix Holmes	3 June, 1863.
East Macquarie	John Bowler	6 Mar., 1860.	Windsor	Laban White	15 Nov., 1860.
West Macquarie	Henry Rotton	18 Nov., 1869.	Wollombi	Thomas Crawford	2 Feb., 1867.
East Maitland	James Nixon Brunker	29 Jan., 1869.	Yaes Plains	Isidore Maurice Blake	29 Oct., 1866.
West Maitland	George Vindin	19 July, 1865.	Gold Fields North	William Cleghorn	20 April, 1864.
Monaro	Patrick Jeremiah Joseph Clifford	9 Mar., 1865.	Gold Fields South	David Wilson	21 Oct., 1863.
Morpeth	James Brand Ritchie Robertson	12 Jan., 1869.		succeeded by	
			Gold Fields West	Richard Wicksted Perkins	18 Oct., 1870.
				Denis Donnelly	19 Dec., 1865.

GUARDIANS OF MINORS.

RETURN of Gentlemen appointed, under the 11th section of the Act of Council 19th Victoria, No. 30, as GUARDIANS OF MINORS, to give consent in cases of Marriage in the Colony.

<p>ALBURY— Marcus Freeman Brownrigg. Richard Higginson Fitzsimons (left District). George Grey. Jeffrey James Keatinge. J. L. Carey. Robert Lowes. Michael Langford.</p> <p>ARMIDALE— James Buchanan. Charles William Marsh. Thomas Augustus Perry. Charles Thomas Weaver.</p> <p>BALBANALD— Stephen Cole. John Garrett (left District). William Ross. Frederick Brown Russell (left District). *Henry Shiell (left District). William Browne. James Mair. James Foott. Charles Cowper, junior (left District). Alexander Ogilvie Grant, P.M. Robert Maurice Hughes.</p> <p>BATHURST— William Hall Palmer. James Byrne Richards.</p> <p>BERRIMA— Charles Lindsay Nicholson. George H. Rowley.</p> <p>BINALONG— Edgar Beckham. Cornelius O'Brien. William Douglas Campbell. Charles Sanderson.</p> <p>BOMBALA— William Graham. John Nicholson.</p> <p>BRAIDWOOD— Robert Maddrell. William John Bennison. Thomas Lake Crommelin.</p> <p>BRISBANE WATER— Hovenden Hely. Boyd Horsburgh.</p> <p>BROULEE— William Stewart Caswell. William Truman Collett. Gordon Forbes Davidson.</p> <p>CAMDEN— John Norton Oxley.</p> <p>CAMPBELLTOWN— John Bray. Thomas Chippendale.</p> <p>CARCOAR— Lawrence Vance Dulhunty. Thomas Icely. William Montague Rothery.</p> <p>CASSILIS— William Busby. Rowland J. Traill.</p> <p>CLARENCE TOWN— William Lowe.</p> <p>COOMA— Robert Barrington Dawson.</p> <p>COONABARABRAN— Frederick W. Edwards.</p> <p>DENILIQUIN— Lawrence Cockburn. James Cochrane. James Giles.</p> <p>DUBBO— John Ryrie. Walter Hugh Tibbits. Jean Emile Serisier. Johnson George King (left District). Walter Flood. John Egan. William Clifton Weston.</p>	<p>DUNGOO— George M'Kay.</p> <p>EDEN— John Lloyd. Henry Wren.</p> <p>FORBES— Josiah Strickland. Frederick Dalton.</p> <p>GOULBURN— John Allman. William Hilton Hovell.</p> <p>GRAFTON— Rowland Broadhurst Hill. Edward Michael Ryan.</p> <p>GUNDAGAI— A. Broughton. A. C. S. Rose.</p> <p>HARTLEY— Andrew Brown. Thomas Brown. John Delany.</p> <p>KIAMA— James Mackey Gray. John Marks. David Lindsay Waugh.</p> <p>LIVERPOOL— James Gillespie. Richard Sadleir, R.N.</p> <p>MAITLAND— Edward Denny Day. Peter Green. George Vindin.</p> <p>MANNING RIVER— Henry Flett.</p> <p>MACLEAY RIVER— Frederick William Chapman. Robert A. H. Kemp. James H. Kemp. William M'Lean.</p> <p>MOLONG— William Cousins. Francis Smith.</p> <p>MORFETH— Osman E. Middleton.</p> <p>MUDGEE— Robert Lowe. George Warburton.</p> <p>MURRURUNDI— Andrew Loder. Philip W. Wright.</p> <p>MUSWELLBROOK— James White.</p> <p>NEWCASTLE— Edward C. Merewether. Charles B. Ranclaud. Helenus Scott.</p> <p>ORANGE— John Tom Lane. John Arthur Templar.</p> <p>PARRAMATTA— George Langley.</p> <p>PATERSON— C. Boydell. Edward Gostwyck Cory.</p> <p>PATRICK'S PLAINS— Henry Glennie. Robert Adamson Ridd.</p> <p>PENRITH— William Russell. John King Lethbridge.</p> <p>PICTON— John Macquarie Antill.</p> <p>PORT MACQUARIE— Donald M'Donald. Charles A. Sinclair.</p> <p>PORT STEPHENS— Thomas Nicholls.</p> <p>QUEANBEYAN— Henry Hall. William Foxton Hayley. Frederick Brown Russell.</p>	<p>RAYMOND TERRACE— Archibald Windeyer.</p> <p>RICHMOND RIVER— Wellington C. Bundock. Charles Hugh Fawcett. Alexander Mackellar. Johnson George King.</p> <p>RYDE— John Blaxland.</p> <p>RYLSTONE— Edward K. Cox. George Robertson M'Lean. William Wield Armstrong.</p> <p>SCONE— Joseph Docker. James Smith.</p> <p>SHOALHAVEN— Alfred Elyard.</p> <p>SOFALA— Whittingdale Johnson. Joseph Walford.</p> <p>SYDNEY— George Allen, Toxteth Park, Glebe. Jno. McLerie, Inspector General of Police. David Charles Frederick Scott, Central Police Office. Theodore James Jaques. James Sheen Dowling.</p> <p>TAMBAROORA— James H. L. Scott (left District). Joseph Whitehead Lecc.</p> <p>TAMWORTH— George Douglas. David W. Irving. P. G. King. James Rigney.</p> <p>TENTERFIELD— Thomas Cowper. Glentworth Walsh Frazer Addison.</p> <p>TUMUT— Levi Mandelson. Frederick W. Vyner.</p> <p>ULLADULLA— David Warden.</p> <p>WAGGA WAGGA— Henry Bayliss. John Gordon. John Leitch. John Lupton.</p> <p>WALGETT— Thomas Betteridge, P.M. Edward J. Sparke.</p> <p>WARRIALDA— Alfred Augustus Adams. Hugh Rowland Labat. F. Wyndham.</p> <p>WEE WEA— Thomas G. Dangar. Andrew Doyle. Charles Edward Smith.</p> <p>WELLINGROVE— W. W. Fraser. Angus John M'Innes.</p> <p>WELLINGTON— S. B. Daniel. David Henry Dunlop. John Milbourn Marsh.</p> <p>WINDSOR— James Ascough. Sydney Scarvell.</p> <p>WOLLOMBI— Henry Chester-Master. James Norton Brooks.</p> <p>WOLLONGONG— Charles Fairs. George Waring.</p> <p>YASS— Isidore Maurice Blake. Allan Campbell.</p> <p>YOUNG— Joseph Ede Pearce.</p>
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* Coroner, Sydney—see page 50.

STATISTICAL REGISTER

OF

New South Wales,

FOR THE YEAR

1870.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.



SYDNEY:

BY AUTHORITY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1871.

625

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT TO THE HONORABLE THE
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Registrar General's Office,
Sydney, 1 October, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Statistical Register for the year 1870, accompanied by the usual Report, which brings under notice some of the most important general results obtained from the Returns published in detail in the Register.

PART I.

POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Colony on 31 December, 1869, was 485,356, Page 2. to which must be added the excess of births over deaths for the year 1870, amounting to 13,090, and the number of arrivals over departures, 4,415. The total estimated population on 31 December, 1870, will be 502,861, which is an increase on the previous year of 17,505, or 3·60 per cent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

By referring to tables 3, 4, and 5, part 1 of this Register, it will be seen that Page 3. during the year 1870 there were 19,648 births recorded, 3,848 marriages celebrated, and 6,558 deaths registered.

IMMIGRATION.

No immigrants arrived during the year 1870 at the public expense. On Page 4. page 4 there is a return showing the number of immigrants who arrived in the Colony, commencing from the year 1861, distinguishing those brought out at the public expense from those who paid their own passages. Another return will be found on page 188, showing the amount expended on immigration out of the public funds.

LUNATIC AND INVALID INSTITUTIONS.

There were 652 patients in the Hospital for the Insane at Gladesville on Page 4. 31st December, 1869, and 197 were admitted during the year 1870, making a total of 849 under care during the year. Out of this number there were 76 discharged, recovered; 9 discharged, relieved; 234 removed, not improved; 29 died, and 1 escaped, in all 349,—leaving on 31st December last a total number of 500 patients in the Institution.

The number of inmates in the Free Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta on 31st December, 1869, was 490. During the year 1870 there were 273 admissions, making the total number of patients under care to amount to 763—of these 16 were discharged, recovered; 1 discharged, relieved; 4 removed, not improved; and 44 died. Thus there remained 698 inmates on the 31st December last, on which date

there were also 21 invalids in this Institution. The Convict Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta contained 58 inmates on 31st December, 1869, and no fresh cases were admitted during the past year, during which period 3 deaths occurred, leaving 55 patients on 31st December last; on this date there were also 2 invalids. The total cost of maintaining the Government Lunatic Asylums for the year 1870 was £30,417 5s. 9d.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Page 7.

The number of Charitable Institutions throughout the Colony in the year 1870 was as follows, viz. :—36 Hospitals, 7 Benevolent Asylums, 11 Orphan and other Schools, 5 Lunatic Asylums, consisting of 4 Government Institutions, including the Lunatic Receiving House at Darlinghurst, and 1 Private Asylum at Cook's River, also 5 other Miscellaneous Institutions. The number of admissions into these Hospitals during the year 1870 was 3,797, and there were 3,299 patients discharged or removed during the same period. The deaths numbered 445. The details of each Institution will be found on reference to return No. 12, page 7. Two Hospitals, those at Adelong and Kiandra, are reported as closed. The total receipts are as follows, viz., from Government, £16,004 19s. 2d., from voluntary contributions, £11,273 15s. 7d., making a total of £27,278 14s. 9d. The disbursements amounted to £24,695 19s. 9d. The number admitted into the various Benevolent Asylums during the year 1870 was 1,811, out of which there were discharged or removed 1,493, and 256 deaths occurred. There were 1,202 inmates in these establishments on 31st December last, being an increase of 65 on the same date of the previous year. Three of these Asylums, viz., at Hyde Park, Sydney, Parramatta and Liverpool, being Government Institutions were wholly supported by public funds at a cost of £11,245 5s. 6d.

The receipts of the remaining four Asylums were £5,947 9s. 3d., that is to say, £3,953 2s. 7d. from the Government, and £1,994 6s. 8d. from voluntary contributions. The disbursements for the year amounted to £6,758 1s. 5d.

With regard to the Orphan Schools, &c., it is shown by table 12, page 8, that the first four of these Institutions which appear on the return, viz., Protestant Orphan School, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Nautical School-ship "Vernon," and Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls at Newcastle, were entirely supported by the Government, at a cost of £13,900 13s.

The Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick is maintained partly by public money and partly by voluntary contributions. The total receipts for the past year were £13,120 7s. 8d., of which the Government contributed £8,874 11s. 9d., and the public, £4,245 15s. 11d. The disbursements of the year were £12,995 10s. 7d. The number of children in this Institution on 31st December last was 777. The Sydney Female School of Industry is supported by voluntary contributions, which amounted to £498 17s., the disbursements being £637 5s. 4d.

The Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution is supported by Government aid and voluntary contributions,—the former amounting to £450, the latter to £954 12s. 8d., in all £1,404 12s. 8d. The disbursements for the year were £1,384 9s. There were 40 inmates in this establishment on 31st December last.

There are three Ragged Schools in Sydney, which number 351 children on 31st December. These are entirely supported by voluntary contributions. The total receipts for the year were £601 2s. 11d., and the disbursements £573 9s. 7d.

The

The remaining Charitable Institutions, under the head of "Miscellaneous," are—the Home Institution, Sydney Female Refuge, House of The Good Shepherd, Sydney Sailor's Home, and City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen, and are wholly supported by voluntary contributions, which last year amounted to £3,925 16s. 11d., the disbursements being £3,766 17s. 5d.

The grand total disbursements for Charitable Institutions (including Lunatic Asylums) for the year 1870 were £106,374 17s. 4d. as against £126,530 8s. 8d. for the year 1869.

RATES OF WAGES.

On page 11 will be found a decennial return of the rate of wages, from which Page 11. it will be seen that there was very little deviation from the rate which ruled in the previous year.

PROVISIONS.

The price of some of the most important articles of consumption was rather Page 12. less than in the year 1869, with the exception of Meat, which appears to have been 1d. per lb. higher.

PART II.

RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND CRIME.

Under the head "Ecclesiastical" will be found a return of the number of Page 14. registered Ministers belonging to each denomination, with the amount received by each in the shape of salaries and allowances from the public purse and from the Church and School Estates Fund; also the number of Churches and Chapels, with their accommodation and average attendance, and the average attendance in public buildings or dwellings used for public worship.

The total number of registered Ministers was 483, and of Churches and Chapels 907, the average attendance being 172,320. There is an increase of 7 in the number of registered Ministers, and of 89 in the number of Churches and Chapels. The total amount received from the two sources abovementioned was £25,829 18s., being less by £1,612 12s. 6d. than the previous year.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A large increase is noticed in the number of Sunday Schools. There were Page 15. 805 in 1869, and 860 in 1870. The teachers number 5,674 as against 5,425 in the previous year. The average attendance of scholars in 1869 was 48,081, and 52,327 in 1870.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The number of children in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Page 16. Schools was 571, being a slight decrease on the preceding year.

The Asylum for Destitute Children shows a small increase, the numbers being 750 in 1869, and 764 in 1870. The voluntary contributions amounted to £4,245 15s. 11d., being an increase of £418 4s. 5d. on the year 1869.

Under the head of "Industrial Schools," the Nautical Ship "Vernon" had 114 scholars, the Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle and the Reformatory School at the same place 110, and 2 scholars respectively.

The

STATISTICS, 1870—REPORT.

The total number of Schools under the Council of Education was 846, in which there were 59,814 scholars and 1,200 teachers. The total amount paid out of the Colonial Treasury during the year 1870 was £111,282 18s. 9d., which was supplemented by a sum of £39,583 3s. 5d. from voluntary contributions, fees, and other sources,—making a grand total of £150,866 2s. 2d.

These Schools consisted of—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Scholars.
Public Schools	358	568	28,592
Provisional Schools	164	158	4,882
Half-time Schools... ..	82	30	1,253
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	604	751	34,227
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Denominational Schools—			
Church of England	115	215	12,297
Roman Catholic	92	172	9,796
Presbyterian	19	36	1,883
Wesleyan	15	24	1,474
Hebrew	1	2	137
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	242	449	25,587
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The University of Sydney had an attendance of 41 students, being the same number as the year before. The receipts from fees, &c., were £938 0s. 4d.; from the Government, £5,000. In St. Paul's College there were 6 students, and the like number in St. John's College. The receipts of the former from fees and other sources amounted to £605 4s. 4d., and of the latter to £138,—both receiving £500 from the Government.

The number of students in the Sydney Grammar School has increased by 25. The receipts were £3,116 8s. 3d. from fees, &c., and £1,500 from the Government.

There were 524 Private Schools in the Colony, giving instruction to 12,814 scholars, of which 5,837 were males and 6,977 females. The grand total amount expended on education (exclusive of Private Schools) was £191,589 8s. 5d.; the Government contributed £142,008 3s. 6d., and £49,581 4s. 11d. was derived from fees and other sources. The total number of scholars in the Colony receiving instruction was 74,503.

CRIME.

Page 34.

The number of commitments for trial in the Supreme and Circuit Courts during the year 1870 was 252, being a decrease of 25 on the previous year; the convictions for the same period being 147. The Quarter Sessions commitments for the year were 785, or 50 less than the previous year. The convictions in these Courts were 454. The total number of commitments was 1,037; the total number of convictions 601, or 1·217 per 1,000 of the estimated population at the middle of the year.

Page 42.

Under the head of "Summary Jurisdiction" it is shown that 11,345 persons were convicted and sentenced, and 1,037 were committed for trial, making a total of 12,382.

The

STATISTICS, 1870—REPORT.

The convictions and committals are as follows :—

	Convicted.		Committed.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
For offences against the person	3,303	1,211	203	41	4,758
" " property	1,155	277	723	70	2,225
Drunkenness	4,154	1,245	.....	.....	5,399
	<u>8,612</u>	<u>2,733</u>	<u>926</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>12,382</u>
	<u>11,345</u>		<u>1,037</u>		

The number of persons convicted of drunkenness exceeded that of the previous year by 1,254, or about 3 in every 1,000 of the estimated population.

PART III.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS.

The total value of Imports for the year 1870 was £7,757,281. As compared Page 46. with the previous year they are as follows :—

	1869.	1870.
From United Kingdom	£3,544,285	£3,200,706
" British Colonies	3,919,092	3,724,292
" Foreign States	929,376	832,283
Total	<u>£8,392,753</u>	<u>£7,757,281</u>

Thus there is a decrease of £635,472 on the total value of Imports.

The Import trade from the Australian Colonies and New Zealand was as follows :—

	£
Victoria { Seaward	705,387
{ Overland	448,308
	<u>1,153,695</u>
South Australia { Seaward	270,798
{ Overland	95,682
	<u>366,480</u>
Tasmania	90,827
New Zealand	298,951
Queensland	1,240,877
Western Australia	144

EXPORTS.

The total value of Exports was £7,990,038, which is a large decrease when Page 46. compared with the previous year :—

	1869.	1870.
To United Kingdom	£3,267,019	£2,492,640
To British Colonies	6,357,551	5,194,508
To Foreign States	308,872	302,890
	<u>£9,933,442</u>	<u>£7,990,038</u>

Exports

Exports to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand were as follows :—

							£
Victoria	{	Seaward	...	...	...	...	771,704
		Overland	...	...	...	...	1,811,848
							2,583,552
South Australia	{	Seaward	...	...	...	...	24,822
		Overland	...	...	...	...	325,425
							350,247
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,555
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	197,025
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	639,761

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Page 46. The excess of Imports *seaward* was £1,360,526; the excess of Exports *overland* was £1,593,283. The total excess of Exports over Imports was £232,757.

The amount per head of the Imports was at the rate of £15 14s. 3½d., and of Exports £16 3s. 9d. per head of the population.

PART IV.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

Page 118. The number of Mills for grinding and dressing grain was 187, of which 155 were driven by steam, 16 by water, 8 by wind, and 8 by horse-power.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.

Page 119. The total number of these was 6,882 as against 4,497 in 1869, being an increase of 2,385.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTORIES.

Page 123. There were 6 establishments for the manufacture of Cloth and Tweeds, which turned out 187,470 yards. There is a decrease of 1 mill and 46,434 yards on the previous year.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Page 123. The number of establishments for the manufacture of Soap and Candles was 28. The quantity of Soap manufactured was 64,192 cwt., and of Candles 11,129 cwt., being a decrease of 9,031 cwt. of the former and 4,507 cwt. of the latter as compared with the year 1869.

TOBACCO.

Page 123. The quantity of Tobacco manufactured was 8,165 cwt. from 38 establishments. Here again is a falling off of 762 cwt. on the previous year.

SUGAR.

Page 124. The quantity of sugar manufactured during the year was 677 tons, the production of 27 mills. The returns show that 500 tons of this quantity was from the district of Grafton.

TALLOW

TALLOW AND LARD.

It appears that during the year 1870 there were 290,696 sheep slaughtered Page 125. at the various boiling-down establishments, being 60,146 above the number for 1869. The number of horned cattle was only 74, and of pigs 1,042. The Tallow produced was 87,708 cwt., of which the Metropolitan district contributed 42,513 cwt., a large portion of which is obtained from the refuse in butchers' shops. The quantity of Lard produced was 4,104 lbs.

PART V.

PRODUCTION.

The quantity of Gold received at the Mint by escort from the various Gold Page 128. Fields of the Colony during the year 1870, amounted to 198,664 ounces, valued £763,655, being a slight decrease on the previous year. The quantity and value of Gold received from each gold district is as follows:—

	Quantity. Ounces.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Western District	128,634·61	496,337	10	5
Southern District...	55,757·92	212,611	14	1
Northern District...	14,271·79	54,706	5	9
	198,664·32	763,655	10	3

The average price of Gold was, from the Western Gold Field, £3 17s. 2d.; from the Southern, £3 16s. 9d.; and from the Northern, £3 16s. 3d.

MINERS' LICENSES.

The number of Miners' Licenses issued during the year was 14,329, being an Page 233. increase of 1,386 on the year 1869.

COAL-MINES.

Of the 32 Coal-mines 26 were in operation during the year which produced Page 129. 868,564 tons, of the value of £316,835. This is a decrease on the year 1869 of 51,209 tons. The quantity of Coal exported to Queensland, New Zealand, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, was 335,564 tons, of which Victoria took 180,552 tons, and New Zealand 87,979 tons. The export to other parts was 242,825, making a total of 578,389 tons.

COPPER.

The quantity of Copper-ore raised was 358 tons, valued at £20,060.

Page 129.

KEROSENE.

The produce of Kerosene shale was 8,580 tons, of the value of £27,570, being Page 129. an increase on the preceding year in quantity and value of 1,080 tons and £8,820.

AGRICULTURE.

The occupiers of land (exclusive of those occupied in pastoral pursuits) num- Page 130. bered 31,538, of which 19,752 were freeholders and 11,786 leaseholders, being an increase on the total number of 3,818, as compared with the year 1869.

The

STATISTICS, 1870—REPORT.

The extent of freeholds comprised 5,272,202 acres, or 61 per cent.; and of leaseholds 3,356,123 acres, or 39 per cent.,—in all 8,628,325 acres. The excess in area over the previous year is 770,856 acres.

The area of land in cultivation decreased from 482,324 acres in 1869 to 434,012 acres in 1870.

Enclosed lands not in cultivation show an acreage of 3,935,758 acres, being an increase of 242,545 acres, or 6 per cent. on the year 1869.

Unenclosed holdings have increased from 3,681,931 acres in 1869, to 4,258,555 acres in 1870, being an increase of over half a million of acres.

The following is a table showing the number of acres in cultivation under each description of crop, and their production.

Crops.	1869.		1870.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.
Wheat	189,452	3,200,959 bushels	147,997	999,595 bushels	...	.....	41,455	2,201,364 bushels
Maize	128,041	4,880,805 "	107,178	2,340,654 "	...	.....	20,863	2,540,151 "
Barley	9,151	148,617 "	4,650	47,701 "	...	.....	4,501	100,916 "
Oats	17,301	400,766 "	10,683	119,365 "	...	.....	6,618	281,401 "
Cotton .....	.....	.....	2½	11 lbs.	2½	11 lbs.	.....	.....
Rye	2,378	37,434 bushels	1,295	11,691 bushels	...	.....	1,083	25,743 bushels
Millet	134	1,806 "	359	4,747 "	...	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes	17,132	54,200 tons	13,927	34,118 tons	...	.....	3,205	20,082 tons
Tobacco	366	3,102 cwt.	225	700 cwt.	...	.....	141	2,492 cwt.
Arrowroot	31	34,046 lbs.	84	22,897 lbs.	53	.....	.....	11,149 lbs.
Sorghum, &c.	296	423 tons	182	100 tons	...	.....	114	323 tons
Sugar-cane	3,917	31,818 cwt.	4,082	13,567 cwt.	165	.....	.....	18,251 cwt.
Hay	75,034	131,985 tons	65,403	69,601 tons	...	.....	9,631	62,384 tons
Vines (Wine) ...	3,906	460,321 gallons	4,504	342,674 gallons	598	.....	.....	117,647 gallons
Gardens and Orchards	14,516	.....	17,168	.....	2652	.....	.....	.....
Green Fodder ...	17,375	.....	43,991	.....	26616	.....	.....	.....
All other	3,289	.....	5,240	.....	1951	.....	.....	.....

From this table it will be seen that there was a very considerable diminution in all our principal agricultural products as compared with the previous year. This is accounted for from the fact that a great number of returns were received by me without any particulars, but merely with remarks to this effect,—*crops destroyed by floods.*

Pages 53 & 54.

The value of importations of bread-stuffs for the year was £387,226, procured from the following sources:—

	£
Victoria	54,744
Tasmania	22,014
South Australia	200,355
South Sea Islands	62
New Zealand	44,610
United States	63,985
China	12
Chili	1,444
	<hr/>
	£387,226

This amount is less than the previous year by £48,096.

The

STATISTICS, 1870—REPORT.

The following table shows the importations of Wheat and Flour, with estimated value and quantity, and rate per head of the population, for the last five years :—

Year.	Population.	Imports.				Colonial Produce.				Value of Imports and Colonial Produce per head of Population.	Exports.			
		Wheat.	Flour and Bread.	Estimated Value.	Value of Imports per head of Population.	Wheat.	Average price per bushel in Sydney.	Estimated Value.	Value of Colonial Produce per head of Population.		Wheat.	Flour and Bread.	Estimated Value.	Value of Exports per head of Population.
		Bushels.	Tons.	£	£ s. d.	Bushels.	s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Bushels.	Tons.	£	s. d.
1866	431,412	1,093,081	29,832	854,381	1 19 7	2,206,027	6 6	723,459	1 13 6	3 13 1	71,890	152	23,691	1 1
1867	447,620	755,973	16,435	402,279	0 17 11	1,433,807	*5 0	358,452	0 16 0	1 13 11	78,480	112	23,580	1 0
1868	466,765	609,011	22,242	546,979	1 3 5	1,787,085	6 6	580,802	1 4 10	2 8 3	12,974	117	6,981	0 3
1869	485,336	777,408	16,301	435,322	0 17 11	3,200,959	6 0	960,287	1 19 6	2 17 5	31,499	6,055	92,365	3 9
1870	502,881	569,638	19,395	387,226	0 15 5	999,595	15 3	262,393	0 10 5	1 5 10	22,914	5,163	75,880	3 0
Average of 5 years		761,022	20,445	575,237	1 2 10	1,929,494	5 10	577,078	1 4 10	2 7 8	43,551	9,320	44,499	1 10

* Ranged from 5s. to 5s. 3d.; calculations made on 5s. † Ranged from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; calculations made on 5s. 3d.

The quantity of Maize exported during the year was 475,886 bushels, valued at £72,999. Page 80.

LIENS ON GROWING CROPS.

The number of liens on Growing Crops was 213, and the amount secured £10,045; though the number of these securities is in excess of the year 1869 by 62, the amount secured falls short by £3,627.

VINEYARDS.

The number of acres under Vine cultivation has increased from 3,906 in 1869 to 4,504 in 1870, or an excess of 598 acres.

The quantity of Wine obtained was 342,674 gallons as against 460,321 gallons in the previous year. In addition to this quantity of Wine there were 1,847 gallons of Brandy. This was the production from 2,371 acres, while the yield of 533 acres was used for table purposes, and 1,599 acres were unproductive.

LIVE STOCK.

The following statement will show the number of Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, for the year ended 31st March, 1871, and the preceding year :—

Year ended 31 March, 1871.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870	280,304	1,795,904	14,989,923	175,924
1871	337,597	2,195,096	16,308,585	243,066
Increase	57,293	399,192	1,318,662	67,142

MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.

There were 294 Mortgages on Live Stock, on which the sum of £840,584 was secured, the security consisting of 1,281,340 Sheep, 147,119 Horned Cattle, and 3,884 Horses. In the previous year the sum advanced was £354,819 in excess of the amount abovenamed. The discharges of Mortgages on this kind of security numbered 95, and the amount discharged was £435,762. Page 230.

LIENS ON WOOL.

Page 230. The amount secured on liens on Wool was £371,231, for which sum the wool on 3,411,469 sheep was security. The amount secured for the year 1870 was less by £160,546 than for the year 1869.

PART VI.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

On reference to page 178 will be found a decennial return of Coin and Bullion in Branch of the Royal Mint and the Banks, with the increase and decrease on previous years.

Page 178. The Coin and Bullion on 31st December, 1870, amounted to £1,447,912, being an increase of £55,668 on the previous year.

PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

Page 178. The Paper in circulation was £742,490 as against £787,312 in 1869, being a decrease of £44,822.

Page 179 shows the Liabilities and Assets, and the Capital and Profits of the various Banks in the Colony; and page 181 a return of the number of Depositors, Amount of Deposits, Investments, &c., in the New South Wales Savings' Bank.

BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

Page 182. The total value of Gold Dust or Bullion received for Coinage at the Mint during the year was £1,218,730 4s. 8d. obtained from the following sources:—

	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	552,743	16	8
Victoria	131,055	16	9
New Zealand	218,754	16	3
Queensland	301,719	14	2
Coin	14,456	0	11
	<u>£1,218,730</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>

As compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of £104,757. The total value of Coin and Bullion issued was £1,243,298.

There was a decrease of Coin issued to the amount of £59,000, and of Bullion £17,090. The revenue of the Mint was £11,559, which is a decrease of £3,729 on the year 1869.

The total value of Coin and Bullion issued from the Mint since the 14th May, 1855 (the date on which it was opened) to 31st December, 1870, was £29,257,812.

RAILWAYS.

Page 183. The length of each of the Railway Lines, and number of Passengers conveyed by them respectively, are shown by the following table:—

Lines.	No. of Miles.	No. of Passengers.
South	134	624,756
West	98	178,026
Richmond	16	36,300
North	87	218,284
	<u>335</u>	<u>1,057,366</u>

STATISTICS, 1870—REPORT.

The total weight of goods carried on the various lines was 766,523 tons. The amount received from the traffic on passengers, goods, and other sources, was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
From Passengers	109,850	12	2
Goods	189,288	7	7
Rents and Miscellaneous Receipts	8,003	4	1
	<u>£307,142</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>

After the deduction of working expenses the net earnings amounted to £103,082, being an increase of £12,956 on the year 1869.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

The number of miles traversed by the Telegraph Wire was 5,247, giving an addition of 194 miles on the year 1869. Page 184.

The messages transmitted numbered 173,812, showing an increase of 28,442 on the previous year.

The total cost of construction has been £195,544.

The revenue for the year, from 86 stations, amounted to £32,037, while the expenditure was £30,653.

POST OFFICES.

There were 562 Post Offices at the close of the year 1870, being an increase of 41 on the previous year. The number of persons employed was 690, being an addition of 48. The total number of letters transmitted through the Post Offices was 7,083,500, of newspapers 3,814,700, and of packets 157,700. Page 185.

The following table affords a comparison of the two last years :—

Year.	Letters Posted for Delivery.			Total.
	Foreign.	Inland.	Town.	
1869	No. 1,067,251	No. 5,554,950	No. 521,433	No. 7,143,634
1870	1,103,200	5,451,500	528,800	7,083,500
Increase	35,949	.....	7,367	.....
Decrease .....	.....	103,450	.....	60,134

The number of newspapers conveyed by the post was 3,814,700, of which 1,206,600 were Foreign, and 2,608,100 Inland.

The increase in the number of Foreign newspapers was 94,368, and of Inland newspapers 126,779.

Packets, &c., show a decrease of 334.

The receipts were £84,440, and expenditure £86,751.

MONEY ORDERS.

The number of offices for the issue of Money Orders has increased from 164 to 175. Page 186.

The total number of Orders issued was 65,743, of the value of £289,325.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Page 189, and following pages, show the General Account Current of the Revenue and Receipts of the Colony, and of their expenditure in the year 1870; Statement of Revenue and Receipts in 1870, as compared with 1869; Expenditure under Schedules A, B, and C of Imperial Act 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54; Disbursements out of the Consolidated Revenue, Public Debt of the Colony, and Military Expenditure.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Page 204.

The amount of money expended on the Public Works of the Colony, during the year 1870, and that preceding it, will be seen by the following table:—

Nature of Work.	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
RAILWAYS—				
Lines open for Traffic.....	150,417	121,939	.....	28,478
Extensions not open	456,666	384,558	.....	72,108
Electric Telegraphs	20,676	6,399	.....	14,277
Roads and Bridges	148,300	132,002	.....	16,298
Harbours and Rivers	76,731	63,593	.....	13,138
Fitz Roy Dry Dock	4,548	2,082	.....	2,466
Buildings, &c.....	95,186	67,939	.....	27,247
TOTAL.....	952,524	778,512	.....	174,012

METEOROLOGY.

On page 222 will be found an Abstract of Meteorological observations, taken at the Sydney Observatory in the year 1870. From this table it would appear that the number of days on which rain fell was 178, and that the total rain-fall for the year was 64.215 inches. In the locality of the Kurrajong the quantity of rain which fell is recorded as 111.800 inches.

INSOLVENCIES.

Page 233.

The number of Insolvencies was 476, being less by 54 than the previous year. The amount of liabilities was £671,870, being £188,725 in excess of the year 1869. The assets are represented as £394,006, which shows a deficiency of £277,864.

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

Page 235.

Licenses issued to Publicans during the year numbered 2,187, being 5 less than the previous year. The revenue derived from this source, including Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses, has increased from £65,687 in 1869, to £66,095 in 1870.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Page 236.

The full strength of the Volunteers on 31st December, 1870, including the Naval Brigade, was 3,436 as against 3,048 in the previous year. The cost of maintenance has increased from £10,417 to £13,135.

POLITICAL FRANCHISE.

Page 239.

The number of Registered Electors on the Rolls of the various Electoral Districts was 124,106.

The estimated number of Electors on Gold Fields who vote on production of their Mining or Business Licenses was 11,400, making a total of 135,506.

LAND

LAND SALES.

The total area of land sold in the Settled Districts of the Colony, otherwise Page 240. than conditionally, during the year 1870 was 23,750 acres, as against 40,905 in the year 1869, the decrease being 17,155 acres.

The number of acres purchased in the Pastoral Districts was 70,622, which is also a decrease of 53,353 acres on 1869; the general total being 94,372 acres.

There were 4,471 selections made of land sold conditionally, comprising an area of 329,318 acres. Here also is a decrease on the previous year of 68,010 acres.

The total amount received during the year for the sale of land, including conditional purchases and interest thereon, was £250,842.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.

STATISTICAL REGISTER.

1870.

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STATISTICAL REGISTER

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

1870.

PART I.

POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

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POPULATION.

No. 1.—RETURN of the INCREASE and DECREASE of the POPULATION of the Colony, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1870, and of the total Number on the latter date.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	General Total.
IMMIGRATION AND BIRTHS—				
Increase by Immigration (Seaward)	^a 13,745	4,876	18,621	
Births	10,009	9,639	19,648	
TOTAL INCREASE...	23,754	14,515		38,269
EMIGRATION AND DEATHS—				
Decrease by Departure (Seaward)	^b 10,400	3,806	14,206	
Deaths	4,009	2,549	6,558	
TOTAL DECREASE	14,409	6,355		20,764
NET INCREASE	9,345	8,160		17,505
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1869...	271,005	214,351		485,356
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1870...	280,350	222,511		502,861

^a Includes 20 Chinese.

^b Includes 525 Chinese.

N.B.—There are no means of ascertaining the overland migration between New South Wales and the neighbouring Colonies.

No. 2.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the POPULATION of the Colony.

Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	202,099	156,179	358,278	1866	239,820	191,592	431,412
1862	205,531	161,964	367,495	1867	248,512	199,108	447,620
1863	209,636	169,298	378,934	1868	260,414	206,351	466,765
1864	216,357	176,232	392,589	1869	271,005	214,351	485,356
1865	227,196	184,192	411,388	1870	280,350	222,511	502,861

STATISTICS—1870.

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MARRIAGES.

No. 3.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of MARRIAGES registered in the Colony.

DENOMINATION.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Church of England	1,021	921	842	868	886	856	832	1,024	1,018	1,159
Roman Catholic	783	824	836	945	934	873	881	912	901	908
Presbyterian	814	962	966	945	935	856	767	698	663	548
Wesleyan Methodist	244	219	234	278	349	349	303	333	313	363
Primitive Methodist	49	71	55	60	54	49	49	51	58	70
Congregationalist	62	69	100	95	97	90	100	96	106	82
Baptist	22	22	41	28	34	49	38	21	25	37
Unitarian	4	2	4	1	4	1	2	2	4	3
Hebrew	8	12	14	10	11	13	9	13	13	4
Latter Day Saints ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Israelite	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Church of England... ..	.....	.....	.....	5	21	45	186	350	446	451
German Evangelical ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	2	7
Christians ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1
Free Gospel Church ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Registrars' Offices	213	224	220	245	252	278	256	233	243	215
TOTALS... ..	3,222	3,326	3,314	3,480	3,578	3,462	3,426	3,736	3,799	3,848

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

No. 4.—RETURN of the Number of BIRTHS and DEATHS of both Sexes, registered in the Colony during each Quarter of the Year 1870.

Quarter ending—	Births.			Quarter ending—	Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
31 March	2,211	2,304	4,515	31 March	1,081	721	1,802
30 June	2,567	2,362	4,929	30 June	1,013	657	1,670
30 September	2,663	2,656	5,319	30 September	950	568	1,518
31 December	2,568	2,317	4,885	31 December	965	603	1,568
TOTAL	10,009	9,639	19,648	TOTAL	4,009	2,549	6,558

No. 5.—DECENNIAL RETURN of BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the Colony.

Year.	Births.			Year.	Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	7,508	7,173	14,681	1861	3,302	2,041	5,343
1862	7,946	7,488	15,434	1862	3,905	2,619	6,524
1863	8,035	7,644	15,679	1863	4,026	2,626	6,653
1864	8,792	8,089	16,881	1864	3,873	2,572	6,445
1865	8,824	8,459	17,283	1865	3,944	2,652	6,596
1866	8,833	8,117	16,950	1866	4,396	2,965	7,361
1867	9,357	8,960	18,317	1867	5,122	3,509	8,631
1868	9,557	8,928	18,485	1868	4,279	2,946	7,225
1869	9,872	9,371	19,243	1869	3,972	2,719	6,691
1870	10,009	9,639	19,648	1870	4,009	2,549	6,558

* One (sex unknown) & mutilated body.

IMMIGRATION.

No. 6.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of IMMIGRANTS who arrived in the Colony.

Year.	Immigrants at the Public Expense.							Immigrants at their own Expense.							Total Number of Immigrants Arrived.			Religion of Immigrants at the Public Expense.			Native Countries of Immigrants at the Public Expense.						
	Adults.			Children.			Total.	Adults.			Children.			Total.	Adults.		Children.	General Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Other Religions.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Countries.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.										Total.	
1861 ...	794	595	1,389	101	99	200	1,589	6,467	1,885	8,352	516	390	906	9,258	7,261	2,480	9,741	1,106	10,847 ^a	513	1,076	...	259	88	1,240	2	
1862 ...	1,172	1,047	2,219	214	198	412	2,631	8,117	2,157	10,274	698	572	1,270	11,544	9,289	3,204	12,493	1,682	14,175 ^b	962	1,664	5	557	165	1,898	11	
1863 ...	1,966	1,872	3,838	391	404	795	4,633	495	306	801	103	99	202	1,003	2,461	2,178	4,639	997	5,636	1,879	2,754	...	1,028	295	3,275	35	
1864 ...	1,701	1,672	3,373	289	315	604	3,977	728	294	1,022	93	84	177	1,199	2,429	1,966	4,395	781	5,176	1,616	2,354	7	732	275	2,951	19	
1865 ...	1,073	1,214	2,287	213	217	430	2,717	362	182	544	53	44	97	641	1,435	1,396	2,831	527	3,358	974	1,732	11	495	155	2,041	26	
1866 ...	501	543	1,044	92	68	160	1,204	332	219	551	51	46	97	648	833	762	1,595	257	1,852	369	830	5	190	64	937	13	
1867 ...	385	435	820	66	58	124	944	547	493	1,040	117	78	195	1,235	932	928	1,860	319	2,179	302	642	...	123	57	759	5	
1868 ...	183	215	398	41	31	72	470	393	253	646	51	56	107	753	576	468	1,044	179	1,223	187	282	1	99	41	324	6	
*1869
1870

^a Exclusive of 2,574 Chinese Immigrants. ^b Exclusive of 1,030 Chinese Immigrants.

N.B.—1863 to 1868 inclusive :—The figures in the columns for these years represent Immigrants from the "United Kingdom" only.

* 1869—The Government Immigration Regulations were cancelled in 1867. Immigration therefore in fact ceased in 1868, but, at the commencement of 1869, 47 individuals arrived, being those who failed to avail themselves of their embarkation orders in the early part of 1868.

NOTE.—1870.—The total number of persons arriving in the Colony was 18,621 (vide Table 1, page 2) This number includes *Intercolonial* as well as *Foreign* arrivals.

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.

No. 7.—RETURN, showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., of PATIENTS in the HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE, during the Year 1870.

In the Hospital on 31 December, 1869.			Admissions in the Year 1870.									Total Number of Patients under care.	Patients discharged, died, and escaped.										Remaining in the Hospital on 31 December, 1870.			Average number resident during the Year 1870.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions during the Year 1870.			Percentage of Patients relieved during the Year 1870.			Percentage of Deaths on average Numbers resident.																				
			Admitted for the first time.			Re-admitted.			Total.				Discharged recovered.			Discharged relieved.			Removed not improved.			Died.																Escaped and not recaptured within 14 days.			Total Number discharged, died, and escaped.														
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																	
429	223	652	116	50	166	15	16	31	131	66	197	560	289	849	41	35	76	6	3	9	233	1	234	25	4	29	1	...	1	306	43	349	254	246	500	262	231	493	31	29	53	38	57	4	58	4	54	4	56	9	54	1	73	5	88
Native Countries of the Patients.												Ages of the Patients.																																											
British-born.			Colonial-born.			Foreign-born.			Total.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards.			Total.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																				
413	240	653	68	46	114	79	3	82	560	289	849	15	19	34	102	78	180	184	86	270	131	65	196	78	27	105	50	14	64	560	289	849																							

FREE LUNATICS, PARRAMATTA.

No. 8.—RETURN, showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., of PATIENTS in the FREE LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA, during the Year 1870.

In the Asylum on 31 December, 1869.	Admissions in the Year 1870.									Total Number of Patients under care.	Patients discharged, died, and escaped.															Remaining in the Asylum on 31 December, 1870.	Average Numbers resident during the Year 1870.	Percentage of Recoveries on admissions during the Year 1870.	Percentage of Patients relieved during the Year 1870.	Percentage of Deaths on average numbers present.																						
	Admitted for the first time.			Re-admitted.			Total.				Discharged recovered.			Discharged relieved.			Removed not improved.			Died.			Escaped and not recaptured within 14 days.								Total number discharged, died, and escaped.																					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.													
Lunatics	296	194	490	253	16	269	4	...	4	257	16	273	553	210	763	13	3	16	...	1	1	3	1	4	34	10	44	50	15	65	503	195	698	466	197	663	5	19	585	...	6	25	0	36	7	27	5	6	63
Invalids	20	20	...	4	4	4	4	...	24	24	...	1	1	2	2	3	3	
TOTAL	296	214	510	253	20	273	4	...	4	257	20	277	553	234	787	13	4	17	...	1	1	3	1	4	34	12	46	50	18	68	503	216	719	466	217	683	5	10	614	...	6	25	0	36	7	27	5	5	63

	Native Countries of the Patients.										Ages of the Patients.													
	British-born.		Colonial-born.		Foreign-born.		Total.		10 to 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		30 to 40 years.		40 to 50 years.		50 to 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
	Lunatics	404	169	66	40	83	1	553	210	763	12	11	70	27	155	46	136	58	96	49	84	19	553	210	763
Invalids ... ..	...	8	...	16	...	...	...	24	24	...	11	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	24	24
TOTAL	404	177	66	56	83	1	553	234	787	12	22	70	33	155	46	136	60	96	50	84	23	553	234	787

CONVICT LUNATICS AND INVALIDS, PARRAMATTA.

No. 9.—RETURN, showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., of PATIENTS in the CONVICT LUNATIC AND INVALID ESTABLISHMENT, PARRAMATTA, during the Year 1870.

In the Establishment on 31 December, 1869.	Admissions in the Year 1870.									Total Number of Patients under care.	Patients discharged, died, and escaped.															Remaining in the Establishment on 31 December, 1870.	Average numbers resident during the Year 1870.	Percentage of Recoveries on admissions during the Year 1870.	Percentage of Patients relieved during the Year 1870.	Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.															
	Admitted for the first time.			Re-admitted.			Total.				Discharged recovered.			Discharged relieved.			Removed not improved.			Died.			Escaped and not recaptured within 14 days.								Total number discharged, died, and escaped.														
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
Lunatics	52	6	58	52	6	58	3	...	3	3	...	3	49	6	55	50	6	56	6	...	6
Invalids	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1
TOTAL	53	8	61	53	8	61	1	3	...	3	4	...	4	49	8	57	50	8	58	6	...	6

	Native Countries of the Patients.										Ages of the Patients.											
	British-born.		Colonial-born.		Foreign-born.		Total.		10 to 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		30 to 40 years.		40 to 50 years.		50 to 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Lunatics	52	6	52	6	58	52	6	52	6	58
Invalids	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	3
TOTAL	53	8	...	...	...	...	53	8	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	8	53	8	61

LUNATIC RECEIVING HOUSE, DARLINGHURST.

No. 10.—RETURN, showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., of PATIENTS in the LUNATIC RECEIVING HOUSE, DARLINGHURST, during the Year 1870.

In the Establishment on 31 December, 1869.			Admissions in the Year 1870.									Total number of Patients under care.			Patients discharged, died, and escaped.															Remaining in the Establishment on 31 December, 1870.			Average numbers resident during the Year 1870.			Per-centage of recoveries on admissions during the Year 1870.			Per-centage of Patients relieved during the Year 1870.			Per-centage of deaths on average numbers resident.								
			Admitted for the first time.			Re-admitted.			Total.						Discharged recovered.			Discharged relieved.			Removed not improved.			Died.			Escaped and not recaptured within 14 days.																		Total number discharged, died, and escaped.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
...	3	3	70	46	116	4	5	9	74	51	125	74	54	128	5	5	10	67	48	115	72	53	125	12	1	3	2	1	3	675	98	80	68	926	781
Native Countries of the Patients.												Ages of the Patients.																																						
British-born.			Colonial-born.			Foreign-born.			Total.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards.			Total.																				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.												
53	39	92	14	15	29	7	...	7	74	51	125	2	5	7	24	14	38	21	14	35	10	13	23	7	6	13	10	2	12	74	51	125																		

BAY-VIEW HOUSE LUNATIC ASYLUM, COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

No. 11.—RETURN, showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., of PATIENTS in the BAY-VIEW HOUSE ASYLUM, COOK'S RIVER ROAD, during the Year 1870.

In the Asylum on 31 December, 1869.			Admissions in the Year 1870.									Total number of Patients under care.			Patients discharged, died, and escaped.															Remaining in the Asylum on 31 December, 1870.			Average numbers resident during the Year 1870.			Per-centage of recoveries on admissions during the Year 1870.			Per-centage of Patients relieved during the Year 1870.			Per-centage of deaths on average numbers resident.																				
			Admitted for the first time.			Re-admitted.			Total.						Discharged recovered.			Discharged relieved.			Removed not improved.			Died.			Escaped and not recaptured within 14 days.																		Total number discharged, died, and escaped.																	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																		
7	31	38	7	6	13	...	*	...	7	6	13	14	37	51	5	1	6	...	3	3	3	...	3	1	2	3	9	6	15	5	31	36	5	30	35	71	43	114	16	66	82	46	15	61	...	50	55	27	07	34	20	00	20	6	66	72	8	37	45
Native Countries of the Patients.												Ages of the Patients.																																																		
British-born.			Colonial-born.			Foreign-born.			Total.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards.			Total.																																
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																											
9	26	35	5	7	12	...	...	...	14	37	51	...	1	1	8	5	13	3	12	15	3	12	15	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	†	4	14	37	51																			

* One from Tarban. † Not known.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

No. 12.—RETURN of the Number of CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS in the Colony during the Year 1870, showing the Number of Patients Admitted, Discharged, Died, &c., during the same period; also, how supported.

INSTITUTION.	In the Establishment on 31 Dec., 1869.			Admitted during the Year 1870.			Discharged or removed during the Year 1870.			Died during the Year 1870.			Remaining in the Establishment on 31 Dec., 1870.			Paupers receiving out-door Relief during the Year 1870.			Receipts during the Year 1870.			Disbursements during the Year 1870.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	From Government.	From Voluntary Contributions, &c.	Total.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
HOSPITALS.																														
Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary ...	116	43	159	1,195	585	1,781	1,015	514	1,529	149	57	206	147	58	205	2,333	3,458	5,791	7,045	4	3	2,776	15	2	9,821	19	5	9,291	1	9
St. Vincent's (Sydney) ...	7	9	16	75	105	180	65	99	164	7	4	11	10	11	21	...	...	...	602	15	10	...	...	602	15	10	563	5	11
Adelong (closed)
Albury ...	13	1	14	109	18	127	97	18	115	12	1	13	9	13	16	6	22	484	18	0	428	10	7	913	8	7	971	2	9	
Armidale ...	11	...	11	51	5	56	41	4	45	12	1	13	...	13	...	...	...	580	4	4	305	4	6	885	8	10	595	2	0
Bathurst ...	20	3	23	161	23	184	131	15	146	27	6	33	23	5	28	...	...	699	19	3	719	18	8	1,419	17	11	949	9	4
Bourke ...	8	...	8	37	...	37	31	...	31	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	325	15	4	269	9	10	595	5	2	580	8	6
Braidwood ...	3	...	3	41	18	59	39	14	53	2	4	6	3	...	...	...	...	230	1	7	481	12	6	717	14	1	428	4	3
Carcoar ...	7	...	7	47	6	53	40	6	46	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	199	19	11	200	10	0	400	9	11	368	17	11
Cooma* ...	2	1	3	22	4	26	22	4	26
Deniliquin ...	13	3	16	90	5	95	82	7	89	8	...	8	13	1	14	55	18	73	45	12	1	297	19	8	754	11	9	751	16	9
Forbes ...	3	...	3	28	...	28	30	1	31	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	399	4	6	168	15	8	568	0	2	481	12	5
Grafton ...	1	...	1	49	0	49	40	8	48	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	312	13	0	153	11	3	466	4	3	350	0	6
Grenfell ...	2	...	2	27	...	27	30	23	3	26	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	323	10	3	245	13	6	569	3	9	431	7	2
Goulburn ...	6	8	14	49	58	107	38	16	54	9	1	10	8	...	...	...	...	359	16	3	264	12	5	624	8	8	608	19	10
Gundagai ...	3	...	3	38	...	38	32	6	38	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	72	14	4	54	16	5	127	10	9	448	11	5
Kiandra (closed)
Maitland ...	7	2	9	126	55	181	106	45	151	19	5	24	8	7	15	54	62	116	98	15	5	1,012	6	6	1,991	1	11	739	1	8
Mudgee ...	9	...	9	104	6	110	83	6	89	15	...	15	15	...	15	9	...	285	15	5	279	11	4	545	7	9	470	13	7	
Murrumbidgee ...	6	2	8	74	0	74	73	8	81	4	1	5	3	2	5	3	...	246	16	3	149	8	9	397	5	0	371	9	4	
Muswellbrook ...	6	...	6	51	1	52	45	1	46	5	...	5	7	...	7	6	...	143	8	3	185	17	0	329	5	11	407	17	7	
Narrabri ...	6	...	6	83	...	83	81	4	85	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	303	10	1	204	2	10	508	1	11	473	9	7
Newcastle ...	13	...	13	78	5	83	81	4	85	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	266	18	6	385	1	5	652	19	11	582	11	3
Parramatta ...	3	4	7	42	16	58	37	17	54	1	3	4	7	...	7	...	...	130	15	2	149	9	20	287	4	10	341	19	5
Port Stephens ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	7	0	18	7	0	49	14	0	46	11	4
Queenbeyan ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	14	4	107	6	6	157	0	10	150	9	10
Sofala ...	2	...	2	10	...	10	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	8	3	84	17	0	151	5	3	119	6	9
Tamworth ...	9	...	9	87	6	93	78	6	84	6	...	6	12	...	12	15	1	440	5	11	133	4	0	573	9	11	535	8	11	
Tenterfield ...	1	...	1	26	1	27	25	1	26	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	0	93	18	8	102	9	8	220	10	0
Wagga Wagga (Year ended April, 1871) ...	10	...	10	71	2	73	67	2	69	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	269	9	6	341	8	9	610	18	3	747	8	4
Warialda	145	17	4	1	0	0	146	17	4	146	17	4
Wellington ...	2	...	2	18	...	18	14	...	14	4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	174	10	4	23	12	3	198	2	7	275	4	1
Windsor ...	30	14	44	49	13	62	26	9	35	10	4	14	43	14	57	17	11	287	15	3	518	5	10	776	1	1	1,057	17	4	
Wollongong ...	3	...	3	16	12	28	15	11	26	3	1	4	1	...	1	13	17	30	200	0	0	202	13	2	402	13	2	278	13	0
Yass ...	4	...	4	39	14	53	35	12	47	7	...	7	1	2	3	...	...	124	10	11	124	11	0	249	1	11	396	2	6
Young ...	1	...	1	28	8	36	22	7	29	6	1	7	1	...	1	9	3	12	493	7	0	208	8	1	611	15	1	515	15	2
TOTALS.																														
	323	90	413	2,849	948	3,797	2,455	844	3,299	352	93	445	352	114	466	2,508	3,500	6,208	16,004	19	3	11,273	15	7	27,278	14	9	24,695	19	9
BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS.																														
Sydney ...	3	50	53	...	131	131	...	129	129	...	6	6	3	46	49	15,912	3,299	19	9	1,621	10	2	4,831	9	11	5,677	16	10
Penrith ...	5	1	6	16	13	29	13	13	26	2	1	3	6	...	6	4	3	7	75	1	2	51	14	10	126	16	0	171	0	7
Scone (Hospital also) †	3	...	3	1	...	1	11	98	5	10	38	15	6	137	1	4	134	18	...
Singleton ...	15	1	16	50	25	75	47	24	74	6	1	7	12	1	13	6	9	15	599	15	10	282	6	2	852	2	0	774	6	...
	187	483	432	48	193	3,953	2	7	1,994	6	8	5,947	9	3	6,758	1	5

* The patients have been taken from the previous year's return.

† The Hospital building is in course of erection, and pending its completion the patients are boarded at private houses.

‡ Cases.

§ Children.

No. 12.—RETURN of Number of CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, &c.—continued.

INSTITUTION.	In the Establishment on 31 Dec., 1869.			Admitted during the Year 1870.			Discharged or removed during the Year 1870.			Died during the Year 1870.			Remaining in the Establishment on 31 Dec., 1870.			Paupers receiving out-door Relief during the Year 1870.			Receipts during the Year 1870.			Disbursements during the Year 1870.									
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	From Government.	From Voluntary Contributions, &c.	Total.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.																															
Hyde Park, Sydney	...	197	197	...	253	253	...	201	201	...	36	36	...	213	213	...	...	...	...	2,656	9	0	...	2,656	9	0	2,656	9	0
Parramatta	...	232	232	...	371	371	...	307	307	...	46	46	...	250	250	...	...	...	...	2,905	18	7	...	2,905	18	7	2,905	18	7
Liverpool	...	521	521	...	704	704	...	553	553	...	126	126	...	546	546	...	...	...	...	5,682	17	11	...	5,682	17	11	5,682	17	11
	753	197	950	1,075	253	1,328	860	201	1,061	172	36	208	796	213	1,009	...	...	...	11,245	5	6	...	11,245	5	6	11,245	5	6	
ORPHAN SCHOOLS, &c.																															
Protestant Orphan School	...	160	78	238	32	29	61	31	14	45	1	...	1	160	93	253	...	...	...	2,801	16	11	...	2,801	16	11	2,801	16	11
Roman Catholic Orphan School	...	164	168	332	26	30	56	29	30	59	1	2	3	160	166	326	...	...	...	3,321	4	11	...	3,321	4	11	3,321	4	11
Nautical School Ship "Vernon"	...	135	...	135	54	...	54	84	...	84	...	...	...	105	...	105	...	...	...	3,864	16	5	...	3,864	16	5	3,864	16	5
Industrial School for Girls, at Newcastle	...	105	105	...	45	45	...	37	37	...	1	1	1	...	112	112	...	...	...	3,912	14	9	...	3,912	14	9	3,912	14	9
Reformatory School for Girls, at Newcastle	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick	...	399	351	750	111	83	194	87	78	165	1	1	2	422	355	777	...	...	...	8,874	11	9	4,245	15	11	13,120	7	8	
Sydney Female School of Industry	...	50	50	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	498	17	0	...	498	17	0	637	5	4
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution	...	20	16	36	4	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	22	18	40	...	...	450	0	0	954	12	8	1,404	12	8	
Ragged Schools †	Sussex-street	48	51	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	50	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	601	2	11	601	2	11	
	Glebe	58	51	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	54	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Globe-street	50	65	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	66	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,034	938	1,972	1,050	966	2,016	23,225	4	9	6,300	8	6	29,525	13	3	29,491	7	6	
LUNATIC AND INVALID ESTABLISHMENTS.—(See also pp. 4 to 6.)																															
The Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	...	429	223	652	131	66	197	281	39	320	25	4	29	254	246	500	...	...	...	14,563	0	6	...	28,131	8	0	28,131	8	0
Parramatta { Free Lunatics and Invalids	...	296	214	510	257	20	277	16	6	22	34	12	46	503	216	719	...	...	...	12,986	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convict Lunatics and Invalids	53	8	61	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	49	8	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	14	1	622	14	1	
Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst	...	...	3	3	74	51	125	72	53	125	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private Lunatic Asylum, Bay View House, Cook's River Road	...	7	31	38	7	6	13	8	4	12	1	2	3	5	31	36	...	...	...	1,663	3	8	...	1,663	3	8	1,663	3	8
	785	479	1,264	469	143	612	378	102	480	63	18	81	813	502	1,315	...	...	...	30,417	5	9	...	30,417	5	9	30,417	5	9	
MISCELLANEOUS.																															
Home Institution	...	...	11	11	168	168	...	171	171	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	335	15	6	...	335	15	6	344	16	0
Sydney Female Refuge	...	...	20	20	43	43	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	831	6	0	...	831	6	0	665	7	9
House of the Good Shepherd	...	...	93	93	131	131	...	142	142	...	...	...	...	82	82	103	770	873	...	1,006	10	1	...	1,006	10	1	1,005	13	11
Sydney Sailors' Home	...	...	32	32	680	680	...	678	678	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	1,328	13	7	...	1,328	13	7	1,308	3	0
City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchens	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	38	...	...	...	423	11	9	...	423	11	9	442	14	9
	53	124	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	108	178	103	770	873	...	3,925	16	11	...	3,925	16	11	3,766	17	5
GENERAL TOTAL	4,963	5,177	84,845	17	9	23,494	7	8	108,340	5	5	106,374	17	43

* Of which sum £2,211 3s. 9d. has been expended on buildings and improvements. † At the Sussex-street School a night-school is held three times a week, with an average attendance of about twelve boys; also, every Sunday evening, average attendance about sixty boys. ‡ For the support of Government patients. § 29,000 meals given to persons on premises; 32,000 meals given to out-door applicants. ¶ Owing to the incomplete state of some of the Returns, the totals of these columns cannot be correctly given.

STATISTICS—1870.

SUICIDES.

No. 13.—RETURN of the Number of SUICIDES in the Colony, during the Year 1870, distinguishing the Modes of Death, and the Number in each Month.

Months.	Modes of Death.																				Total.								
	Drowning.		Hanging.		Shooting.		Cutting Throat.		Hemorrhage from Wounding, &c.		Poisoning.		Jumping from a Window or off a Wall.		Burying.		Burning.		Throwing himself down a Shaft.		Strangulation.		Bleeding the Arm.		Stabbing.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
January							3					2														3	2	5	
February			2				1																			3		3	
March	2																									2		2	
April	1						1																			2		2	
May	1				1																					2		2	
June		1									1															1	1	2	
July	2		1				1																			4		4	
August	1				1		1				1														2		6	6	
September			1					2	1																	2	2	4	
October	1		2		1																					4		4	
November	1		2								1															4		4	
December	2		1																							3		3	
Total	11	1	9		3		7	2	1		3	2													2	36	5	41	

No. 14.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of SUICIDES in the Colony.

Year.	Modes of Death.																				Total.								
	Drowning.		Hanging.		Shooting.		Cutting Throat.		Hemorrhage from Wounding, &c.		Poisoning.		Jumping from a Window or off a Wall.		Burying.		Burning.		Throwing himself over Board, Head, &c.		Strangulation.		Bleeding the Arm.		Stabbing.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
1861	2	3	6		15		5			1	9	4														37	8	45	
1862	5		10	4	4		7			1	1	5														27	10	37	
1863	3	1	10	2	3		10			2	6	3														34	6	40	
1864	5	4	7	1	7		7	1	3		7	2		1												36	9	45	
1865	5	1	4		6		10			1	7	1			1											35	2	37	
1866	3		4	1	3		7	1	2	1	6	3							1							26	6	32	
1867	6	2	7	1	2		16			1	12	2									2			1		47	6	53	
1868	2	1	13	1	2		15	1			8	2	1							1						43	5	48	
1869	2	7	8		10		11	1			1	6	1													33	14	47	
1870	11	1	9		3		7	2	1		3	2													2	36	5	41	

DISEASES.

No. 15.—RETURN of DISEASES that have been most prevalent in the several GAOLS, during the Year 1870.

GAOLS.	Brain and Nerves.	Circulatory Organs.	Respiratory Organs.	Alimentary Canal.	Urinary Organs.	Hepatic.	Eyes.	Skin.	Cellular Texture.	Children.	Fever.	Rheumatic.	Dropsy.	Veneral.	Scorbatic.	Uterine Organs.	Ulcers.	Pregnancy and Parturition.	Wounds and Accidents.	Cancer.	Hernia.	All other.	Total Number of Cases treated.	Greatest Number of Cases treated at any one time.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
*Gaal (Darlinghurst) ...	105	3	39	52	...	14	...	3	...	1	5	17	6	10	1	1	4	7	7	1	...	28	304	19	
Parramatta ...	89	133	269	601	57	81	61	41	16	...	139	65	17	6	23	...	31	...	27	5	...	26	1,687	31	
Berrima ...	8	4	63	44	19	21	6	14	...	...	37	56	...	7	3	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	206	21
Bathurst...	92	17	220	298	16	32	35	26	28	2	26	115	...	16	2	3	40	...	10	...	...	41	1,009	33
Maitland...	50	24	14	11	21	20	45	39	...	9	...	85	2	20	...	16	20	...	96	...	...	1733	1,165	35
Goulburn ...	23	11	27	57	12	17	14	11	5	9	30	27	3	15	2	5	3	...	...	1	...	16	290	7
Port Macquarie...	51	28	122	520	24	34	27	32	20	...	41	84	...	15	...	...	2	...	26	...	...	98	1,124	20
Wollongong ...	16	26	10	37	...	1	4	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	112	5
Albury ...	8	1	5	21	5	2	1	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	8	75	6
Braidwood ...	8	...	9	12	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	36	5
Mudgee ...	11	1	5	13	2	7	2	3	...	1	...	3	...	5	10	1	9	1	5	...	...	...	79	5
Grafton ...	4	1	1	1	...	1	8	3
Wagga Wagga ...	4	1	6	9	1	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	37	3	
Armidale...	16	6	6	14	2	3	1	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	60	6
Yass ...	12	10	14	126	10	11	10	2	...	2	11	18	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	233	5
Deniliquin ...	14	6	3	18	10	3	10	6	3	1	2	11	...	5	4	4	3	...	3	1	...	...	107	6
TOTALS ...	513	272	812	1,833	180	236	214	185	74	26	294	518	29	106	45	31	127	10	151	9	4	953	6,622	210	

*The Return includes only Diseases that have been dealt with in the Hospital. Cases treated out of Hospital, estimated at 10,516, consisting principally of Influenza, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, &c., of which 57 cases were treated at one time. +Influenza, Ruptures, Epilepsy, &c., &c.

No. 16.—RETURN of DISEASES that have been most prevalent in the LOCK-UPS (proclaimed Gaols), during the Year 1870.

LOCKUPS. (PROCLAIMED GAOLS.)	Brain and Nerves.	Circulatory Organs.	Respiratory Organs.	Alimentary Canal.	Urinary Organs.	Hepatic.	Eyes.	Skin.	Cellular Texture.	Children.	Fever.	Rheumatic.	Dropsy.	Veneral.	Scorbatic.	Uterine Organs.	Ulcers.	Pregnancy and Parturition.	Wounds and Accidents.	Cancer.	Hernia.	All other.	Total Number of Cases treated.	Greatest Number of Cases treated at any one time.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bourke ...	5	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5
Bega ... (NIL)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camden ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Campbelltown ... (NIL)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooma ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Dubbo ...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	2
Eden ... (NIL)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gundagai ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Hartley ... (NIL)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muswellbrook ...	10	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	17	2
Murrumbidgee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Orange ...	3	...	7	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	2
Paterson ... (NIL)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penrith ... (NIL)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan ...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Singleton ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1
Scone ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tamworth ...	5	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	3
Tenterfeld ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Windsor ...	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	2
Wellington ...	4	2	3	9	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	30	4
TOTALS ...	46	2	15	30	8	3	6	3	...	...	7	...	3	1	2	1	...	9	2	...	6	...	144	29	
TOTALS OF GAOLS ...	513	272	812	1,833	180	236	214	185	74	26	294	518	29	106	45	31	127	10	151	9	4	953	6,622	210	
GENERAL TOTAL ...	559	274	827	1,863	188	239	220	188	74	26	294	525	29	109	46	33	128	10	160	11	4	959	6,766	439	
GAOL, SYDNEY—EXTERNEE, ESTIMATED ABOUT ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,516	57	
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES TREATED ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,382	496	

RATES OF WAGES.

No. 17.—DECENNIAL RETURN, showing the AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES for the different Classes of Labour in the Colony.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.											
MALES.																					
Carpenters	Town ...	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	9 0 (8 hours)	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 9	.....	7 to 9	.....	8 to 9	.....
	Country..	10 0	.....	.....	45	.....	65 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 70	.....	50 to 70	.....	50 to 70	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80
Smiths	Town ...	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	9 to 10 (10 hours)	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	7 to 12	.....	8 to 12	.....
	Country..	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 70	.....	50 to 70	.....	50 to 70	.....	60 to 70	.....	70 to 80
Wheelwrights	Town ...	10 6	.....	10 6	.....	9 to 10 (10 hours)	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	7 to 10	.....	7/6 to 10	.....
	Country..	10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 70	.....	50 to 70	.....	50 to 70	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80
Bricklayers	Town ...	11 0	.....	12 to 14	.....	10 0 (8 hours)	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	7 to 10	.....	9 to 12	.....
	Country..	11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	90	.....	80
Masons	Town ...	11 6	.....	10 0	.....	10 0 (8 hours)	.....	10s.	.....	10s.	.....	10s.	.....	10s.	.....	10s.	.....	7 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....
	Country..	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	90	.....	70 to 80
Farm Labourers .....	.....	.....	30 to 40	.....	30 to 40	.....	30 to 35	.....	28 to 30	.....	28 to 30	.....	28 to 30	.....	28 to 30	.....	28 to 30	.....	30 to 33	.....	30 to 35
Shepherds .....	.....	.....	30 to 35	.....	35	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	32 to 35	.....	30 to 35
FEMALES.																					
Cooks (plain) .....	.....	.....	25 to 30	.....	26 to 40	.....	26 to 32	.....	26 to 30	.....	26 to 36	.....	26	.....	26 to 30	.....	26 to 30	.....	26 to 32	.....	26 to 30
Housemaids .....	.....	.....	20 to 25	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26
Laundresses .....	.....	.....	25 to 30	.....	30 to 40	.....	26 to 32	.....	26 to 30	.....	20 to 26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	30	.....	26 to 30	.....	26 to 30
Nursemaids .....	.....	.....	15 to 20	.....	15 to 25	.....	15 to 26	.....	15 to 26	.....	15 to 26	.....	16 to 20	.....	16 to 20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20
General House Servants...	.....	.....	20 to 25	.....	25	.....	18 to 32	.....	20 to 30	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	26 to 30	.....	26	.....	26 to 30
Farm House Servants.....	}	.....	20 to 25	.....	22	.....	18 to 26	.....	18 to 26	.....	18 to 26	.....	20 to 25	.....	20 to 25	.....	26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26
Dairywomen, &c.....		20 to 25	22	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	20 to 25	20 to 25	26	20 to 26	20 to 26

PART II.

RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND CRIME.

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ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 19.—RETURN of the Expense of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT in the Year 1870; also, the Number of Churches and Chapels, and their Accommodation, and the average Number of Persons attending Public Worship.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Ministers registered under the Act 19 Vic, Nos. 39 and 34.	Expense.			Churches and Chapels.			Public Buildings or Dwellings used for Public Worship Average Attendance.
		Salaries and Allowances.	From the Church and School Estates Fund.	Total.	Number.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	No.	No.	
Church of England ... { City and Suburbs of Sydney ... Country Districts ... }	159	12,386 9 6	1,576 13 3	13,963 2 9	34 243	14,936 35,179	13,366 23,129	1,435 10,921
	159	12,386 9 6	1,576 13 3	13,963 2 9	277	50,106	36,495	12,386
Roman Catholic Church { City and Suburbs of Sydney... Country Districts ... }	104	6,583 6 8	1,024 1 7	7,607 8 3	24 172	11,759 39,320	20,108 32,180	38 6,839
	104	6,583 6 8	1,024 1 7	7,607 8 3	196	51,079	52,288	6,877
Presbyterian Church ... { City and Suburbs of Sydney... Country Districts ... }	79	2,179 18 4	326 15 8	2,506 14 0	17 103	8,190 13,708	4,800 7,001	84 4,911
	79	2,179 18 4	326 15 8	2,506 14 0	120	21,898	11,801	4,995
Wesleyan Methodist Church { City and Suburbs of Sydney... Country Districts ... }	73	1,572 10 4	180 2 8	1,752 13 0	25 198	38,000*	35,000*†
	73	1,572 10 4	180 2 8	1,752 13 0	223	38,000†	35,000*†
Congregational Church (Independents) { City and Suburbs of Sydney... Country Districts ... }	25	.....	.....	.....	11 8	5,690 1,990	3,830 1,120	.....
	25	.....	.....	.....	19	7,680	4,950	.....
Baptist Church ... { City and Suburbs of Sydney... Country Districts ... }	14	.....	.....	.....	4 12	1,460 1,740	805 710	260 387
	14	.....	.....	.....	16	3,200	1,515	647
Primitive Methodist Church { City and Suburbs of Sydney... Country Districts ... }	15	.....	.....	.....	6 33	900 4,235	625 2,815	..... 420
	15	.....	.....	.....	39	5,135	3,440	420
Unitarian Church—City of Sydney ...	2	.....	.....	.....	1	300	350	.....
Free Church of England—City ...	1	.....	.....	.....	2	640	95	.....
United Methodist Free Church—City and Suburbs of Sydney ...	2	.....	.....	.....	4	580	120	18
United Free Gospel Church—Country Districts ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Lutheran Church—Country Districts ...	1	.....	.....	.....	2	150	100	.....
Christians ... { City and Suburbs of Sydney... Country Districts ... }	1	.....	.....	.....	2 1	700 40	260 15	16 22
	1	.....	.....	.....	3	740	275	38
Jews' Synagogue—City of Sydney ...	5	.....	.....	.....	2	720	410	.....
Christian Israelites—Country Districts ...	1	.....	.....	.....	3	230	130	.....
GENERAL TOTAL...	483	22,722 4 10	3,107 13 2	25,829 18 0	907	180,458	172,320*	.....

* Includes all Places of Worship.

† Included in previous column.

STATISTICS—1870.

15

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

No. 20.—RETURN, showing the Number of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, of the several Denominations, in the Year 1870; also the Number of TEACHERS, and the Average Attendance of SCHOLARS.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England ... { City and Suburbs of Sydney { Country Districts ...	38	252	422	674	3,150	3,363	6,513
	216	482	727	1,209	4,726	4,981	9,707
	254	734	1,149	1,883	7,876	8,344	16,220
Roman Catholic Church ... { City and Suburbs of Sydney { Country Districts ...	23	151	179	330	1,941	2,345	4,286
	183	208	265	473	4,100	4,586	8,686
	206	359	444	803	6,041	6,931	12,972
Presbyterian Church ... { City and Suburbs of Sydney { Country Districts ...	19	119	153	272	1,010	1,089	2,099
	89	197	208	405	1,429	1,557	2,986
	108	316	361	677	2,439	2,646	5,085
Wesleyan Methodist Church ... { City and Suburbs of Sydney { Country Districts ...	29	218	225	443	1,742	1,800	3,542
	170	512	550	1,062	3,906	4,560	8,466
	199	730	775	1,505	5,648	6,360	12,008
Congregational Church } City and Suburbs of Sydney ... (Independents) ... } Country Districts ...	14	128	114	242	1,040	1,043	2,083
	20	62	63	125	372	409	781
	34	190	177	367	1,412	1,452	2,864
Baptist Church... { City and Suburbs of Sydney { Country Districts ...	5	30	17	47	201	201	402
	10	31	24	55	195	199	394
	15	61	41	102	396	400	796
Primitive Methodist Church ... { City and Suburbs of Sydney { Country Districts ...	5	16	14	30	129	137	266
	25	115	95	210	769	762	1,531
	30	131	109	240	898	899	1,797
Unitarian Church—City of Sydney	1	4	3	7	47	37	84
Free Church of England—City	2	5	16	21	35	40	75
United Methodist Free Church—Sydney	5	10	11	21	75	100	175
United Free Gospel Church	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Lutheran Church—Country	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christians ... { City and Suburbs { Country Districts ...	2	14	8	22	47	64	111
	2	4	1	5	9	11	20
	4	18	9	27	56	75	131
Jews' Synagogue—City of Sydney	1	8	11	19	62	43	105
Christian Israelites—Country	1	1	1	2	8	7	15
GENERAL TOTAL	860	2,567	3,107	5,674	24,993	27,334	52,327

No. 21.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, and SCHOLARS.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Average Number of Scholars.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
1861	410	.....	11,872	12,972	24,844
1862	405	2,834	11,916	13,446	25,362
1863	478	3,482	.....	.....	27,313
1864	539	3,431	14,529	15,573	30,102
1865	588	4,155	17,224	18,342	35,566
1866	640	4,439	17,847	19,368	37,215
1867	677	4,644	19,041	20,471	39,512
1868	740	4,984	21,248	22,546	43,794
1869	805	5,425	23,185	24,896	48,081
1870	860	5,674	24,993	27,334	52,327

EDUCATION.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

No. 22.—RETURN, showing the Number of PRIVATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, and SCHOLARS in each POLICE DISTRICT of the Colony, in the Year 1870.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	Number of Teachers.			Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albury	3	4	7	1	1	4	6	43	53	96
Armidale	1	4	5	1	1	2	4	25	24	49
Balranald* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst	11	19	30	5	4	9	18	208	225	433
Bega* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berrima	1	2	3	.....	2	1	3	9	20	29
Bombala	1	3	4	.....	.....	4	4	42	32	74
Burrowa	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	14	10	24
Bourke	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	11	11	22
Braidwood	7	8	15	.....	2	11	13	196	186	382
Brisbane Water* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broulee ... ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	7	9	16
Camden, Narellan, and Picton	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	33	27	60
Campbelltown ... ..	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	4
Carcoar ... ..	.....	4	4	.....	1	2	3	23	42	65
Cassilis* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooma* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coonamble ... ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	15	13	28
Cowra* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deniliquin ... ..	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	15	28	43
Dowling	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	3	35	31	66
Dubbo	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	3	25	26	51
Dungog* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eden* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forbes	1	4	5	.....	.....	4	4	39	45	84
Glen Innes ... ..	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	12	12
Goulburn	12	13	25	4	1	9	14	139	164	303
Grafton	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	20	20	40
Gundagai ... ..	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	2	5	21	26
Hartley	1	6	7	.....	.....	7	7	137	126	263
Inverell	3	2	5	1	.....	4	5	45	54	99
Kiama	4	5	9	2	.....	7	9	96	80	176
Liverpool	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	5	12	17
Macleay River	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	14	10	24
Maitland	11	40	51	6	9	15	30	301	379	680
Manning River ... ..	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	3	12	15
Metropolitan	108	311	419	24	46	148	218	2,796	3,652	6,448
Mitchell* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moama ... ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	9	10	19
Molong	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	8	7	15
Mudgee	5	7	12	.....	.....	8	8	77	85	162
Murrurundi	1	4	5	1	.....	3	4	34	33	67
Muswellbrook and Merton	2	1	3	1	.....	2	3	31	26	57
Newcastle	6	20	26	2	5	14	21	308	376	684
Orange	4	9	13	1	1	8	10	106	101	207
Oxley	2	1	3	.....	1	2	3	41	41	82
Parramatta	17	9	26	4	3	11	18	239	158	397
Paterson	1	3	4	.....	.....	4	4	34	46	80
Patrick's Plains	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	27	31	58
Penrith	1	7	8	.....	1	6	7	32	64	96
Port Macquarie	1	5	6	.....	1	2	3	44	70	114
Port Stephens	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	10	7	17
Queanbeyan ... ..	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	16	8	24
Raymond Terrace ... ..	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	12	12
Richmond River* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rylstone* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scone	3	1	4	.....	.....	4	4	60	31	91
Shoalhaven	1	3	4	.....	.....	4	4	39	43	82
Tamworth	16	9	25	3	1	18	22	107	123	230
Tenterfield	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	34	48	82
Tumut* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tweed River* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wagga Wagga ... ..	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	2	9	26	35
Walgett* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warialda	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	5
Wee Waa* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	3	3	6	.....	1	4	5	44	44	88
Wentworth ... ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	10	12	22
Windsor	5	5	10	1	1	8	10	70	100	170
Wollombi	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	12	7	19
Wollongong	2	5	7	2	1	2	5	53	57	110
Yass	4	4	8	1	1	3	5	45	46	91
Young	4	1	5	.....	.....	5	5	31	38	69
GENERAL TOTAL	261	552	813	62	89	373	524	5,837	6,977	12,814

No Private Schools in Districts marked thus *.

STATISTICS—1870.

EDUCATION—continued.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS, &c.

No. 23.—RETURN, showing the Number of SCHOOLS and TEACHERS, and also the Number of SCHOLARS, in the Colony, in the Year 1870; also, the AMOUNTS paid by GOVERNMENT, and received from VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, &c.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.			Amounts paid by Government from the Colonial Treasury, in the Year 1870.	Amounts received from Voluntary Contributions, Fees, and other Sources, in the Year 1870.	Total.	
	M.	F.	Mixed	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Orphan Schools—														
Protestant ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	159	87	246	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Roman Catholic ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	159	166	325	3,321 4 11	.....	3,321 4 11
Total of Orphan Schools ... ..	...	...	2	2	2	4	6	318	253	571	6,123 1 10	.....	6,123 1 10
Asylum for Destitute Children ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	5	7	413	351	764	8,874 11 9	4,245 15 11	13,120 7 8
Industrial Schools—														
Nautical School Ship "Vernon"	1	...	...	1	4	...	4	114	.....	114	3,864 16 5	.....	3,864 16 5
Industrial School for Girls, Newcastle ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	.....	110	110	3,912 14 9	.....	3,912 14 9
Reformatory School for Girls, Newcastle ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	.....	2	2			
Total of Industrial Schools	1	2	...	3	4	2	6	114	112	226	7,777 11 2	.....	7,777 11 2
Council of Education—														
Public Schools ... ..	...	...	358	358	398	170	568	15,586	13,007	28,592	111,282 18 9	8,458 10 8	150,866 2 2
Provisional Schools	164	164	103	50	153	2,208	2,174	4,382				2,077 10 6
Half-time Schools	82	82	28	2	30	605	648	1,253				234 0 10
Denominational Schools—														
Church of England ... ..	...	...	115	115	127	88	215	6,777	5,520	12,297	111,282 18 9	8,458 10 8	150,866 2 2
Roman Catholic	2	...	90	92	102	70	172	5,301	4,495	9,796				5,215 11 8
Presbyterian	19	19	24	12	36	1,024	859	1,883				1,180 6 0
Wesleyan	15	15	13	11	24	816	658	1,474				1,188 2 2
Hebrew	1	1	1	1	2	80	57	137				95 12 8
Total Denominational Schools	2	...	240	242	267	182	449	13,998	11,589	25,587	16,158 3 2½			
Totals of Schools under Council of Education	2	...	844	846	796	404	1,200	32,396	27,418	59,814	111,282 18 9	39,583 3 5	150,866 2 2	
Totals of Orphan and Industrial Schools and Schools under the Council of Education	3	2	847	852	804	415	1,219	33,241	28,134	61,375	134,058 3 6	43,828 19 4	177,887 2 10	
University of Sydney	1	...	...	1	5	...	5	41	.....	41	5,000 0 0	938 0 4	5,938 0 4
St. Paul's College	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	6	.....	6	500 0 0	605 4 4	1,105 4 4
St. John's College	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	6	.....	6	500 0 0	138 0 0	638 0 0
Sydney Grammar School	1	...	...	1	10	...	10	221	.....	221	1,500 0 0	3,116 8 3	4,616 8 3
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	22	18	40	450 0 0	954 12 8	1,404 12 8
Private Schools	62	89	373	524	261	552	813	5,837	6,977	12,814	.....	.....	.....
General Total	69	91	1,221	1,381	1,084	968	2,052	39,374	35,129	74,503	142,008 3 6	49,581 4 11	191,589 8 5	

* Includes £607 5s. for repairs to building.

† Includes £1,282 18s. 9d. from Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund.

No. 24.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of SCHOOLS and SCHOLARS.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1861	849	19,993	17,881	37,874
1862	925	22,125	20,086	42,211
1863	976	24,511	22,299	46,810
1864	1,022	25,297	23,130	48,427
1865	1,069	27,867	25,586	53,453
1866	1,155	31,183	28,411	59,594
1867	1,180	32,971	30,212	63,183
1868	1,254	34,859	31,976	66,835
1869	1,304	37,388	34,135	71,523
1870	1,381	39,374	35,129	74,503

GAOLS AND

No. 25.—RETURN of the Several GAOLS, and the Number of PRISONERS

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Number of Prisoners received					
				Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gaol, Darlinghurst, in the City of Sydney ...	10 to 20 years ...	348	650	...	...	24 ₁	18	1	1
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	148 ₃	41	7	1
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	92 ₃	27	9 ₁	1
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	47 ₁	14	2	...
	50 years and upwards			...	...	45 ₃	16	4	...
	Unknown	26 ₁	3
Total ...	...	348	650	26 ₁	3	356 ₁₁	116	23 ₁	3
Parramatta ...	10 to 20 years ...	78	180	...	...	...	1	...	1
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	5	...	...	5
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	14	...	...	9
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	1	...	...	5
	50 years and upwards			...	...	7	...	...	3
Total ...	...	78	180	...	...	27	1	...	23
Berrima ...	10 to 20 years ...	75	120	...	...	...	1	...	...
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	2	1	...	...
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	...	...	...	...
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	...	...	...	...
	50 years and upwards			...	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	...	75	120	...	...	4	2	...	...
Bathurst ...	Under 10 years ...	36	120	...	...	...	...	5	3
	10 to 20 " ...			...	...	11 ₁	2	8	...
	20 to 30 " ...			1	...	32 ₄	2	3	1
	30 to 40 " ...			2	...	27 ₁	...	2 ₁	...
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	4 ₁	2 ₁	...	1
	50 years and upwards			...	...	10 ₁	...	1	3
Total ...	...	36	120	3	...	84 ₈	6 ₁	19 ₁	8
Maitland ...	10 to 20 years ...	106	175	...	...	1	2	...	...
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	27 ₂	1	2	...
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	11	3	...	...
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	8	1	...	...
	50 years and upwards			...	...	9	3	...	...
Total ...	...	106	175	...	...	56 ₂	10	2	...
Goulburn ...	Under 10 years ...	63	127	...	...	...	...	2	...
	10 to 20 " ...			...	...	3	...	15	...
	20 to 30 " ...			1	...	5 ₂	2	13 ₂	...
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	3	1	20	...
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	2	...	12	1
50 years and upwards	...	...	5	...	6	1			
Total ...	...	63	127	1	...	18 ₂	3	68 ₂	2

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured Prisoners.

STATISTICS—1870.

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PRISONERS.

received therein during the Year 1870; also, the Education of same.

during the Year 1870.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		Education.					
Under Sentence to—						Total Number.				Number who can Read and Write.		Number who can Read only.		Number who cannot Read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
28 ₂	35	78 ₁	74	...	...	131 ₄	128	1	...	93	73	24	48	14 ₄	7
214 ₇	136	437 ₃	331 ₁	...	...	806 ₁₃	509	6	4	679 ₂	358	80 ₁	116	47 ₁₀	35
126	107	330 ₈	291	...	...	557 ₁₂	426	4	9	473 ₂	234	55	161	29 ₁₀	31
90 ₁	61 ₁	265 ₂	244	...	...	404 ₄	319 ₁	4	1	332 ₃	123	57	160	15 ₁	36 ₁
85 ₁	95	300 ₂	243	...	...	434 ₆	354	3	4	291 ₁	115	90	130	53 ₅	109
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	26 ₁	3	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*
543 ₁₁	434 ₁	1,410 ₁₆	1,183	...	...	2,358 ₄₀	1,739 ₁	18	18	1,868 _{* 8}	903 _*	306 _{* 1}	615 _*	158 _{* 30}	218 _{* 1}
5	...	.....	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	4	.....	1	1	...	1
39 ₁	...	4	...	...	...	48 ₁	5	3	...	19	1	17	2	12 ₁	2
43	...	10	...	...	...	67	9	6	...	31	2	22	3	14	4
22 ₁	...	20	...	...	...	43 ₁	5	1	...	18	2	12	1	13 ₁	2
22	...	27	...	...	...	56	3	1	...	6	.....	27	1	23	2
131 ₂	...	61	...	...	...	219 ₂	24	11	...	78	5	79	8	62 ₂	11
3	...	.....	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
35 ₆	...	4	...	...	...	41 ₅	1	3 ₂	...	35	.....	5	...	1 ₅	1
23 ₂	...	2 ₁	...	...	...	25 ₃	.....	4 ₂	...	24	.....	...	...	1 ₃	...
15	...	.....	1	...	...	15	1	...	...	12	.....	2	...	1	1
8 ₂	...	4	2	...	...	14 ₂	2	...	1	10	1	2	...	2 ₂	1
84 ₉	...	10 ₁	3	...	...	98 ₁₀	5	7 ₅	...	84	2	9	...	5 ₁₀	3
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	5	3
5 ₁	...	2	2	...	...	26 ₂	4	2	...	9	3	1	...	16 ₂	1
20 ₅	2	12 ₁	6 ₂	...	...	68 ₁₀	11 ₂	3 ₁	...	42 ₄	3	6	2	20 ₆	6 ₂
18 ₁	5	19 ₃	9	...	...	68 ₆	14	2	1	51 ₁	11	4 ₁	1	13 ₄	2
6 ₃	...	12 ₁	10	...	...	22 ₅	13 ₁	...	...	17 ₁	6	5	...	4	7 ₁
9	1	40	25	...	...	60 ₁	29	2	...	36	13	10	8	14 ₁	8
58 ₁₀	8	85 ₅	52 ₂	...	...	249 ₂₄	74 ₂	9 ₁	1	155 ₆	36	26 ₁	11	68 ₁₇	27 ₃
15 ₁	1	13	2	...	...	29 ₁	5	1	...	19	2	2	...	8 ₁	3
89 ₃	4 ₁	61 ₂	21	...	...	179 ₇	26 ₁	3	...	140 ₁	17 ₁	11	3	28 ₆	6
40	5	64	19 ₁	...	...	115	27 ₁	1	2	90	11	7	6	18	10 ₁
18 ₁	5	37	17	...	...	63 ₁	23	1 ₁	1	49	11	4	7	10 ₁	5
22	4	46	28	...	...	77	35	2	...	43	7	4	6	30	22
184 ₅	19 ₁	221 ₂	87 ₁	...	...	463 ₉	116 ₂	8 ₁	3	341 ₁	48 ₁	28	22	94 ₈	46 ₁
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	2	...
4 ₂	...	1	3	...	...	23 ₂	3	...	1	14	3	6	...	3 ₂	...
9 ₂	...	24 ₃	12	...	...	52 ₁₀	14	3 ₁	...	36 ₆	10	9 ₂	4	7 ₂	...
12	...	16 ₁	17	...	...	51 ₁	18	1	...	34	5	6	8	11 ₁	5
3	...	19	10	...	...	36	11	...	...	26	5	6	4	4	2
6	...	51	8	...	...	68	9	3	...	30	2	19	1	19	6
34 ₅	...	111 ₄	50	...	...	232 ₁₃	55	7 ₁	1	140 ₆	25	46 ₂	17	46 ₅	13

* Gaol, Sydney—The education of "Debtors" unknown.

No. 25.—RETURN OF GAOLS AND PRISONERS—*continued.*

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Number of Prisoners received						
				Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Port Macquarie ...	Under 10 years ...	9	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 to 20 " ...			...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	2 ₁	...	...	...
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	1	...	...	...
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	...	...	...	...
50 years and upwards	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	9	122	1	...	3 ₁	...	...	...
Wollongong ...	Under 10 years ...	12	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 to 20 " ...			...	...	...	1	...	...
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	...	...	...	...
	30 to 40 "	1	...	1
	40 to 50 "
50 years and upwards	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Total ...	...	12	36	1	...	3	1	2	...
Albury ...	Under 10 years ...	12	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 to 20 " ...			...	...	2	...	...	...
	20 to 30 "	12	...	8	...
	30 to 40 "	12	...	1	1
	40 to 50 "	8 ₁	...	5	1
50 years and upwards	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Total ...	...	12	36	...	...	40 ₁	...	14	2
Braidwood ...	Under 10 years ...	12	36	...	...	...	...	2	...
	10 to 20 "	1	1	...
	20 to 30 "	6	...	1
	30 to 40 "	8	1
	40 to 50 "	4
50 years and upwards	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total ...	...	12	36	...	...	20	2 ₁	2	1
Mudgee ...	Under 10 years ...	10	30	...	...	...	...	1	...
	10 to 20 " ...			...	...	2	...	1	...
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	13 ₁	...	6 ₁	...
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	10	1	2	...
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	1 ₄	...	6	...
50 years and upwards	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	
Total ...	...	10	30	...	...	31 ₅	1	20 ₁	...

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured Prisoners.

STATISTICS—1870.

PRISONERS—continued.

during the Year 1870.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		Education.					
Under Sentence to—						Total Number.				Number who can Read and Write.		Number who can Read only.		Number who cannot Read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.....
..... ₁	...	.....	...	...	...	.....₁	.....	.....₁	...	.....	...	...	...	.....₁	...
29	3	3	1	...	...	34 ₁	4	11	...	29	4	1	...	4 ₁	...
27	2	2	3	...	...	30	5	8	...	27	4	...	...	3	1
33	1	1	2	...	...	34	3	10	...	28	2	1	...	5	1
37	2	.....	1	...	...	38	3	4	...	34	2	...	...	4	1
126 ₁	8	6	7	...	...	136 ₂	15	33 ₁	...	118	12	2	...	16 ₂	3
.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	...	1	.....	1	...	...	.....	...
5 ₁	...	3 ₁	...	...	...	8 ₂	.....	1 ₁	...	7 ₁	...	...	...	1 ₁	...
4 ₃	...	3	2	...	...	9 ₃	2	1 ₁	1	6	2	2	...	1 ₃	...
1	...	4	1	...	...	5	1	1	1	5	1	...	...	.....	...
7	1	10	1	...	...	21	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	10	2
17 ₄	1	20 ₁	4	...	...	43 ₅	6	3 ₂	3	29 ₁	4	2	...	12 ₄	2
.....
.....	...	3	...	...	...	5	.....	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...
4 ₁	...	8	...	...	...	32 ₁	.....	3	...	30	...	...	...	2 ₁	...
7	...	6	...	...	1	26	2	1	...	23	1	1	1	2	...
2	1	13	...	...	...	28 ₁	2	2	...	27 ₁	...	1	...	.....	2
3	...	6	1	...	...	15	1	...	...	14	...	1	1	.....	...
16 ₁	1	36	1	...	1	106 ₂	5	6	...	96 ₁	1	5	2	5 ₁	2
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	...
.....	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	1	1
3	1	4	...	...	...	13	1 ₁	5	1	12	1	1	1	.....	...
6	...	4	4	...	...	18	5	.....	.....	16	3	2	1	.....	1
2	...	1	3	...	...	7	3	.....	.....	6	...	1	1	.....	2
1	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	.....	.....	3	...	1	...	.....	1
12	1	12	7	...	...	46	11 ₁	5	1	37	4	6	2 ₁	3	5
.....	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	2	1
1	...	.....	...	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	2	...	1	...	1	...
6	...	4 ₂	1	1	...	30 ₄	1	2	...	23 ₁	1	1	...	6 ₃	...
4 ₁	1	7 ₁	1	...	...	23 ₂	3	1	...	19 ₁	3	2	...	2 ₁	...
5	1	4	5	...	...	16 ₄	6	...	...	11	4	3	2	2 ₄	...
5 ₁	4	11 ₁	...	...	...	25 ₂	4	...	...	17	2	2	2	6 ₂	...
21 ₂	6	27 ₄	8	1	...	100 ₁₂	15	2 ₁	...	72 ₂	10	9	4	19 ₁₀	1

GAOLS AND

No. 25.—RETURN OF GAOLS AND PRISONERS—continued.

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Number of Prisoners received						
				Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Gaol.	Grafton†	Under 10 years ...	12	36
	10 to 20 " ...	...			...	5 ₁	1	...	...
	20 to 30 " ...	...			...	4	...	...	...
	30 to 40 " ...	...			...	3	...	...	...
	40 to 50 " ...	...			...	...	...	1	...
	50 years and upwards	...			...	1	1	...	...
	Total ...	12	36	1	...	13 ₁	2	1	...	
	Wagga Wagga	Under 10 years ...	11	33
	10 to 20 " ...	...			...	7	...	...	...
	20 to 30 " ...	...			...	6 ₂	1	...	...
	30 to 40 " ...	...			...	11 ₁	...	...	1
	40 to 50 " ...	...			...	3 ₃	1	...	...
	50 years and upwards	...			...	7	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	33	1 ₁	...	34 ₆	2	...	1	
	Armidale	Under 10 years ...	10	24
	10 to 20 " ...	...			...	1	...	...	...
	20 to 30 " ...	...			...	10 ₂	...	1	...
	30 to 40 " ...	...			...	3	2	...	...
	40 to 50 " ...	...			...	1 ₁	...	...	...
	50 years and upwards	1	...	6 ₁	1	1
Total ...	10	24	1	...	21 ₄	3	2	...		
Yass	Under 10 years ...	11	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 20 " ...	...			...	1	1	7	...	
20 to 30 " ...	...			...	4	2	15 ₁	...	
30 to 40 " ...	...			...	6	...	12 ₁	3	
40 to 50 " ...	...			...	7	1	12	1	
50 years and upwards	...			...	4	...	9	1	
Total ...	11	33	...	...	22	4	55 ₂	5	
Deniliquin	Under 10 years ...	11	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 20 " ...	...			...	1	...	...	...
20 to 30 " ...	...			...	5	1	...	...
30 to 40 " ...	...			...	15	...	...	...
40 to 50 " ...	...			...	8	1	...	...
50 years and upwards	...			...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	11	30	1	...	31	2 ₁	...	...
TOTALS OF GAOLS ...		816	1,788	36 ₂	3	763 ₄₁	155 ₃	208 ₇	45	

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured Prisoners.

† Reduced to a Lock-up Gaol from 23 July, 1870.

STATISTICS—1870.

23

PRISONERS—continued.

during the Year 1870.															
Under Sentence to—						Total Number.		Greatest Number received at any one time.		Education.					
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.						Number who can Read and Write.		Number who can Read only.		Number who cannot Read.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.....
1	1	4	...	1	...	11 ₁	2	...	...	7	1	...	...	4 ₁	1
2	1	8	1	...	...	15	2	...	...	15	1	...	...	.....	1
3	...	9	1	...	...	15	1	1	...	13	...	...	...	2	1
3	...	4	1	...	...	8	1	1	...	7	1	1	...	.....	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
10	2	26	4	1	...	52 ₁	8	2	...	43	4	1	...	8 ₁	4
.....
1	...	.....	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	6	...	2	1	.....	...
1	...	5	1	...	...	12 ₂	2	1	...	10	1	2 ₁	...	.....₁	1
.....	.....	8	2	...	...	19 ₂	3	...	...	12	2	4	1	3 ₂	...
2	2	10 ₁	6	...	...	16 ₄	9	2	...	10	1	2	4	4 ₄	4
1	...	9	...	...	...	17	.....	...	...	13	...	1	...	3	...
5	2	32 ₁	10	...	...	72 ₈	15	3	...	51	4	11 ₁	6	10 ₁	5
.....
.....	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
6	...	8	...	...	...	25 ₂	.....	1	...	21	...	4	...	.....₂	...
5	...	9 ₁	3	...	...	17 ₁	5	1	...	11	1	2 ₁	2	4	2
3 ₁	2	8 ₁	3	...	1	12 ₃	6	...	...	8	1	2	...	2 ₃	5
2	1	18	2	...	...	28 ₁	4	...	...	18	1	3	...	7 ₁	3
16 ₁	4	44 ₂	8	...	1	84 ₇	16	2	1	59	4	11 ₁	2	14 ₆	10
.....	.....	2	...	...	...	2	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	2	...
.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	8	2	2	...	4	1	3	...	1	1
12	...	6 ₁	1	...	...	37 ₂	3	...	1	23	2	4	...	10 ₂	1
8	...	8 ₀	4	1	2	35 ₆	9	...	1	22 ₆	5	2	2	11	2
10	...	6 ₂	2	1	...	36 ₂	4	4	...	25 ₂	3	3	...	8	1
8	...	30 ₁	4	...	...	51 ₁	5	1	...	40 ₁	1	4	1	7	3
38	...	52 ₉	12	2	2	169 ₁₁	23	7 ₂	2	114 ₉	12	16	3	39 ₂	8
.....
1	...	1	...	...	...	3	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
3	...	13	2	...	...	21	3	...	...	16	3	3	...	2	...
3	...	12	5	...	...	30	5 ₁	3	...	25	1	1	3	4	1 ₁
4	...	4	...	...	...	17	1	...	1	16	1	...	...	1	...
.....	.....	7	...	...	...	9	.....	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	...
11	...	37	7	...	...	80	9 ₁	3	1	66	5	5	3	9	1 ₁
1,306 ₅₁	486 ₂	2,190 ₄₅	1,443 ₃	4	4	4,507 ₁₄₆	2,136 ₈	126 ₁₄	31	*3,351 ₈₃₄	*1,079 ₈₁	*562 ₈₆	*695 ₈₁	*568 ₁₀₅	*359 ₈₆

* Exclusive of the education of Debtors in the Sydney Gaol, not given in the Return.

GAOLS AND

No. 26.—RETURN of LOCK-UPS (proclaimed Gaols), and the Number

Prison, where situated.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Number of Prisoners received					
			Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bourke	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 ₁	3
Bega	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden*	3	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Campbelltown	10	20	.....	.....	3 ₁	.....	3	3
Cooma... ..	2	6	.....	.....	9	.....	6	.....
Dubbo	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1
Eden	5	13	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Gundagai	4	20	2	.....	19 ₃	2	55 ₆	3
Hartley*	8	23	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Muswellbrook... ..	4	10	.....	.....	4	.....	73 ₃	4
Murrurundi	2	8	.....	.....	6	.....	38 ₂	1
Orange	4	10	1	.....	25	4	28 ₁	7
Paterson*	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penith†	2	8	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
Queanbeyan	6	24	.....	.....	36	1 ₁	12	1
Singleton	4	20	.....	.....	9	1	1	.....
Scone	2	6	.....	.....	9	.....	51 ₃	.....
Tamworth	4	14	.....	.....	31	1	22	1
Tenterfield	3	8	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	12	36	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....
Wellington	4	16	.....	.....	18	1	13	2
TOTALS OF LOCK-UPS (PROCLAIMED GAOLS) ...	89	286	3	.....	193 ₄	14 ₁	330 ₁₆	26
TOTALS OF GAOLS ...	816	1,788	36 ₂	3	763 ₄₁	155 ₃	208 ₇	45
GENERAL TOTAL ...	905	2,074	39 ₂	3	956 ₄₅	169 ₄	538 ₂₃	71

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured Prisoners.
 * Abolished, 23 September, 1870. † Abolished, 23 December, 1870.

PRISONERS—continued.

of Prisoners received therein during the Year 1870; also, the Education of same.

during the Year 1870.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		Education.					
Under Sentence to—						Total Number.				Number who can Read and Write.		Number who can Read only.		Number who cannot Read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.				M.	F.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
18	...	4 ₃	1	...	...	33 ₄	4	3	...	26 ₁	2	4	1	3 ₂	1
.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...
.....	...	23	6	...	...	24	6	...	...	19	1	...	...	5	5
.....	...	4 ₁	1	...	...	10 ₂	4	1	...	10 ₂	4	...	...	.....	...
1	1	8	2	...	...	24	3	2	1	16	...	1	1	7	2
4	1	10	...	...	...	27	2	2	1	19	2	...	...	8	...
.....	...	6 ₂	3 ₁	...	...	12 ₂	3 ₁	...	...	7	...	2	1	3 ₂	2 ₁
11 ₅	...	7 ₁	2	...	...	94 ₁₀	7	8	...	73 ₁	1	10 ₂	3	11 ₁₀	3
.....	...	35	3	...	...	36	3	3	...	25	2	3	...	8	1
1	1	4	...	...	...	82 ₃	5	7	1	45	1	25	1	12 ₃	3
.....	...	13 ₁	1	...	...	57 ₃	2	7	1	41	1	4	...	12 ₃	1
23 ₂	6	31	9	...	...	108 ₃	26	6	2	65 ₂	11	18	8	25 ₁	7
1	...	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	1	...	.....	...	1	...	.....	...
7	3	16	11	...	...	26	15	1	2	13	3	...	4	13	8
.....	...	23	2	...	...	71	4 ₁	3	1	49	1	9	1	13	2 ₁
4	1	35 ₄	9 ₁	...	...	49 ₄	11 ₁	3	...	37	6	12	...	.....	5 ₁
.....	...	10 ₁	1	...	...	70 ₄	1	8	...	49	1	3	...	18 ₄	...
.....	...	27	8	...	...	80	10	5	3	63	2	1	3	16	5
2	...	17	...	...	...	29	.....	2	...	14	...	7	...	8	...
15	7	73 ₁	16	1	...	96 ₁	26	5	...	53	8	23	8	20 ₁	10
7	...	51 ₂	3	...	...	89 ₂	6	3	...	63	4	6	1	20 ₂	1
94 ₇	20	398 ₁₆	78 ₂	1	...	1019 ₄₃	138 ₃	71	12	688 ₆	50	129 ₂	32	202 ₃₅	56 ₃
1306 ₃₁	486 ₂	2190 ₄₅	1443 ₃	4	4	4507 ₁₄₆	2136 ₈	126 ₁₁	31	3351 ₃₄	1079 ₁	562 ₆	695 ₁	568 ₁₀₀	359 ₆
1400 ₃₈	506 ₂	2588 ₆₁	1521 ₅	5	4	5526 ₁₈₉	2274 ₁₁	197 ₁₄	43	4039 ₄₀	1129 ₁	691 ₈	727 ₁	770 ₁₄₀	415 ₉

† Exclusive of the education of Debtors in the Sydney Gaol, not given in the return.

No. 27.—RETURN of the several GAOLS, and the number of

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Committed before.								Employed during the Year.								
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		Total.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Gaol, Darlinghurst, in the City of Sydney ...	10 to 20 years ...	1	7	1	6	4	8	6	21	30	...	...	...	94	96	124	96
	20 to 30 " ...	62	30	16	9	35	47	113	86	180	...	...	...	586	382	766	382
	30 to 40 " ...	36	33	8	8	16	42	60	83	118	...	...	...	411	360	529	360
	40 to 50 " ...	31	22	8	10	18	34	57	66	80	...	...	...	303	209	383	209
	50 years and upwards ...	33	11	6	2	36	50	75	63	58	...	...	...	321	164	379	164
	Unknown (debtors)
	Total ...	163	103	39	35	109	181	311	319	466	...	...	...	1715	1211	2181	1211
Parramatta ...	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	20 to 30 " ...	5	...	11	2	7	...	23	2	63	...	2	...	23	...	88	...	
	30 to 40 " ...	7	2	5	1	9	3	21	6	59	...	4	...	21	...	84	...	
	40 to 50 " ...	4	...	9	...	15	5	28	5	23	...	1	...	19	...	43	...	
	50 years and upwards ...	3	...	11	1	7	2	21	3	4	...	...	...	27	...	31	...
	Total ...	19	2	38	4	38	10	95	16	154	...	7	...	90	...	251	...	
Berrima ...	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	
	20 to 30 " ...	8	...	4	...	12	...	24	...	73	1	3	...	...	76	1	
	30 to 40 " ...	6	...	5	...	3	...	14	...	45	...	3	...	...	48	...	
	40 to 50 " ...	4	...	1	...	5	...	10	...	28	1	4	...	...	32	1	
	50 years and upwards ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	21	2	2	...	...	23	2	
	Total ...	21	...	10	...	21	...	52	...	174	5	12	...	...	186	5	
Bathurst ...	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	3	...	...	...	23	1	
	20 to 30 " ...	6	2	2	...	2	3	10	5	57	4	19	...	...	76	4	
	30 to 40 " ...	6	1	3	1	1	7	10	9	60	10	8	...	...	68	10	
	40 to 50 " ...	1	2	2	...	2	6	5	8	15	9	6	...	...	21	9	
	50 years and upwards ...	4	2	1	...	6	15	11	17	25	10	2	...	...	27	10	
	Total ...	17	7	8	1	11	31	36	39	177	34	38	...	...	215	34	
Maitland ...	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	2	...	...	13	2	28	3
	20 to 30 " ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	74	4	15	...	61	21	150	25
	30 to 40 " ...	4	3	1	1	2	4	7	8	34	5	6	...	64	19	104	24	
	40 to 50 " ...	4	2	1	1	...	2	5	5	12	5	6	...	37	17	55	22	
	50 years and upwards ...	3	2	4	3	3	4	10	9	22	4	...	...	46	28	68	32
	Total ...	13	7	6	5	6	10	25	22	155	19	29	...	221	87	405	106	

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

STATISTICS—1870.

PRISONERS—continued.

PRISONERS in Confinement at Michaelmas, 1870, &c., &c.

Gaol Punishments during the Year.						Deaths during the Year.		Number in Confinement at Michaelmas, 1870.																											
								Folons.						Petty Larceny.						Assaults.						Other Offences.						General Total.			
Solitary Confinement.		Other Punishments.		Total.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Tried.	Untried.	Total.	Tried.	Untried.	Total.																													Tried.	Untried.
21 ₁	12	8	...	29 ₁	12	6 ₁	6 ₁	...	4	2	3	...	7	2	...	2	2	...	5	...	1	...	6	13 ₁	10		
95 ₅	34	65 ₃	...	160 ₈	34	80 ₅	3	4	...	84 ₆	3	45	5	2	...	47	5	2	2	...	27	24	13	140	25	173 ₆	33			
35	15	37 ₂	1	72 ₂	16	3	1	51 ₁	3	2	...	53 ₁	3	34 ₁	7	...	1	34 ₁	8	2	1	...	2	1	17 ₂	19	3	...	20 ₂	19	109 ₄	31			
16	7	22	...	38	7	25	...	1	...	26	...	18	8	18	8	1	1	...	19	22	1	...	20	22	65 ₃	30			
6	6	16 ₂	...	22 ₂	6	5	2	18 ₁	1	18 ₁	1	15	6	2	2	17	8	4	4	...	17	21	1	...	18	21	57 ₁	30			
...	1	1	...	1	...			
173 ₆	74	148 ₇	1	321 ₁₃	75	8	3	180 ₉	7	7	...	187 ₉	7	116 ₃	28	7	3	123 ₃	31	9	3	9	3	81 ₂	91	18	299 ₂	93	418 ₁₄	134			
7	7	2	2	...	2	2	4	...		
39 ₂	...	3	...	42 ₂	...	2	...	77 ₈	77 ₈	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	3	3	...	86 ₆	...			
22 ₁	22 ₁	71 ₃	71 ₃	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	75 ₃	...			
10	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	53 ₁	...	...	...	53 ₁	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	62 ₁	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	22	...
80 ₃	...	3	...	83 ₃	...	4	...	221 ₁₂	221 ₁₂	...	10	10	...	8	...	1	...	9	...	9	9	...	249 ₁₂	...			
2	...	1	...	3	1	1	1	...			
5	...	24	...	29	...	...	...	22 ₃	...	...	...	22 ₃	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 ₃	...
...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	32 ₄	...	...	...	32 ₄	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 ₄	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	11 ₂	...	...	...	11 ₂	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	12 ₂	...
...	...	6 ₁	...	6 ₁	...	...	...	11 ₂	...	...	...	11 ₂	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 ₂	...
7	...	40 ₁	...	47 ₁	77 ₁₁	77 ₁₁	1	1	...	1	1	...	79 ₁₁	...			
6	...	2	...	8	3	...	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	6	2			
15	...	8	...	23	...	...	...	18	2	3	...	21	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	9	...	1	10	1	36	3
5 ₆	6	1 ₁	...	6	6	1 ₁	...	7	2	8	...	15 ₅	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	4	3	1	...	5	3	24 ₅	5			
5 ₁	2	1	...	6	2	...	...	5	...	2	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	7	1	16 ₆	1
8 ₂	6	3	...	11 ₂	6	...	...	7	...	2	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	13	...
39 ₉	14	15 ₁	...	54 ₁₀	14	1	...	40 ₈	4	17 ₁	1	57 ₉	5	9 ₁	1	1	...	10 ₁	1	4	...	...	4	...	21 ₁	4	3	124 ₁	5	95 ₁₁	11		
1	6	...	5	1	11	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	8	2
18	6	16	6	34	12	...	...	17	1	...	...	17	1	5	2	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	3	...	10	1	...	10	1	35	4
16	2	8	4	24	6	1	...	6	...	1	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	3	...	6	1	...	6	1	23 ₁	1
12	4	5	3	17	7	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	2	2	6	4	...	6	4	18 ₂	6
3	14	1	3	4	17	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	7	2	...	...	7	2	4	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	20 ₁	7
50	32	30	21	80	53	1	...	35 ₂	2	3	...	38 ₂	2	25	6	25	6	14	2	14	2	27 ₃	10	...	27 ₂	10	104 ₄	20			

No. 27.—RETURN of GAOLS and PRISONERS—continued.

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Committed before.								Employed during the Year.							
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		Total.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Goulburn	10 to 20 years ...	1						1		15 ₃						15 ₃	
	20 to 30 " ...	14 ₁	2	5	3	3	1	22 ₁	6	17 ₂	2	2				19 ₂	2
	30 to 40 " ...	8	5	6 ₂	2	5	3	19 ₂	10	8		2				10	
	40 to 50 " ...	3	2	11	5	13	11	27	18	5						5	
	50 years and upwards ...	9	1	6	5	7	3	22	9								
	Total...	35 ₁	10	28 ₂	15	28	18	91 ₃	43	45 ₅	2	4				49 ₆	2
Port Macquarie	10 to 20 years ...																
	20 to 30 " ...	24 ₁	2	8		2	1	34 ₁	3	8 ₁	1					8 ₁	1
	30 to 40 " ...	22	3	7	2	2	1	31	6	15	1	2				17	1
	40 to 50 " ...	25	2	7	1	1		33	3	9	2	1				10	2
	50 years and upwards ...	27	1	5		6	2	38	3	12	1					12	1
	Total...	98 ₂	8	27	3	11	4	136 ₂	15	44 ₂	5	3				47 ₂	5
Wollongong	10 to 20 years ...															1	1
	20 to 30 " ...			2		1		3		5 ₁				3 ₁		8 ₂	
	30 to 40 " ...	4 ₂			1	3		7 ₂	1	4 ₃				5	2	9 ₃	2
	40 to 50 " ...			1			1	1	1	1			4	1	5	1	
	50 years and upwards ...	1	1	5		9		15	1	7	1			14	1	21	2
	Total...	5 ₂	1	8	1	13	1	26 ₂	3	17 ₄	1			26 ₁	5	43 ₅	6
Albury	10 to 20 years ...																
	20 to 30 " ...									1		4		5		10	
	30 to 40 " ...									3		4		3		10	
	40 to 50 " ...									5				5		10	
	50 years and upwards ...	1						1		3				5		8	
	Total...	1						1		12		8		18		38	
Braidwood	10 to 20 years ...			1				1									
	20 to 30 " ...	2	1					2	1								
	30 to 40 " ...			2		1		3		2						2	
	40 to 50 " ...																
	50 years and upwards ...						1	1	1								
	Total...	2	1	2 ₁		1	1	5 ₁	2	2						2	
Mudges	Under 10 years ...																
	10 to 20 " ...											1				1	
	20 to 30 " ...			1				1		5		1				6	
	30 to 40 " ...	5 ₂	1				1	5 ₂	2	4 ₂	2	1				5 ₂	2
	40 to 50 " ...	2 ₁	1				1	2 ₁	2	5		3				8	
50 years and upwards ...	3	1					3	1	7 ₂	2					7 ₂	2	
	Total...	10 ₄	3	1			2	11 ₄	5	21 ₄	4	6				27 ₄	4

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

PRISONERS—continued.

Gaol Punishments during the Year.						Deaths during the Year.		Number in Confinement at Michaelmas, 1870.																								
								Felon.						Petty Larceny.						Assaults.						Other Offences.						General Total.
Solitary Confinement.		Other Punishments.		Total.				Tried.		Untried.		Total.		Tried.		Untried.		Total.		Tried.		Untried.		Total.		Total.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ₁	...	...	...	3 ₁	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ₁	...			
2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	6 ₃	3	1	1	7 ₃	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	8	2	...	8	2	19 ₂	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	10	3	...	10	3	20	3	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	2	...	...	7	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	4	12	6
1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	9	1	9	1	12	1
3	2	3	2	6	...	24 ₄	5	1	1	25 ₄	6	5	...	1	...	6	...	4	...	3	...	7	...	28	10	...	28	10	66 ₄	16
3	1	3	1
19 ₁	...	...	...	19 ₁	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
37	2	1	...	38	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	10	1	...	...	10	1	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	8	...	26	1
9	2	...	...	9	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	4	1	23	1
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	9	...
70 ₁	3	1	...	71 ₁	3	3	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	21	1	1	...	22	1	5	...	...	5	...	14	1	...	14	1	67	2
...	1	1	1
5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
9	1	...	...	9	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	9	1
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	16	...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	11	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
1	6	...	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	9	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	1
3 ₁	...	...	...	3 ₂	...	...	...	3 ₁	...	1	...	4 ₂	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	5	1	
10 ₃	3	1	...	11 ₄	3	1	1	9 ₁	...	3 ₁	...	12 ₂	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	7	2	...	1	7	3	26 ₂	3

No. 27.—RETURN of GAOLS and PRISONERS—continued.

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Committed before.								Employed during the Year.									
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		Total.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		Total.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Grafton*	10 to 20 years ...											3	1					3	1
	20 to 30 " ...			3	1				3	1	9	2						9	2
	30 to 40 " ...			1		1			2		13							13	
	40 to 50 " ...			1					1		6	1						6	1
	50 years and upwards ...											1							1
	Total ...			5	1	1			6	1	31	5					31	5	
Wagga Wagga...	10 to 20 years ...										1							1	
	20 to 30 " ...											2						2	
	30 to 40 " ...	2							2		4	1	1				2	5	3
	40 to 50 " ...	1						1	1	1	1	1					1	1	2
	50 years and upwards ...					2			2								1		1
	Total ...	3		1		2	1	5	1	6	2	3				4	9	6	
Armidale	10 to 20 years ...																		
	20 to 30 " ...	1							1		2		4					6	
	30 to 40 " ...										1		1					2	
	40 to 50 " ...			1	1				1	1	1							1	
	50 years and upwards ...					1	1	1	1				2					2	
	Total ...	1		1	1	1	1	3	2	4		7					11		
Yass ...	Under 10 years ...	2							2						2		2		
	10 to 20 " ...	6		2	2				8	2	6	2			2		8	2	
	20 to 30 " ...	26	3	4	1	7			37	4	23	4			14		37	4	
	30 to 40 " ...	15	7	10	2	10			35	9	23	7			12	2	35	9	
	40 to 50 " ...	11	3	14	1	11			36	4	22	4			13		35	4	
	50 years and upwards ...	16	1	19	1	16	2		51	4	32	4			19		51	4	
	Total ...	76	14	49	7	44	2	169	23	106	21			62	2	168	23		
Deniliquin	20 to 30 years ...					1			1				4				4		
	30 to 40 " ...							1		1	2						2		
	40 to 50 " ...														2		2		
	50 years and upwards ...			1					1										
	Total ...			1		1	1	2	1	2		4		2		8			
TOTALS OF GAOLS ...		464	156	223	73	287	263	974	492	1416	98	121		2134	1309	3671	1407		

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

* Reduced to a Lock-up—23 July, 1870.

No. 28.—RETURN of Lock-ups (proclaimed Gaols) and the

Prison, where situated.	Committed before.								Employed during the Year.								
	Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		Total.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of Prison.		Other Employments.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Bourke ...					1		1		6		12					18	
Bega ...																	
Camden*... ..	4		1		1		4		2								
Campbelltown ...																	
Cooma ...	3						3										
Dubbo ...									4	1						4	1
Eden ...	1		1		1		3		4	2						4	2
Forbes ...																	
Gundagai ...									11							11	
Hartley* ...	2						2										
Hay ...																	
Muswellbrook ...									1	1						1	1
Murrurundi ...					1		1										
Narrabri ...																	
Orange ...	5	2	2				7		2								
Paterson* ...									1							1	
Penrith† ...										3	7					7	3
Queanbeyan ...	1						1										
Singleton... ..	2	1	5	1	6	7	13		9								
Scone ...																	
Tamworth ...																	
Tenterfield ...			2		5		7		2							2	
Windsor ...	64	13	7	1	6	5	77	19	13	7	2					15	7
Wellington ...	2	1	2				4	1	7	1	7					14	1
TOTALS OF LOCK-UPS (PROCLAIMED GAOLS) ...	84	18	19	3	20	12	123	33	49	15	28					77	15
TOTALS OF GAOLS ...	464	156	223	73	287	263	974	492	1416	98	121			2134	1309	3671	1407
GENERAL TOTAL ...	548	174	242	76	307	275	1097	525	1465	113	149			2134	1309	3748	1422

* Abolished, 23 Sept., 1870.

† Abolished, 23 Dec., 1870.

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL.

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

No. 29.—RETURN, showing the Number of COMMITMENTS for Trial in the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS in the Colony, during the Year 1870.

WHERE COMMITTED.	FELONIES.																				MISDEMEANORS.																	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISDEMEANORS	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.	CAPITAL COMMITMENTS. (Included in the preceding columns.)																				
	Murder.	Man-slaughter.	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	Rape.	Sodomy.	Bigamy.	Horse-stealing.	Cattle-stealing.	Sheep-stealing.	Inflicting grievous bodily harm.	Burglary.	Receiving stolen property.	Stealing in a dwelling.	Larceny.	Stealing from the person.	Forgery and uttering.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery.	Robbery, being armed.	Stealing a Post letter.	Assault and robbery.	Housebreaking.	Accessory after the fact to a felony.	ARSON.	Embezzlement.	Escape.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES.	Attempt to commit sodomy.	Attempt to commit rape.	Attempt to commit suicide.	Unlawfully wounding.	Assault.	Indecent assault.	Indecent assault on a female under 12.	Riot.	Fraudulent incivency.	Obtaining money or goods under false pretences.				Perjury.	Concealment of birth.	Libel.	Gaming.	Illegally using a horse.	Carnally knowing a female under 12.	Attempt to carnally know a female under 12.	Voting twice at an election.	Conspiracy.	Abduction.	Indecent exhibition.	Shipping explosive materials contrary to 18 Vic. No. 21.	Keeping a disorderly house.							
Central Court, Sydney ...	4	5	2	3	1	2	...	1	10	13	...	10	5	4	...	2	1	1	1	...	65	...	1	...	1	...	2	5	...	5	5	1	6	1	4	...	1	43	168	8		
Circuit Courts—																																																												
Albury	1	1	3	3	8	...	1	2	10	2
Armidale	2	2	5	1	...	3	2	15	...	1	...	1	1	3	18	...	
Bathurst	2	...	3	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	19	1	...	2	4	1	2	1	11	30	3		
Deniliquin.....	3	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	13	...	1	...	1	1	5	18	...	
Goulburn	1	...	1	1	4	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	10	14	1		
Maitland	2	1	1	3	3	...	2	14	...	2	1	3	...	1	7	21	2			
Tamworth	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	10	2	12	1		
Wagga Wagga	1	6	1	1	1	6	...	1	1	19	2	21	...		
TOTAL, CIRCUIT COURTS...	4	3	3	5	8	21	1	1	3	3	5	23	2	5	1	3	2	...	2	2	1	3	...	102	3	5	2	2	6	1	...	1	2	5	5	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	42	144	9				
GENERAL TOTAL...	8	8	5	8	1	2	8	22	1	1	13	3	5	36	2	15	6	7	2	2	3	2	1	4	1	167	3	6	2	3	6	3	5	1	7	10	6	6	4	4	2	1	1	2	8	1	1	2	1	85	352	17				

QUARTER SESSIONS CASES.

No. 31.—RETURN, showing the Number of QUARTER SESSIONS CASES within the METROPOLITAN and COAST DISTRICT of the Colony, during the Year 1870.

OFFENCES.	Sydney.				Maitland.			Singleton.			Muswellbrook.				Seons.			Murrurundi.			Totals.							
	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.				
FELONIES.																												
Coloring coin	1	1	1																						1	1	1	
Robbery with violence	6	6	5	1																					6	6	5	1
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	3	3	1	2	1																				4	3	1	2
Arson					4	4	4																		4	4		4
Burglary and larceny	1	1		1																					1	1		1
Housebreaking	6	6	4	2	1	1	1																		7	7	4	3
Stealing in a dwelling-house	5	4	1	3																					5	4	1	3
Larceny	75	73	55	18	35	33	22	11	3	3	1	2													113	109	78	31
Bigamy													1	1	1										1	1		1
Receiving stolen property	5	4	1	3									1	1	1										12	9	5	4
Forgery and uttering	11	4	2	2	6	5	4	1																	18	9	6	3
Embezzlement	10	10	8	2												1	1	1							11	11	9	2
Horse-stealing																2	2	2							2	2		2
Cattle-stealing					1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1										7	7	5	2
Assault with intent to rob	3	3	1	2																					3	3		2
Feloniously wounding	1																								1			
Maliciously killing cattle					2	2	2																		2	2		2
Demanding money menaces with intent to steal	1	1	1																						1	1		1
Throwing corrosive fluid with intent to disfigure	1	1		1																					1	1		1
Having in possession housebreaking implements at night	1	1	1																						1	1		1
Total Number of Felonies	130	118	81	37	50	46	27	19	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	10	9	7	2	4	2	1	1	201	182	121	61	
MISDEMEANORS.																												
Assault	9	8	7	1	3	3	1	2	2	2															14	13	10	3
Attempting to commit suicide	7	7	2	5																					7	7		5
Child desertion	1	1		1																					1	1		1
Assault on female children under 12 years of age	1	1	1																						1	1		1
Inflicting grievous bodily harm	5	5	2	3	1	1	1																		6	6		4
Keeping a bawdy-house	3	3	3																						3	3		3
Attempt to commit felony	2	2	1	1																					2	2		1
Obtaining money or goods under false pretences	19	15	10	5	4	4	4																		23	19	10	9
Forcible entry and detainer	1																								1			
Concealing birth					1	1	1																		1	1		1
Unlawfully wounding	7	7	6	1																					7	7		6
Perjury	1				1																				2			
Unlawfully pawniog	6	6	4	2	1	1	1																		7	7		5
Causing false entry of death to be made by Registrar	1	1	1																						1	1		1
Attempt to obtain money by false pretences	1	1	1																						1	1		1
Wilfully detaining a letter					2	2	2																		2	2		2
Assault, occasioning actual bodily harm																									1	1		1
Total Number of Misdemeanors	64	57	38	19	13	12	3	9	2	2	2														80	72	44	28
Total Number of Cases	194	175	119	56	63	58	30	28	6	6	4	2	3	3	3	10	9	7	2	5	3	2	1	281	254	165	89	

QUARTER SESSIONS CASES—continued.

No. 31 (continued).—RETURN, showing the Number of QUARTER SESSIONS CASES within the SOUTHERN DISTRICT of the Colony, during the Year 1870.

OFFENCES.	Campbelltown.			Berrima.			Goulburn.			Braidwood.			Queanbeyan.			Cooma.			Bega.			Wollongong.			Totals.			
	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
FELONIES.																												
Robbery with violence																												
Robbery, being armed																												
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm																												
Arson																												
Stealing from the person																												
Burglary																												
Breaking into a shop, and stealing therein																												
Stealing in a dwelling-house																												
Larceny... ..	2	2	2		1	1		1	4	4	2	2	9	8	2	6	4	4	3	1	3	2	1	1			1	1
Receiving stolen property																												
Forgery and uttering																												
Embezzlement																												
Horse-stealing... ..	1	1	1																									
Cattle-stealing... ..																												
Sheep-stealing																												
Stealing dead carcase																												
Detaining a Post letter-bag																												
Total Number of Felonies...	3	3	3		1	1		1	6	5	3	2	23	22	9	13	7	7	4	3	11	8	6	2	6	5	5	5
MISDEMEANORS.																												
Assault																												
Assault with intent to commit a rape... ..																												
Assault on female children under 12 years of age	1	1	1																									
Inflicting grievous bodily harm																												
Indecent assault																												
Keeping a bawdy-house																												
Obtaining money or goods under false pretences																												
Unlawfully using cattle																												
Unlawfully wounding... ..																												
Perjury																												
Making false statement for the purpose of it being inserted in the Register of Births																												
Libel																												
Riot																												
Resisting a Bailiff in the execution of his duty																												
Destroying a machine employed in manufacture																												
Tampering with a witness																												
Personating a voter																												
Total Number of Misdemeanors	1	1	1		1			5	5	3	2	11	8	4	4	2	1		1	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Number of Cases...	4	4	4		2	1		11	10	6	4	34	30	13	17	9	8	4	4	15	11	7	4	8	7	2	5	4

QUARTER SESSIONS CASES—continued.

No. 31 (continued).—RETURN, showing the Number of QUARTER SESSIONS CASES within the WESTERN DISTRICT of the Colony, during the Year 1870.

Offences.	Bathurst.			Orange.			Wellington.			Mudgee.			Windsor.			Parramatta.			Totals.		
	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.
FELONIES.																					
Robbery with violence	2	2	2													2	2	2	4	4	4
Robbery, being armed	1	1	1							1	1	1							2	2	2
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	4	4	4																4	4	4
Robbery										1	1	1							1	1	1
Stealing from the person	2	2	2							2	2	2							4	4	3
Housebreaking	2	2	1	1															2	2	1
Stealing in a dwelling-house	1	1	1							1	1	1							2	2	2
Larceny	23	19	13	6	9	5	4	13	11	6	5	13	19	8	4	3	3	3	64	55	36
Bigamy													1	1	1				1	1	1
Receiving stolen property							1	1	1							2	2	2	4	4	3
Forgery and uttering				1			4	3	2	1	10	7	6	1					15	10	8
Embezzlement	1																		1		
Horse-stealing	10	10	6	4			2	2	2	2	2	1	1			1	1	1	15	15	10
Cattle-stealing	15	10	6	4	2	2	2			8	6	6				1	1	1	26	19	6
Sheep-stealing	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							7	6	5
Feloniously wounding										1	1	1							1	1	1
Pig-stealing				1	1	1													1	1	1
Feloniously wounding cattle										1	1	1							1	1	1
Total Number of Felonies	54	53	38	15	16	15	6	9	22	17	11	6	42	36	23	13	4	4	171	130	87
MISDEMEANORS.																					
Assault	2	2	2				1	1	1							1	1	1	4	4	3
Attempting to commit suicide	1	1	1	2	2	2							1	1	1				5	5	5
Assault with intent to commit a rape				2	2	2													2	2	2
Assault on female children under 12 years of age																1	1	1	1	1	1
Inflicting grievous bodily harm							1	1	1							1	1	1	2	2	2
Indecent assault	2	2	2																2	2	2
Keeping a bawdy-house	1	1	1													1	1	1	2	2	1
Attempt to commit felony	1	1	1																1	1	1
Obtaining money or goods under false pretences	3	3	2	1	4	4	1	5	1	1	6	5	3	2					15	14	8
Forcible entry and detainer	1	1	1																1	1	1
Concealing birth				1	1	1													1	1	1
Unlawfully using cattle										1	1	1	1	1	1				2	2	2
Unlawfully wounding										1	1	1				1	1	1	2	2	2
Perjury	2			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							5	3	1
Attempt to commit sodomy	1																		1		
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1	1	1				1	1	1										2	1	1
Breach of Hens on Crops Act				1	1	1													1	1	1
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm							1	1	1										1	1	1
Making false statement before a Minister of Religion													1	1	1				1	1	1
Bribery at an election													1	1	1				1	1	1
Affray																3	3	3	3	3	3
Total Number of Misdemeanors	15	12	10	2	11	11	6	5	6	5	4	1	9	8	6	2	4	2	10	10	5
Total Number of Cases	79	65	48	17	27	26	12	14	28	22	15	7	51	44	29	15	8	5	270	182	120

QUARTER SESSIONS CASES—continued.

No. 31 (continued).—RETURN, showing the number of QUARTER SESSIONS CASES within the SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT of the Colony, during the Year 1870.

Offences.	Yass.				Gundagal.				Wagga Wagga.				Albury.				Deniliquin.				Totals.			
	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
FELONIES.																								
Robbery with violence																								
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1	1	1																					
Arson	1	1	1																					
Robbery	3	3	3																					
Stealing from the person																								
Stealing in a dwelling-house... ..																								
Larceny	9	7	5	2	7	4	2	2	13	13	8	5	6	5	4	1	9	7	6	1	44	36	25	11
Bigamy					1																1			
Receiving stolen property													1	1	1						1	1	1	
Forgery and uttering					3	2	2		1	1	1		1	1	1						5	4	4	
Embezzlement	1	1	1														2	1	1		3	2	2	
Horse-stealing	6	6	4	2	6	6	4	2	6	6	6		1	1	1		2	2	2		21	21	17	4
Cattle-stealing	3	3	1	2	2				1	1	1		3	2	1	1					9	6	3	3
Sheep-stealing	2	2	1	1					1	1	1										3	3	2	1
Feloniously wounding... ..													1	1	1		1	1	1		2	2	2	
Feloniously killing cattle					2	2	1	1													2	2	1	1
Escape													1								1			
Manslaughter																	1	1			1	1	1	
Total Number of Felonies	26	24	17	7	21	14	9	5	27	25	19	6	16	13	11	2	19	16	13	3	109	92	69	23
MISDEMEANORS.																								
Assault									1	1	1										1	1	1	
Assault with intent to commit a rape	1	1	1						1	1	1										2	2	2	
Child desertion	1	1		1																	1	1		1
Indecent assault					2	2	2		1	1	1										3	3	3	
Obtaining money or goods under false pretences					6	4	3	1	2	2	2		1				4	2	2		13	8	7	1
Concealing birth	1	1	1										1								2	1	1	
Unlawfully wounding... ..					1	1	1		1	1	1						1	1	1		3	3	3	
Perjury	1	1	1		2	2	1	1					1	1	1						4	4	3	1
Attempt to commit sodomy	1	1	1										1	1	1						2	2	2	
Personating a voter																								
Malicious injury to property... ..					1	1		1													1	1		1
Total Number of Misdemeanors... ..	5	5	4	1	12	10	7	3	6	6	6		4	2	2		5	3	3		32	26	22	4
Total Number of Cases	31	29	21	8	33	24	16	8	33	31	25	6	20	15	13	2	24	19	16	3	141	118	91	27

QUARTER SESSIONS CASES—continued.

No. 31 (continued).—RETURN, showing the Number of QUARTER SESSIONS CASES within the NORTHERN DISTRICT of the Colony, during the Year 1870.

OFFENCES.	Port Macquarie.				Tamworth.				Armidale.				Tenterfield.				Grafton.				Totals.							
	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.				
FELONIES.																												
Robbery being armed					1	1	1																		1	1	1	
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm					2	2	2		1	1	1														3	3	3	
Stealing from the person	1	1	1																						1	1	1	
Burglary									2	2	2														2	2	2	
Housebreaking	1	1			1	2	1		1																3	3	1	2
Stealing in a dwelling-house					1	1			1				2	2	1	1									3	3	1	2
Larceny	2	2			2	5	2	2	2	2	2						1	1	1						10	7	5	2
Bigamy													1												1			
Forgery and uttering	1	1	1		3	2	2						1	1	1										5	4	4	
Horse-stealing					2	1			1	2	2	2	1	1	1										5	4	3	1
Cattle-stealing					6	4	1	3	1	1	1														7	5	2	3
Feloniously wounding	1																1	1	1						2	1	1	
Manslaughter	1	1			1	2	2		2	1	1	1					1	1	1						5	5	2	3
Total Number of Felonies	7	6	2	4	24	16	8	8	9	9	9		5	4	3	1	3	3	3		48	38	25	13				
MISDEMEANORS.																												
Assault									1	1	1						1	1	1						2	2	2	
Attempting to commit suicide									2	2	1	1													2	2	1	1
Assault on female children under 12 years of age																	1	1	1						1	1	1	
Inflicting grievous bodily harm	1	1	1																						1	1	1	
Abduction... ..					1	1	1																		1	1	1	
Obtaining money or goods under false pretences	1	1			1	2	2	2					1	1	1										4	4	3	1
Unlawfully using cattle					1	1	1		1	1	1														2	2	2	
Nuisance	1																								1			
Attempting to bribe a Constable									1	1	1														1	1	1	
Attempt to commit sodomy									1	1	1														1	1	1	
Winning money with dice by fraud... ..					1	1			1																1	1		1
Total Number of Misdemeanors ..	3	2	1	1	5	5	4	1	6	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2		17	16	13	3				
Total Number of Cases	10	8	3	5	29	21	12	9	15	15	14	1	6	5	4	1	5	5	5		65	54	38	16				
SUMMARY.																												
Metropolitan and Coast District																									281	254	165	89
Southern District... ..																									88	75	40	35
Western District																									210	182	120	62
South-western District																									141	118	91	27
Northern District... ..																									65	54	38	16
General Total																									785	683	454	229

CONVICTIONS.

No. 32.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CONVICTIONS in the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS and COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Year.	Felonies.			Misdemeanors.			Total Number of Convictions.
	Supreme and Circuit Courts.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	Supreme and Circuit Courts.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	
1861	62	274	336	27	74	101	437
1862	90	301	391	29	94	123	514
1863	114	280	394	19	84	103	497
1864	134	319	453	31	106	137	590
1865	105	439	544	22	120	142	686
1866	150	433	583	34	153	187	770
1867	176	362	538	42	122	164	702
1868	148	288	436	39	126	165	601
1869	139	390	529	35	118	153	682
1870	103	331	434	44	123	167	601

EXECUTIONS.

No. 33.—RETURN of the Number of CRIMINALS EXECUTED, during the Year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1870.

Where executed.	Religion.	Age.	Offence.	Condition.	Number.
Nil.					

No. 34.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CRIMINALS EXECUTED.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1861	2	1866	6
1862	6	1867	4
1863	6	1868	5
1864	2	1869	...
1865	3	1870	...

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. 35.—RETURN of PERSONS taken into CUSTODY and SUMMARILY DEALT WITH, COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, or DISCHARGED, and of the DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of same, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1870, in the several POLICE DISTRICTS of the Colony.

Table with columns: POLICE DISTRICTS, BENCHES, Offences against the Person (Taken into Custody, Convicted, Committed for Trial, Discharged), Offences against Property (Taken into Custody, Convicted, Committed for Trial, Discharged), Drunkenness (Taken into Custody, Convicted, Committed for Trial, Discharged), Degree of Instruction (Can neither Read nor Write, Can Read only, Can Read and Write). Rows list various districts like Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, etc.

No. 35 (continued).—RETURN of SUMMARY JURISDICTION—continued.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	BENCHES.	Offences against the Person.								Offences against Property.								Drunkness.								Degree of Instruction.								
		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read and Write.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Deniliquin	Deniliquin	30	4	26	3	2	...	2	1	51	3	24	2	15	1	12	...	29	5	29	5	...	...	...	32	4	7	1	71	7	
	Moulamein	8	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	14	1		
Dowling	Conargo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jerrilderie	5	2	1	...	...	...	4	2	5	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	12	2		
Dubbo	Ulladulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	14	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2		
	Dubbo	44	2	15	1	4	...	25	1	18	2	6	2	8	...	4	...	30	3	22	1	...	...	8	2	38	2	3	3			
Dungog	Cannons	4	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Warren (Nil)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eden	Dungog	10	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	6	...	1	2	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	4	...	12	...	
	Clarence Town	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Forbes	Eden	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	6	1	
	Panbula	15	1	11	1	1	...	3	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	1	...
Grafton	Forbes	16	2	11	1	1	...	4	1	13	...	3	...	6	...	4	...	34	5	23	3	...	...	11	2	8	2	3	...	52	4	
	Greenfell	78	11	48	7	2	...	28	4	33	9	16	6	10	...	7	3	57	4	23	...	...	...	34	4	35	9	1	...	132	15
Gundagai	Condoblin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glen Innes	11	1	5	...	2	1	4	...	6	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	23	...	15	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	38	1
Maitland	Goulburn	119	38	90	33	4	2	25	3	54	12	19	9	4	1	31	2	65	21	26	8	...	...	39	13	44	12	38	8	156	51	
	Collector	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manning River	Grafton	10	2	3	2	2	...	5	...	16	...	7	...	1	...	8	...	33	...	16	...	...	...	17	...	19	...	13	...	25	2
	Lawrence	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	9	...
Metropolitan	Gundagai	26	3	17	2	2	1	7	...	24	1	8	...	14	...	2	1	12	3	11	2	...	...	8	1	14	1	2	4	46	3	
	Adelong	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	17	1	9	...	...	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	17	1
Newcastle	Cootamundry	1	2	1	3	1	11	1	4	...	2	...		
	Hartley	18	...	11	7	...	20	2	5	1	1	14	1	6	1	3	2	3	1	11	1	4	3	29	2	2	...		
Orange	Rydal	10	1	3	1	2	...	5	...	12	3	2	2	4	1	6	...	9	2	3	...	...	...	12	...	15	...	3	...	19	1
	Inverell	29	...	24	...	3	...	2	...	26	...	10	...	10	...	6	...	29	2	17	...	...	...	12	...	15	...	19	...	50	1
Oxley	Klarna	9	...	9	8	...	5	3	...	4	1	4	12	...	17	...	3	...	7	...	44	4	
	Liverpool	24	1	23	1	1	...	4	2	4	2	40	5	28	3	12	2	17	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	
Woolongobee	West Kempsey	21	...	16	5	...	5	...	1	...	4	17	3	13	2	4	...	13	...	2	2	...	
	Bellinger River	1	1	
Woolongobee	East Maitland	45	25	36	19	9	6	33	7	8	...	13	3	12	4	28	14	19	10	9	4	32	19	7	13	67	14		
	West Maitland	38	18	27	16	...	1	11	1	6	2	5	1	1	1	...	24	15	13	7	...	...	...	11	8	14	9	1	9	53	17
Woolongobee	Morpeth	12	5	6	4	6	1	4	2	4	...	29	5	24	3	5	2	11	...	4	...	33	2		
	Wingham	3	...	2	...	1	5	...	3	5	...	3	
Woolongobee	Cundletown (Nil)
	Taree	3	1	3	...	1	1	10	1	8	1	2	
Woolongobee	Central Police Office	1155	875	808	740	30	317	131	546	267	229	134	139	35	178	98	1463	890	1181	739	282	151	270	235	97	110	2791	1687	
	Water Police Office	1004	212	779	188	13	4	212	21	294	65	157	47	63	4	74	14	1061	301	973	258	88	43	398	160	79	43	1882	375
Woolongobee	Menindee	5	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	3	1
	Wilcannia	9	...	5	...	1	8	...	3	...	4	1	1	...	13	...	5	6	...	8	...	1	...	2	
Woolongobee	Molong	11	...	8	3	...	6	...	2	...	2	4	...	2
	Obsey	1	...	1	1	...	10	2	3	2	1	6
Woolongobee	Moama	6	...	3	15	3	74	7	26	1	32	1	16	5	53	7	26	4	27	3	47	2	1	...	135	24	
	Mudgee	56	12	37	9	4	3	2	5	...	3
Woolongobee	Hargreaves	1	14	1	11	...	1
	Windroyer	4	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	11	...	5	...	4	...	2	...	41	1	22	19	1	22	1	8	
Woolongobee	Murrurundi	33	1	24	1	2	...	7	...	11	7
	Wallabadah	3
Woolongobee	Muswellbrook	44	6	35	5	1	...	8	1	15	...	8	...	4	...	3	...	35	5	18	4	
	Newcastle	246	24	207	19	2	1	37	4	242	11	142	8	28	...	72	3	456	30	438	27	28	3	120	30	163	17	671	18		
Woolongobee	Orange	65	18	53	10	4	1	8	7	39	5	20	3	11	1	8	...	71	11	61	8	10	3	33	8	18	13	194	13		
	Oxley	30	3	19	3	5	...	6	...	35	1	14	1	7	...	14	...	46	3	22	2	...	...	...	24	1	16				

POLICE DISTRICTS.	BENCHES.	Offences against the Person.								Offences against Property.								Drunkenness.								Degree of Instruction.						
		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read and Write.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Parramatta	Parramatta	114	28	70	18	3	2	41	8	23	10	11	5	6	2	6	3	80	22	38	12	...	...	42	10	35	39	28	6	9	154	12
	Ryde	20	7	14	5	1	1	5	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	3	2	...	...	1	10	11	6	6	3	3	111	...
	Paterson	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Patrick's Plains	53	6	32	5	5	...	16	1	23	6	9	2	7	1	7	3	50	9	27	5	...	...	23	4	23	10	10	...	...	93	11
	Penrith	12	5	5	2	6	2	1	1	10	2	4	1	2	...	4	1	32	16	24	14	...	...	8	2	21	13	1	5	32	63	5
	Port Macquarie	40	11	35	9	...	...	5	2	7	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	39	7	28	6	...	...	11	1	20	7	3	...	63	11	...
	Port Stephens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
	Queanbeyan	32	1	23	...	1	...	8	1	11	2	1	...	3	1	7	1	18	...	18	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	1	...	...	5	...
	Bullah Delah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Queanbeyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bungendore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gundaroo	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raymond Terrace	20	3	13	1	...	...	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	1	...	...	...	20	2	6	4	1	...	...	33	1
	Casino	8	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Richmond River	4	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lismore	4	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ballina	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rylstone	11	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	14	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scone	17	...	12	...	1	...	4	...	12	1	2	...	6	...	4	1	22	2	22	2	...	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	37	...
	Shoalhaven	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	3	...	14	...	6	1	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	3
	Tenterfield	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	41	2	32	...	...	...	9	2	20	...	...	...	...	16	...
	Tamworth	36	10	21	4	1	...	14	6	23	2	4	...	8	...	11	2	48	3	36	1	...	...	12	2	17	7	5	4	34	35	4
	Gunnedah	11	1	...	...	5	...	6	1	12	...	1	...	8	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	24	...
	Nundle	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	6	...	3	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	Barraba	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	Tumut	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	49	6	35	6	...	...	14	...	9	...	6	...	...	45	5
	Tweed River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wagga Wagga	105	17	54	9	5	...	46	8	50	7	7	3	24	2	19	2	30	8	8	...	...	...	22	8	9	1	12	...	...	154	14
	Narrandera	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urana	7	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Walgett	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	7	1	6	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	12	...
	Wyallda	5	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	12	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
	Bingera	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	Moree	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	Wee Wee	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	Narrabri	24	3	14	3	1	...	9	...	13	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	13	3	9	3	...	...	4	...	16	3	3	1	31	...	2
	Wellington	18	...	11	...	...	...	7	...	24	4	5	2	7	1	12	1	18	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	10	...	...	...	...	48	3
	Tambaroora	30	6	24	3	2	2	4	1	9	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	23	2	15	1	...	...	10	1	31	3	5	2	26	...	3
	Stony Creek	6	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
	Wentworth	14	2	10	2	1	...	3	...	7	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	11	2	11	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	28	4
	Euston	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Windsor	42	9	29	5	2	1	11	3	32	8	19	4	5	2	8	2	22	9	16	6	...	...	6	3	20	10	23	8	53	8	
	St. Alban's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wollombi	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ellalong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wollongong	9	1	7	1	...	...	2	...	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	28	1	26	1	...	...	2	...	6	...	11	1	24	2	...
	Yass	42	10	27	5	1	...	14	5	15	3	9	1	4	1	2	1	56	11	14	...	...	...	42	11	25	9	15	7	73	8	
	Gunning	9	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
	Young	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	9	29	7	...	...	12	2	52	11	11	...	74	11	
	Murrumbidgee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	GENERAL TOTAL	4721	1520	3303	1211	203	41	1215	268	2728	525	1155	277	723	70	850	178	5374	1579	4154	1245	...	...	1220	334	2244	748	866	342	9713	2534	

* Includes 2 remanded to another Bench to be dealt with.

+ Includes 1 remanded to another Bench to be dealt with.

PART III.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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49		Salt Meat Exported
50		Hides and Leather Imported
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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

No. 36.—TOTAL VALUE in Sterling of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony, from and to each Country, in the Year 1870.

Countries.	Imports from—	Exports to—	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom (Seaward)	3,200,706	2,492,640	708,066	.....
BRITISH COLONIES.				
Victoria { Seaward ...	705,387	771,704	.....	66,317
{ Overland...	448,308	1,811,848	.....	1,363,540
	1,153,695	2,583,552	.....	1,429,857
South Australia { Seaward ...	270,798	24,822	245,976	.....
{ Overland...	95,682	325,425	.....	229,743
	366,480	350,247	16,233	.....
Tasmania Seaward ...	90,827	26,555	64,272	.....
New Zealand " "	298,951	197,025	101,926	.....
Queensland " "	1,240,877	639,761	601,116	.....
Western Australia " "	144	.....	144	.....
Point de Galle " "	194,477	1,258,813	.....	1,064,336
Hong Kong " "	48,808	51,651	.....	2,843
Mauritius " "	325,680	73,307	252,373	.....
Calcutta " "	2,566	3,881	.....	1,315
Bombay " "	1	7,045	.....	7,044
Singapore ... .. " "	.....	2,421	.....	2,421
Canada " "	1,726	.....	1,726	.....
Howe's Island " "	60	.....	60	.....
Madras ... .. " "	.....	250	.....	250
Total { Seaward ...	3,180,302	3,057,235	123,067	.....
{ Overland...	543,990	2,137,273	.....	1,593,283
Total British Colonies	3,724,292	5,194,508	.....	1,470,216
FOREIGN STATES (Seaward).				
France	60,357	.....	60,357	.....
United States	154,799	38,817	115,982	.....
Holland	16,409	.....	16,409	.....
China	258,412	.....	258,412	.....
Java	32,900	25,981	6,919	.....
Manila	54,558	1,187	53,371	.....
Bourbon	113,224	2,119	111,105	.....
South Sea Islands	11,387	131,918	.....	120,531
Fisheries	1,637	.....	1,637	.....
Chili	1,539	.....	1,539	.....
Batavia	13,156	.....	13,156	.....
New Caledonia	5,762	53,257	.....	47,495
Honolulu	15,044	3,408	11,636	.....
Ceylon	15,637	.....	15,637	.....
Tahiti	178	.....	178	.....
Torres Straits	1,076	.....	1,076	.....
Guam ... ..	.....	260	.....	260
Samarang	8,900	.....	8,900	.....
Ilo Ilo	30,367	.....	30,367	.....
Callao ... ..	.....	608	.....	608
Japan ... ..	.....	52	.....	52
Valparaiso ... ..	.....	899	.....	899
Foo Chow Foo ... ..	.....	620	.....	620
Shanghai ... ..	.....	16,096	.....	16,096
Siam ... ..	.....	831	.....	831
Bangkok	7,516	1,158	6,358	.....
Seagon (Cochin China) ... ..	.....	485	.....	485
Petropaulovski ... ..	.....	23,124	.....	23,124
Chu Foo ... ..	.....	800	.....	800
Coopang ... ..	.....	250	.....	250
Macassar ... ..	.....	815	.....	815
Macao ... ..	.....	205	.....	205
Formosa	17,000	.....	17,000	.....
Madagascar	7,413	.....	7,413	.....
Portugal	5,012	.....	5,012	.....
Total Foreign States	832,283	302,890	529,393	.....
Totals { Seaward ...	7,213,291	5,852,765	1,360,526	.....
{ Overland...	543,990	2,137,273	.....	1,593,283
GENERAL TOTAL	7,757,281	7,990,038	.....	232,757

STATISTICS—1870.

47

IMPORTS SEAWARD.

No. 37.—GENERAL IMPORTS into the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, SEAWARD, in the Year 1870.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Acids	Great Britain	642	.....	642 cases	£ 3,565
	Victoria	15	.....	15 "	68
			657	657 cases	3,633
Agricultural Implements	Great Britain	716	.....	716 pkgs.	6,820
	Victoria	341	.....	341 "	1,588
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	6
	United States	12	38	50 "	547
		1,070	38	1,108 pkgs.	8,961
Aerated Waters	Great Britain	207	.....	207 cases	349
Alkali and Soda	Great Britain	1,337	.....	1,337 tons	7,787
	Victoria	36	.....	36 "	430
	South Australia	6	.....	6 "	131
		1,379	.....	1,379 tons	8,348
Anchors	Great Britain	512	.....	512 No.	319
	Victoria	1	.....	1 "	4
	South Australia	1	.....	1 "	1
		514	.....	514 No.	324
Anvils	Great Britain	300	.....	300 No.	704
	Victoria	2	.....	2 "	4
			302	302 No.	708
Apparel and Slops	Great Britain	5,814	.....	5,814 pkgs.	216,145
	Victoria	246	.....	246 "	5,126
	South Australia	10	.....	10 "	72
	Tasmania	4	.....	4 "	9
	Queensland	159	.....	159 "	785
	New Zealand	30	.....	30 "	413
	South Sea Islands	6	.....	6 "	18
	Fisheries	1	.....	1 "	20
	New Caledonia	22	.....	22 "	55
	United States	2	3	5 "	51
	Point de Galle	164	.....	164 "	5,415
	Manila	1	.....	1 "	5
	Mauritius	2	.....	2 "	4
	France	2	.....	2 "	49
China	1	7	8 "	5	
Hong Kong	15	1	16 "	374	
		6,479	11	6,490 pkgs.	228,546
Apothecaries' Ware... ..	Great Britain	1,941	.....	1,941 pkgs.	13,172
	Victoria	1	.....	1 "	24
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	14
	United States ... ..	.....	1	1 "	3
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	11
		1,945	1	1,946 pkgs.	13,224
Arrowroot and Sago	Great Britain	352	.....	352 cwt.	585
	Victoria	652	.....	652 "	682
	Queensland	201	.....	201 "	299
	South Sea Islands	164	.....	164 "	176
	Honolulu	7	.....	7 "	10
	Mauritius	120	.....	120 "	78
	Java	39	.....	39 "	55
		1,535	.....	1,535 cwt.	1,885
Arms and Ammunition	Great Britain	305	.....	305 cases	4,663
	Victoria	4	.....	4 "	32
	South Australia	1	.....	1 "	5
	Queensland	5	.....	5 "	63
	New Zealand	3	.....	3 "	12
	South Sea Islands	3	.....	3 "	95
		325	.....	325 cases	4,923
Gunpowder... ..	Great Britain	318,383	.....	318,383 lbs.	9,117
	Victoria	276	.....	276 "	7
	New Zealand	18,720	.....	18,720 "	1,569
		337,379	.....	337,379 lbs.	10,693

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Arms and Ammunition—continued.	Cartridges ...	Great Britain	57	57 cases	£ 613
	Shot ...	Great Britain	1,906	1,906 cwt.	2,552
		Victoria	143	143 "	146
			2,049	2,049 cwt.	2,698
	Swords ...	Great Britain	1	1 case	30
		Victoria	1	1 "	9
Point de Galle		2	2 cases	43	
		4	4 cases	82	
Bullets ...	Victoria	1	1 case	1	
Caps ...	Great Britain	43	43 cases	93 ²	
Bags and Sacks ...	Great Britain	2,700	2,700 bales	20,102	
	Victoria	412	412 "	987	
	South Australia	161	161 "	1,334	
	Tasmania	2	2 "	2	
	Queensland	11	11 "	10	
	New Zealand	6	6 "	31	
	South Sea Islands	1	1 "	4	
	Manila	80	80 "	254	
	Mauritius	118	118 "	205	
	France	5	5 "	33	
	Bourbon	15	15 "	37	
		3,511	3,511 bales	22,999	
Bark ...	Tasmania	537	537 tons	1,780	
	New Zealand	1	1 "	11	
		538	538 tons	1,791	
Baskets ...	Great Britain	77	77 pkgs.	801	
	Victoria	6	6 "	6	
	Tasmania	6	6 "	33	
	Hong Kong	30	30 "	51	
		119	119 pkgs.	891	
Beche-le-mer ...	Queensland	2	2 tons	62	
	South Sea Islands	8	8 "	298	
	New Caledonia	28	28 "	949	
	Torres Straits	19	19 "	950	
		57	57 tons	2,259	
Bedding ...	Great Britain	10	10 bales	307	
	Point de Galle	2	2 "	3	
		12	12 bales	310	
Bellows (Smiths') ...	Great Britain	289	289 No.	842	
Beer ...	In Wood ...	Great Britain	949,030	949,030 gallons	122,542
		Victoria	28,908	28,908 "	4,002
		Tasmania	10,017	10,017 "	1,322
		New Zealand	1,069	1,069 "	118
			989,024	989,024 gallons	127,984
In Bottle ...	Great Britain	426,206	426,206 gallons	92,067	
	Victoria	321	321 "	78	
	Queensland	1,526	1,526 "	322	
	South Sea Islands	23	23 "	4	
		428,076	428,076 gallons	92,471	
Blacking ...	Great Britain	1,663	1,663 pkgs.	4,900	
	Victoria	23	23 "	13	
	United States	2	2 "	6	
		1,688	1,688 pkgs.	4,919	
Blankets and Counterpanes ...	Great Britain	2,291	2,291 bales	61,356	
	Victoria	41	41 "	757	
	South Australia	6	6 "	122	
	Queensland	1	1 "	29	
	New Zealand	1	1 "	1	
	South Sea Islands	1	1 "	30	
		1	1 "	3	
		2,342	2,342 bales	62,298	

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Boats	Great Britain	6		6 No.	£ 236
	Victoria	1		1 "	25
	Queensland	3		3 "	30
	United States	5		5 "	19
			15		15 "	310
Bone Dust	South Australia	3		3 tons	14
	Queensland	9		9 "	45
		12		12 tons	59
Bran	South Australia	2,052		2,052 bushels	150
	New Zealand	17,050		17,050 "	852
	United States	396		396 "	11
		19,498		19,498 bushels	1,013
Brassware	Great Britain	119		119 pkgs.	3,712
	Victoria	19		19 "	99
	Queensland	2		2 "	7
	Point de Galle	2		2 "	16
		142		142 pkgs.	3,834
Bricks	Great Britain	99,021		99,021 No.	402
	Victoria	131,178	14,945	146,123 "	469
	South Australia	68,385		68,385 "	195
	Holland		6,810	6,810 "	26
		298,584	21,755	320,339 No.	1,092
Air	Great Britain	12		12 casks	53
Bath	Great Britain	1,397		1,397 casks	170
Brushware	Great Britain	507		507 pkgs.	9,695
	Victoria	4		4 "	95
	Queensland	1		1 "	9
	United States	41	42	83 "	1,554
	Point de Galle	3		3 "	100
	Hong Kong	8		8 "	50
	564	42	606 pkgs.	11,503	
Butter and Cheese	Great Britain	2,784		2,784 cwt.	10,966
	Victoria	85		85 "	368
	Tasmania	2		2 "	2
	Queensland	26		26 "	34
	New Zealand	98		98 "	372
	2,995		2,995 cwt.	11,742	
Candles	Great Britain	1,172,669		1,172,669 lbs.	43,383
	Victoria	267,584		267,584 "	7,022
	Queensland	25		25 "	1
	South Sea Islands	475		475 "	20
	New Caledonia	268		268 "	204
	Hong Kong	548		548 "	18
		1,441,569		1,441,569 lbs.	50,648
Candlewick	Great Britain	33		33 bales	490
	Victoria	2		2 "	21
	Queensland	8		8 "	48
	New Zealand	1		1 "	5
	United States		1	1 "	18
	44	1	45 bales	582	
Canvass	Great Britain	799		799 bales	25,086
	Victoria	14		14 "	326
	Point de Galle	4		4 "	75
	817		817 bales	25,487	
Carpeting and Rugs	Great Britain	486		486 bales	18,235
	Victoria	31		31 "	627
	Tasmania	19		19 "	159
	Queensland	5		5 "	9
	Point de Galle	3		3 "	14
	Bourbon	2		2 "	2
	546		546 bales	19,046	

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Carriages	Great Britain	58	.....	58 No.	£ 5,692
	Victoria	16	.....	16 "	1,008
	Tasmania	1	.....	1 "	30
	Queensland	6	.....	6 "	72
	United States	4	.....	4 "	307
		85	.....	85 No.	7,109
Carriage Materials	Great Britain	1,988	.....	1,988 pkgs.	15,102
	Victoria	352	.....	352 "	1,441
	Queensland	3	.....	3 "	15
	United States	.....	270	270 "	3,086
		2,343	270	2,613 pkgs.	19,644
Carts, Drays, and Waggons	Great Britain	1	.....	1 No.	12
Casks (empty)	Great Britain	1,408	.....	1,408 No.	361
	Victoria	393	.....	393 "	117
	New Zealand...	115	.....	115 "	41
	New Caledonia	295	238	533 "	84
	United States	10	.....	10 "	2
		2,221	238	2,459 No.	605
Cement	Great Britain	11,325	.....	11,325 barrels	5,381
	Victoria	112	.....	112 "	91
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	2
	New Zealand...	300	.....	300 "	150
	New Caledonia	697	.....	697 "	52
United States	.....	200	200 "	68	
		12,436	200	12,636 barrels	5,744
Chain Cable	Great Britain	137	.....	137 tons	1,406
	South Australia	1	.....	1 "	1
		138	.....	138 tons	1,407
Chicory	Great Britain	210,295	.....	210,295 lbs.	2,271
	Victoria	6,272	.....	6,272 "	98
	New Zealand...	9,408	.....	9,408 "	84
	Java	.....	1,680	1,680 "	60
		225,975	1,680	227,655 lbs.	2,513
Chocolate and Cocos	Great Britain	1,118	.....	1,118 cases	6,122
	Victoria	4	3	7 "	63
	France	.....	23	23 "	90
		1,122	26	1,148 cases	6,275
Church Ornaments	Great Britain	21	.....	21 cases	507
	Victoria	8	.....	8 "	77
	Point de Galle	3	.....	3 "	87
	France	.....	3	3 "	69
		32	3	35 cases	740
Cider	Great Britain	626	.....	626 gallons	75
Coconuts	New Zealand...	1,000	.....	1,000 No.	5
	New Caledonia	2,800	.....	2,800 "	9
	South Sea Islands	106,870	.....	106,870 "	231
	Java	.....	1,800	1,800 "	9
		110,670	1,800	112,470 No.	254
Coffee...	Victoria	112	9 0 15	112 9 0 15	9,200
	New Zealand...	9	0 0 13	9 0 0 13	350
	South Sea Islands	1	5 2 0	1 5 2 0	111
	Honolulu	1	10 0 4	1 10 0 4	129
	Ceylon	214	12 0 16	214 12 0 16	15,637
	Galle	2	0 0 19	2 0 0 19	179
	Queensland	0	0 2 12	0 0 2 12	3
	Batavia	19	13 3 26	19 13 3 26	621
	Bourbon	.....	0 1 0 2	0 1 0 2	5
	Java	.....	1 5 1 7	1 5 1 7	87
			360	11 2 21	361 18 0 2	26,322

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Confections and Preserves	Great Britain	5,782		5,782 cases	19,682
	Victoria	2,127	4	2,131 "	4,169
	South Australia	776		776 "	1,366
	Tasmania	10,390		10,390 "	14,855
	Queensland	29		29 "	52
	New Zealand	5		5 "	6
	South Sea Islands	27		27 "	39
	United States		290	290 "	234
	Point de Galle	20		20 "	63
	Mauritius	356		356 "	204
	Bourbon		1	1 "	1
	China	20		20 "	12
	Hong Kong	1,142	241	1,383 "	1,059
		20,674	536	21,210 cases	41,742
Coin	Gold	Queensland	1	1 box	328
		Victoria	6	6 boxes	30,000
		Point de Galle	6	6 "	20,444
		New Zealand	9	9 "	35,000
			22	22 boxes	85,772
	Silver	Great Britain	22	22 boxes	11,000
		Victoria	5	5 "	2,500
		Queensland	1	1 "	113
			28	28 boxes	13,613
	Copper	Great Britain	109	109 boxes	648
Victoria		46	46 "	476	
		6	6 "	57	
		161	161 boxes	1,181	
Copper Ore	South Australia	10,303		10,303 tons	62,840
	Queensland	87		87 "	1,307
	South Sea Islands	22		22 "	94
		10,412		10,412 tons	64,241
Copper	Great Britain	270		270 pkgs.	1,565
	Victoria	63		63 "	192
	New Caledonia	1		1 "	32
			334	334 pkgs.	1,789
Corks and Bungs	Great Britain	823		823 bales	4,642
	Victoria	73	2	75 "	152
	New Zealand	2		2 "	11
	New Caledonia	1		1 "	12
	France		120	120 "	390
		899	122	1,021 bales	5,207
Cordage and Rope	Great Britain	2,468		2,468 pkgs.	9,221
	Victoria	659		659 "	1,323
	South Australia	35		35 "	35
	Queensland	1		1 "	9
	New Zealand	111		111 "	243
	New Caledonia	4		4 "	22
	Point de Galle	4,046	45	4,091 "	739
	Canada	1,562		1,562 "	1,237
	Mauritius	1		1 "	3
	France		55	55 "	291
Calcutta	40		40 "	53	
		8,927	100	9,027 pkgs.	13,176
Cottons	Great Britain	718		718 cases	28,250
	Victoria	13		13 "	282
	United States		10	10 "	504
	Point de Galle	1		1 "	2
		732	10	742 cases	29,038
Cotton	Queensland	6		6 bales	17
	South Sea Islands	155		155 "	1,911
	New Caledonia	112		112 "	568
		273		273 bales	2,496

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Cotton Waste	Great Britain	126		126 bales	£ 1,296
	Victoria	17		17 "	155
	New Zealand	2		2 "	10
		145		145 bales	1,461
Curiosities	South Sea Islands	1		1 case	1
	Point de Galle	1		1 "	10
	Java	1		1 "	5
	Hong Kong	31	3	34 "	41
		34	3	37 cases	57
Cutlery	Great Britain	443		443 cases	16,337
	Victoria	11		11 "	301
	Queensland	1		1 "	32
	Hong Kong	1		1 "	3
	South Sea Islands	1		1 "	6
	Point de Galle	1		1 "	4
	United States		41	41 "	197
	China	1		1 "	1
		459	41	500 cases	16,901
Drugs and Medicines	Great Britain	5,861		5,861 pkgs.	31,895
	Victoria	1,818		1,818 "	4,922
	South Australia	1		1 "	5
	Queensland	33		33 "	56
	New Zealand	14		14 "	30
	South Sea Islands	1		1 "	1
	United States	332	1,113	1,445 "	3,248
	Point de Galle	21		21 "	57
	China	5		5 "	2
	Calcutta	188		188 "	470
	Hong Kong	136	16	152 "	443
		8,410	1,129	9,539 pkgs.	41,129
Dyers' Materials	Great Britain	289		289 pkgs.	639
	Victoria	35		35 "	46
		324		324 pkgs.	685
Eggs (Emu)	Queensland	6		6 cases	6
Earthenware and China	Great Britain	2,879		2,879 pkgs.	19,238
	Victoria	53		53 "	286
	New Zealand	15		15 "	55
	Point de Galle	2		2 "	9
	Holland		4	4 "	89
	Java	2		2 "	10
	Hong Kong	33		33 "	131
		2,984	4	2,988 pkgs.	19,818
Felt	Great Britain	104		104 bales	983
	Victoria	10		10 "	151
	New Zealand	48		48 "	80
		162		162 bales	1,214
Fireworks	Great Britain	21		21 cases	425
	Victoria	15		15 "	41
	South Australia	76		76 "	34
	Point de Galle	1		1 "	5
	Hong Kong	262	23	285 "	369
		375	23	398 cases	874
Fuze	Great Britain	140		140 casks	1,015
	Victoria	44		44 "	371
	Queensland	4		4 "	2
		188		188 casks	1,388
Flax and Hemp	Great Britain	180		180 bales	668
	Victoria	178		178 "	480
	Queensland	49		49 "	91
	New Zealand	4,296		4,296 "	5,913
	United States	61		61 "	60
	Point de Galle	41		41 "	217
	Ilo Ilo		85	85 "	363
Manila	1,864		1,864 "	10,226	
		6,669	85	6,754 bales	18,018

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Flock	Great Britain	39		39 bales	£ 150
	Victoria	3		3 "	16
		42		42 bales	166
Fibre	Great Britain	186		186 bales	286
	Victoria	22		22 "	26
	New Zealand	49		49 "	47
	New Caledonia	104		104 "	34
	South Sea Islands	395		395 "	286
	Honolulu	593		593 "	842
	Canada	4,871		4,871 "	344
		6,130		6,130 bales	1,865
Fish (Salt and Dried)	Great Britain	5,779		5,779 pkgs.	10,374
	Victoria	433		433 "	477
	South Australia	18	104	122 "	125
	Tasmania	246		246 "	190
	Queensland	4,299		4,299 "	2,209
	New Zealand	477		477 "	688
	South Sea Islands	4		4 "	13
	United States	662	1,112	1,774 "	2,369
	Point de Galle	1	1	2 "	2
	Honolulu	793		793 "	1,111
	France		317	317 "	661
Hong Kong	29	29	58 "	144	
		12,741	1,563	14,304 pkgs.	18,363
Flour and Bread	Victoria	2,575		2,575 tons	33,986
	Tasmania	863		863 "	11,506
	South Australia	9,336	157	9,493 "	123,958
	South Sea Islands	5		5 "	62
	New Zealand	1,194		1,194 "	13,503
	United States	4,597	667	5,264 "	61,655
	China...	1		1 "	12
		18,571	824	19,395 tons	244,682
Dried	Great Britain	851 12 2 14		851 12 2 14	28,570
	Victoria	160 12 0 10		160 12 0 10	6,057
	Hong Kong	11 0 3 5		11 0 3 5	557
	Queensland	1 7 0 12		1 7 0 12	40
	Mauritius	6 0 0 0		6 0 0 0	150
	South Sea Islands	0 2 2 24		0 2 2 24	5
	France		1 12 1 8	1 12 1 8	200
United States	10 8 3 26	31 2 3 9	41 11 3 7	1,308	
	1,041 4 1 7	32 15 0 17	1,073 19 1 24	36,887	
Fruit ... Bottled	Great Britain	3,963		3,963 cases	4,067
	Victoria	18		18 "	27
	Tasmania	25		25 "	13
	Queensland	4		4 "	4
	South Sea Islands	1		1 "	1
	United States	135	165	300 "	253
	Mauritius	235		235 "	141
	China...	1		1 "	10
Hong Kong	4		4 "	4	
	4,386	165	4,551 cases	4,520	
Green	Great Britain	1		1 case	5
	Victoria	611		611 cases	324
	South Australia	30		30 "	16
	Tasmania	34,025		34,025 "	13,919
	Queensland	4,343		4,343 "	3,333
	New Zealand	6		6 "	3
South Sea Islands	24		24 "	12	
	39,040		39,040 cases	17,612	
Floorcloth	Great Britain	267		267 pkgs.	4,665
	Victoria	26		26 "	377
	293		293 pkgs.	5,042	

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Furniture	Great Britain	2,285		2,285 pkgs.	£ 20,984	
	Victoria	883		883 "	3,913	
	South Australia		2	2 "	8	
	Queensland	38		38 "	121	
	New Zealand	43		43 "	307	
	South Sea Islands	11		11 "	37	
	United States	451	2,250	2,701 "	4,911	
	Point de Galle	7		7 "	54	
	Ilo Ilo		1	1 "	4	
	Mauritius	2		2 "	1	
	Java	1		1 "	2	
	China	2		2 "	3	
Hong Kong	127		127 "	127		
		3,850	2,253	6,103 pkgs.	30,472	
Furs	Furs	3		3 pkgs.	180	
Gas Fittings	Great Britain	3,493		3,493 pkgs.	8,596	
	Victoria	640		640 "	826	
	United States		1	1 "	11	
		4,133	1	4,134 pkgs.	9,433	
Window	Great Britain	4,758		4,758 boxes	7,906	
	Victoria	248		248 "	566	
	South Australia	205		205 "	130	
	Holland		1,555	1,555 "	1,233	
		5,211	1,555	6,766 boxes	9,835	
Glass	Great Britain	3,188		3,188 pkgs.	12,160	
	Victoria	438		438 "	1,296	
	Queensland	6		6 "	10	
	New Zealand	49		49 "	218	
	South Sea Islands	4		4 "	22	
	New Caledonia	4		4 "	15	
	United States	204	120	324 "	1,496	
	France		1	1 "	60	
	Hong Kong	1		1 "	20	
		3,894	121	4,015 pkgs.	15,297	
Looking	Great Britain	320		320 cases	3,298	
Plate	Great Britain	11		11 cases	408	
Glue	Great Britain	33		33 pkgs.	166	
Gold	Victoria	52,286		52,286 ozs.	202,349	
	Queensland	141,127		141,127 "	525,963	
	New Zealand	42,270		42,270 "	161,007	
		235,683		235,683 ozs.	889,319	
Leaf	Great Britain	5		5 cases	149	
Grain	Victoria	85,467		85,467 bushels	20,758	
	South Australia	283,518		283,518 "	76,397	
	Tasmania	40,584		40,584 "	10,508	
	New Zealand	143,103		143,103 "	31,107	
	United States	1,080	9,472	10,552 "	2,330	
	Chili		6,414	6,414 "	1,444	
			553,752	15,886	569,638 bushels	142,544
	Barley	Victoria	58		58 bushels	24
		New Zealand	8,533		8,533 "	1,421
			8,591		8,591 bushels	1,445
Oats	Victoria	50		50 bushels	7	
	Tasmania	3,179		3,179 "	389	
	New Zealand	12,772		12,772 "	1,879	
	United States	1,998		1,998 "	187	
		17,999		17,999 bushels	2,462	
Maize	Victoria	300		300 bushels	50	
	Queensland	2,408		2,408 "	289	
	New Caledonia	974		974 "	98	
		3,682		3,682 bushels	437	

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.			
Grain <i>contd.</i>	Maize Flour ... {	Great Britain	565	565 pkgs.	£ 443	
		Victoria	111	111 "	53	
			676	676 pkgs.	496	
			tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	tons cwt. qrs. lbs.		
		Great Britain	21 4 1 19	21 4 1 19	496	
		Victoria	859 19 0 1	5 0 0 0	864 19 0 1	16,862	
		Hong Kong	725 4 2 17	725 4 2 17	15,667	
		South Sea Islands	6 14 3 14	6 14 3 14	128	
		China... ..	142 18 0 16	142 18 0 16	2,830	
		Calcutta	100 0 0 0	100 0 0 0	2,000	
		Bangkok	381 6 0 5	381 6 0 5	7,516	
		New Zealand	2 10 3 16	2 10 3 16	50	
		Bourbon	1 18 0 20	1 18 0 20	30	
		New Caledonia	0 6 0 14	0 6 0 14	8	
		Java	60 15 0 11	5 19 1 25	66 14 2 8	1,350	
	Queensland	10 10 0 8	.....	10 10 0 8	209	
	Honolulu	0 17 3 12	.....	0 17 3 12	20	
	Batavia	50 0 1 5	.....	50 0 1 5	875	
		2,362 7 1 26	12 17 2 17	2,375 5 0 15	48,041		
	Beans {	New Zealand	9	9 bags	2	
		Hong Kong	178	178 "	64	
		187	.....	187 bags	66	
	Pease	Tasmania	20	20 bags	10	
	Sharps	New Zealand	75	75 tons	832	
Grindery	Great Britain	Victoria	1,876	1,876 pkgs.	13,577	
		New Zealand	71	71 "	491	
		United States	3	3 "	45	
		France	2	2 "	22
			1	1 "	9
		1,950	3	1,953 pkgs.	14,144		
Guano	Great Britain	10	.....	10 tons	50	
Gum	Great Britain	39	.....	39 pkgs.	512	
	New Zealand	116	.....	116 "	251	
		155	.....	155 pkgs.	763	
Grease	Great Britain	32	.....	32 tons	699	
	Victoria	1	.....	1 "	7	
	South Australia	5	.....	5 "	103	
		38	.....	38 tons	809	
Haberdashery	Great Britain	1,809	.....	1,809 cases	76,176	
	Victoria	151	.....	151 "	5,071	
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	61	
	New Zealand	1	.....	1 "	22	
	Point de Galle	155	.....	155 "	14,557	
	Hong Kong	2	2 "	8	
		2,118	2	2,120 cases	95,895		
Hardware	Great Britain	21,756	.....	21,756 pkgs.	106,456	
	Victoria	1,072	.....	1,072 "	2,769	
	South Australia	2	.....	2 "	24	
	Tasmania	1	.....	1 "	1	
	Queensland	79	.....	79 "	302	
	New Zealand	81	.....	81 "	461	
	South Sea Islands	8	.....	8 "	73	
	New Caledonia	15	.....	15 "	35	
	United States	1,805	2,099	3,904 "	18,230		
	Point de Galle	17	.....	17 "	89	
	Holland	1	1 "	2	
	France	1	1 "	7	
Hong Kong	1	.....	1 "	3		
		24,837	2,101	26,938 pkgs.	128,452		
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	Great Britain	2,774	.....	2,774 cases	72,416	
	Victoria	146	.....	146 "	3,624	
	Queensland	10	.....	10 "	83	
	New Zealand	9	.....	9 "	195	
	Point de Galle	12	.....	12 "	634	
	Hong Kong	31	.....	31 "	303	
		2,982	.....	2,982 cases	77,255	

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value. £	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Hay	Victoria	551	.....	551 tons	2,096
	South Australia	92	.....	92 "	247
	Tasmania	12	.....	12 "	41
	South Sea Islands	2	.....	2 "	4
			657	657 tons	2,388
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones	Queensland	108	.....	108 tons	254
	New Zealand	1	.....	1 "	7
			109	109 tons	261
Horsehair	Great Britain	70	.....	70 pkgs.	1,801
	Victoria	407	.....	407 "	488
	Queensland	14	.....	14 "	21
	Point de Galle	2	.....	2 "	62
			493	493 pkgs.	2,372
Hosiery and Gloves... ..	Great Britain	975	.....	975 cases	43,826
	Victoria	29	.....	29 "	1,642
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1 "	40
	Point de Galle	135	.....	135 "	18,141
	New Caledonia	2	.....	2 "	3
		1,142	.....	1,142 cases	63,652
Hollow-ware... ..	Great Britain	1,845	.....	1,845 pkgs.	10,282
	Victoria	8	.....	8 "	121
	Queensland	15	.....	15 "	18
	New Caledonia	1	.....	1 "	1
	United States	11	141	152 "	735	
		1,880	141	2,021 pkgs.	11,157	
Hops	Great Britain	83,219	.....	83,219 lbs.	4,159
	Victoria	32,779	.....	32,779 "	1,888
	Tasmania	23,334	.....	23,334 "	1,131
	New Zealand	1,458	.....	1,458 "	100
	Queensland	1,529	.....	1,529 "	65
	United States	13,305	.....	13,305 "	735
	China... ..	270	.....	270 "	4
			155,894	155,894 lbs.	8,082
Instruments {	Musical	Great Britain	679	679 cases	18,257
		Victoria	62	62 "	1,725
		South Australia	3	3 "	132
		Tasmania	1	1 "	40
		Queensland	5	5 "	123
		New Zealand	3	3 "	44
		South Sea Islands	4	4 "	44
		Point de Galle	6	6 "	117
		Hong Kong	2	2 "	10
				765	765 cases	20,492
Instruments {	Surgical	Great Britain	37	37 cases	911
		Victoria	3	3 "	18
		South Sea Islands	1	1 "	14
		United States	1	1 "	29
		New Zealand	1	1 "	9
		Point de Galle	6	6 "	79
		48	1	49 cases	1,060	
Instruments {	Scientific	Great Britain	78	78 cases	2,258
		Victoria	2	2 "	22
		United States	2	2 "	46
		Queensland	2	2 "	11
		Point de Galle	11	11 "	245
		95	.....	95 cases	2,582
Instruments {	Optical	Great Britain	17	17 cases	430
		Victoria	1	1 "	2
		Queensland	2	2 "	21
		Point de Galle	6	6 "	404
		26	26 cases	857	

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IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Indiarubber Goods ...	Great Britain	268	.....	268 pkgs.	£ 8,386
	Victoria	87	.....	87 "	867
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	147
	New Zealand... ..	1	.....	1 "	4
	Point de Galle	4	.....	4 "	163
		362	.....	362 pkgs.	9,567
Iron and Steel	Great Britain	15,190	.....	15,190 tons	120,463
	Victoria	2,570	.....	2,570 "	17,079
	South Australia	9	8	17 "	89
	Queensland	1,772	.....	1,772 "	15,399
	New Zealand... ..	199	.....	199 "	687
	South Sea Islands	2	.....	2 "	3
	Holland	150	.....	150 "	593
		19,892	8	19,900 tons	154,313
Iron ...	Tanks	Great Britain ... ..	.....	354 No.	1,314
		Victoria ... ..	.....	396 "	1,344
		South Australia ... ..	.....	2 "	4
		New Zealand... ..	.....	251 "	627
		South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	20 "	54
		1,023	.....	1,023 No.	3,343
Pipes	Great Britain	Victoria ... ..	.....	7,498 No.	6,231
		Victoria ... ..	.....	4,889 "	2,932
				12,387	.....	12,387 No.	9,163
Iron (old)	South Australia	Victoria	43	461 tons	317
		Victoria ... ..	.....	143 "	133
		New Zealand... ..	.....	10 "	28
		571	43	614 tons	478
Jewellery	Great Britain	Victoria ... ..	.....	45 pkgs.	3,997
		Victoria ... ..	.....	6 "	765
		Point de Galle ... ..	.....	105 "	26,815
		156	.....	156 pkgs.	31,577
Lamps	Great Britain	Victoria ... ..	.....	84 pkgs.	1,067
		Victoria ... ..	.....	38 "	301
		New Caledonia ... ..	.....	4 "	22
		United States ... ..	.....	1 "	42
		127	.....	127 pkgs.	1,432
Lampware	Great Britain	Victoria ... ..	.....	55 pkgs.	829
		Victoria ... ..	.....	80 "	294
		South Australia ... ..	.....	8 "	7
		Queensland ... ..	.....	1 "	4
		United States ... ..	.....	289 "	1,492
		144	289	433 pkgs.	2,626
Lead ...	Great Britain	Victoria ... ..	.....	1,105 No.	8,284
		Victoria ... ..	.....	217 "	2,179
		Queensland ... ..	.....	9 "	10
		1,331	.....	1,331 No.	10,473
Piping	Great Britain	Victoria ... ..	.....	132 cwt.	251
		Victoria ... ..	.....	525 "	534
				657	.....	657 cwt.	785
Leather	Great Britain	Victoria ... ..	.....	119 cases	6,817
		Victoria ... ..	.....	53 "	1,102
		South Australia ... ..	.....	2 "	31
		Tasmania ... ..	.....	214 "	7,385
		Queensland ... ..	.....	4 "	73
		Point de Galle ... ..	.....	1 "	2
		393	.....	393 cases	15,410
Chamois	Great Britain	1	.....	1 pkg.	17

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value. £	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Leather <i>contd.</i>	Boots and Shoes...	Great Britain	7,685	7,685 pkgs.	101,257
		Victoria	1,743	1	1,744 "	16,954
		Tasmania	1	1 "	11
		Queensland	58	58 "	534
		Western Australia	2	2 "	15
		New Zealand	45	23	68 "	1,048
		South Sea Islands	1	1 "	4
		United States	10	10 "	72
		Point de Galle	29	29 "	461
		France	1	1 "	30
Hong Kong	6	1	7 "	61		
		9,570	36	9,606 pkgs.	120,447	
Lime-juice	Great Britain	11,387	.....	11,387 galls.	955
	Victoria	20	.....	20 "	3
	Tasmania	33	.....	33 "	300
	New Zealand	2,340	.....	2,340 "	129
	South Sea Islands	3,567	.....	3,567 "	232
	New Caledonia	100	.....	100 "	5
	Tahiti ... ..	.....	2,552	2,552 "	117
		17,447	2,552	19,999 galls.	1,741	
Linen and Drapery	Great Britain	12,161	.....	12,161 pkgs.	607,500
	Victoria	559	.....	559 "	19,666
	South Australia	8	.....	8 "	9
	Queensland	27	.....	27 "	816
	New Zealand	23	.....	23 "	571
	South Sea Islands	7	.....	7 "	176
	Point de Galle	178	.....	178 "	12,811
	China... ..	5	.....	5 "	9
	Hong Kong	3	.....	3 "	127
			12,971	12,971 pkgs.	641,685
Live Stock	Horses	Victoria	17	17 No.	1,118
		Tasmania	1	1 "	100
		Queensland	24	24 "	362
		New Zealand	4	4 "	145
			46	46 No.	1,725
	Cattle	Great Britain	27	27 No.	3,920
		Victoria	4	4 "	116
			31	31 No.	4,036
	Pigs	Great Britain	5	5 No.	150
	Sheep	Great Britain	27	27 No.	522
Victoria		131	.....	131 "	120
Tasmania		110	.....	110 "	334
		268	.....	268 No.	976
Rams	Victoria	244	.....	244 No.	1,225
Dogs	Great Britain	5	.....	5 No.	55
	Victoria	8	.....	8 "	35
	New Zealand	12	.....	12 "	30
		25	.....	25 No.	120
Goats	Victoria	1	.....	1 No.	1
Poultry	Great Britain	4	.....	4 coops	60
	Tasmania	9	.....	9 "	14
	Victoria	2	.....	2 "	10
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	3
		16	.....	16 coops	87
Turtles... ..	Queensland	1	.....	1 No.	1
Matches	Great Britain	5,241	.....	5,241 cases	1,725
	Victoria	377	.....	377 "	1,500
	South Australia	40	3	43 "	232	
	Queensland	31	31 "	88	
	United States	2	2 "	4	
	Holland	50	50 "	137	
		5,689	55	5,744 cases	3,686	

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IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Machinery	Great Britain	4,770	.....	4,770 pkgs.	£ 92,134
	Victoria	636	101	737 "	7,617
	South Australia	7	.....	7 "	143
	Tasmania	28	.....	28 "	50
	Queensland	92	.....	92 "	430
	New Zealand	142	.....	142 "	350
	Mauritius	6	.....	6 "	200
	South Sea Islands	5	.....	5 "	77
	Holland	.....	5	5 "	337
	New Caledonia	1	.....	1 "	6
	United States	19	127	146 "	1,558
	Point de Galle	5	.....	5 "	35
		5,711	233	5,944 pkgs.	102,937
Machines	For weighing				
	Great Britain	251	.....	251 cases	1,592
	Victoria	22	.....	22 "	277
	United States	77	26	103 "	196
		350	26	376 cases	2,065
	Sewing				
Great Britain	241	.....	241 cases	2,656	
Victoria	357	.....	357 "	3,444	
Queensland	4	.....	4 "	38	
United States	31	145	176 "	2,121	
Point de Galle	4	.....	4 "	58	
	637	145	782 cases	8,317	
Malt	Great Britain	41,344	.....	41,344 bushels	20,305
	Victoria	1,277	.....	1,277 "	585
	Tasmania	8,686	.....	8,686 "	4,226
	New Zealand	4,087	.....	4,087 "	1,391
		55,394	.....	55,394 bushels	26,507
Marble	Great Britain	224	.....	224 cases	1,574
Matting and Rugs	Great Britain	153	.....	153 bales	1,584
	Victoria	422	.....	422 "	404
	South Sea Islands	6	.....	6 "	9
	United States	5	.....	5 "	1
	Mauritius	30	.....	30 "	60
	France	.....	1	1 "	17
	Bourbon	.....	500	500 "	347
	China	28	.....	28 "	21
	Calcutta	1	.....	1 "	15
	Hong Kong	5,936	.....	5,936 "	4,119
		6,581	501	7,082 bales	6,577
Metal	Galvanized				
	Great Britain	2,412	.....	2,412 cases	23,534
	Victoria	145	.....	145 "	1,811
	South Australia	20	.....	20 "	220
		2,577	.....	2,577 cases	25,565
	Old				
Great Britain	5	.....	5 cwt.	44	
Victoria	1	.....	1 "	13	
Queensland	21	.....	21 "	38	
New Zealand	28	.....	28 "	155	
South Sea Islands	89	.....	89 "	79	
New Caledonia	86	.....	86 "	81	
Torres Straits	2	.....	2 "	95	
	232	.....	232 cwt.	505	
Military and Naval Stores	Great Britain	1,830	.....	1,830 pkgs.	6,636
	Victoria	4	.....	4 "	15
	New Zealand	1,340	.....	1,340 "	6,000
		3,174	.....	3,174 pkgs.	12,651
Millinery	Great Britain	401	.....	401 cases	21,762
	Victoria	23	.....	23 "	938
	New Caledonia	4	.....	4 "	6
	Point de Galle	177	.....	177 "	17,213
	Hong Kong	38	.....	38 "	40
		643	.....	643 cases	39,959

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value. £	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Nails ...	Great Britain ...	14,781		14,781 kegs	14,950	
	Victoria ...	300		300 "	291	
	South Australia ...	80		80 "	60	
	Queensland ...	139		139 "	143	
	New Zealand ...	50		50 "	36	
	South Sea Islands ...	1		1 "	2	
	New Caledonia ...	27		27 "	11	
	United States ...	5	90	95 "	483	
		15,383	90	15,473 kegs	15,976	
Oakum ...	Great Britain ...	151		151 bundles	114	
	Tasmania ...	50		50 "	5	
		201		201 bundles	119	
Oars ...	Great Britain ...	300		300 No.	60	
	Victoria ...	282		282 "	56	
	South Sea Islands ...	60		60 "	8	
	United States ...	2,300	1,941	4,241 "	944	
		2,942	1,941	4,883 No.	1,068	
Oatmeal	Oatmeal ...	Great Britain ...	360		360 casks	469
		Victoria ...	2,494		2,494 "	3,503
		Tasmania ...	516		516 "	875
		New Zealand ...	1,445		1,445 "	662
		4,815		4,815 casks	5,509	
	Groats ...	Great Britain ...	1,445		1,445 cases	2,492
		Victoria ...	2		2 "	4
		1,447		1,447 cases	2,496	
	Pearl Barley ...	Great Britain ...	968		968 kegs	891
		Victoria ...	158		158 "	371
South Australia ...		10		10 "	24	
Tasmania ...		30		30 "	66	
Queensland ...		3		3 "	3	
	1,169		1,169 kegs	1,355		
Black ...	Victoria ...	4		4 tuns	95	
	Western Australia ...	4		4 "	108	
	South Sea Islands ...	52		52 "	1,499	
	Fisheries ...	64		64 "	1,605	
	New Caledonia ...	17		17 "	430	
	141		141 tuns	3,737		
Linseed ...	Great Britain ...	16,975		16,975 galls.	2,453	
	Victoria ...	5,647		5,647 "	799	
		22,622		22,622 galls.	3,252	
Cocoanut ...	South Sea Islands ...	40		40 tuns	1,026	
	New Caledonia ...	16		16 "	370	
		56		56 tuns	1,396	
Olive ...	Great Britain ...	4,512		4,512 galls.	1,584	
	Victoria ...	498		498 "	118	
		5,010		5,010 galls.	1,702	
Oil ...	Colza ...	Great Britain ...	4,549		4,549 galls.	886
		Victoria ...	1,000		1,000 "	208
		5,549		5,549 galls.	1,094	
	China ...	Victoria ...	1,042		1,042 galls.	576
		Hong Kong ...	990		990 "	486
	2,032		2,032 galls.	1,062		
Palm ...	Great Britain ...	100		100 galls.	23	
	Victoria ...	230		230 "	92	
		330		330 galls.	115	
Naphtha ...	Great Britain ...	100		100 galls.	26	

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IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Oil contd.	Kerosene	Victoria	157,184	.....	157,184 galls.	£ 16,164
		Queensland	152	.....	152 "	17
		New Zealand	238	.....	238 "	32
		United States	98,240	102,000	200,240 "	16,390
			255,814	102,000	357,814 galls.	32,603
All other	Great Britain	Victoria	26,984	.....	26,984 galls.	6,205
		Queensland	9,410	.....	9,410 "	1,664
		New Zealand	1,561	.....	1,561 "	280
		South Sea Islands	880	.....	880 "	198
		New Caledonia	187	.....	187 "	18
		United States	101	.....	101 "	245
		Hong Kong	2,000	.....	2,000 "	654
			3,364	620	3,984 "	730
			44,487	620	45,107 galls.	9,994
Oilmen's Stores	Great Britain	Victoria	26,126	.....	26,126 cases	45,677
		South Australia	225	.....	225 "	470
		New Zealand	14	.....	14 "	23
		South Sea Islands	26	.....	26 "	14
		New Caledonia	11	.....	11 "	31
		United States	11	.....	11 "	9
		Point de Galle	2,886	1,114	4,000 "	4,058
		Chili	19	.....	19 "	79
		France	100	.....	100 "	95
		Hong Kong ... ..	.....	2,131	2,131 "	4,464
			377	.....	377 "	581
			29,784	3,246	33,030 cases	55,501
Oil Cloth	Great Britain	Victoria	95	.....	95 pkgs.	1,566
		Victoria	4	.....	4 "	51
			99	.....	99 pkgs.	1,617
Onions	Victoria	Tasmania	141	.....	141 tons	1,051
		Queensland	263	.....	263 "	2,469
		Calcutta	3	.....	3 "	31
			3	.....	3 "	25
			410	.....	410 tons	3,576
Opium	Great Britain	Victoria	392	.....	392 lbs.	614
		Point de Galle	1,592	.....	1,592 "	4,010
		Hong Kong	3,220	.....	3,220 "	8,934
			46	.....	46 "	100
			5,250	.....	5,250 lbs.	13,658
Paint	Great Britain	Victoria	6,658	.....	6,658 cwt.	8,177
		Queensland	802	.....	802 "	1,116
		New Zealand	20	.....	20 "	33
			300	.....	300 "	200
			7,780	.....	7,780 cwt.	9,526
Painters' Materials	Great Britain	Victoria	2,996	.....	2,996 pkgs.	8,128
		New Zealand	22	.....	22 "	100
		Point de Galle	58	.....	58 "	39
		United States	41	.....	41 "	220
			.....	3	3 "	33
			3,117	3	3,120 pkgs.	8,520
Paperhangings	Great Britain	Victoria	439	.....	439 pkgs.	4,099
		Victoria	4	.....	4 "	30
			443	.....	443 pkgs.	4,129
Pease (Split)	Great Britain	Victoria	872	.....	872 brls.	904
		Victoria	2	.....	2 "	3
			874	.....	874 brls.	907
Pepper and Spices	Great Britain	Victoria	1,621	.....	1,621 pkgs.	2,833
		Queensland	408	.....	408 "	1,016
		South Sea Islands	2	.....	2 "	2
		Point de Galle	3	.....	3 "	6
		Mauritius	20	.....	20 "	55
		Java	48	.....	48 "	106
		China	294	.....	294 "	786
		Hong Kong	4	.....	4 "	5
			100	26	126 "	85
			2,500	26	2,526 pkgs.	4,894

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Perfumery	Great Britain	886	.....	886 cases	£ 3,809
	Victoria	15	.....	15 "	55
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	2
	Point de Galle	5	.....	5 "	45
			907	907 cases	3,911
Pickles and Sauces	Great Britain	11,522	.....	11,522 cases	10,797
	Victoria	54	8	62 "	75
	South Australia	10	.....	10 "	15
	Western Australia	1	.....	1 "	1
	South Sea Islands	4	.....	4 "	4
	France ... ..	.....	10	10 "	41
	Hong Kong	96	.....	96 "	170
		11,687	18	11,705 cases	11,103
Pictures and Paintings	Great Britain	174	.....	174 cases	2,240
	Victoria	11	3	14 "	67
	New Caledonia	1	.....	1 "	1
	Point de Galle	8	.....	8 "	86
	Manila	1	.....	1 "	1
	China... ..	10	.....	10 "	7
	Hong Kong	21	.....	21 "	65
		226	3	229 cases	2,467
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	Great Britain	1,877	.....	1,877 barrels	1,627
	Victoria	316	.....	316 "	337
	South Australia	50	.....	50 "	92
	New Zealand	2	.....	2 "	5
	United States	622	1,906	2,528 "	1,558
	Point de Galle	3	.....	3 "	6
		2,870	1,906	4,776 barrels	3,625
Pipes (Tobacco)	Great Britain	1,678	.....	1,678 cases	3,099
	Victoria	36	.....	36 "	1,046
	Queensland	4	.....	4 "	26
	New Caledonia	148	.....	148 "	60
	Point de Galle	12	.....	12 "	994
	Hong Kong	3	.....	3 "	14
		1,881	.....	1,881 cases	5,239
Plants and Seeds	Great Britain	277	.....	277 pkgs.	1,442
	Victoria	274	.....	274 "	670
	South Australia	1	.....	1 "	2
	Tasmania	469	.....	469 "	542
	Queensland	66	.....	66 "	201
	New Zealand	12	.....	12 "	20
	South Sea Islands	77	.....	77 "	84
	Fisheries	1	.....	1 "	5
	New Caledonia	12	.....	12 "	34
	United States	5	1	6 "	17
	Point de Galle	35	.....	35 "	275
	Mauritius	2	.....	2 "	5
	Java	12	.....	12 "	14
	Hong Kong	24	6	30 "	21
		1,267	7	1,274 pkgs.	3,332
Plate (Silver)	Great Britain	12	.....	12 cases	714
	Victoria	4	.....	4 "	194
	Point de Galle	5	.....	5 "	430
			21	21 cases	1,338
Platedware	Great Britain	181	.....	181 cases	6,418
	Victoria	4	.....	4 "	46
	South Australia	2	.....	2 "	23
	Queensland	22	.....	22 "	29
	Point de Galle	19	.....	19 "	1,210
	Bourbon ... ..	.....	1	1 "	25
	Hong Kong	2	.....	2 "	3
		230	1	231 cases	7,754
Potatoes	Victoria	12,106	.....	12,106 tons	40,933
	South Australia	26	.....	26 "	80
	Tasmania	4,253	.....	4,253 "	12,331
	Queensland	24	.....	24 "	89
	New Zealand	761	.....	761 "	1,933
		17,170	.....	17,170 tons	55,366

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Printing Materials ...	Great Britain ...	1,204	.....	1,204 cases	£ 9,052
	Victoria ...	65	.....	65 "	465
	Tasmania ...	12	.....	12 "	17
	Queensland ...	2	.....	2 "	5
	New Zealand ...	10	.....	10 "	190
	Point de Galle ...	2	.....	2 "	83
		1,295	.....	1,295 cases	9,812
Photographic Materials ...	Great Britain ...	194	.....	194 cases	1,152
	Victoria ...	48	.....	48 "	349
	New Zealand ...	1	.....	1 "	10
	Point de Galle ...	11	.....	11 "	97
		254	.....	254 cases	1,608
Beef ...	Victoria ...	114	.....	114 cwt.	117
	South Australia ...	6	.....	6 "	2
	Tasmania ...	243	.....	243 "	129
	Queensland ...	6	.....	6 "	9
	South Sea Islands ...	6	.....	6 "	10
		375	.....	375 cwt.	267
Pork ...	Great Britain ...	639	.....	639 cwt.	735
	Victoria ...	63	.....	63 "	126
	Queensland ...	15	.....	15 "	36
	New Caledonia ...	40	.....	40 "	87
	Hong Kong ...	4	.....	4 "	3
		761	.....	761 cwt.	987
Bacon ...	Great Britain ...	241	.....	241 cwt.	1,161
	Tasmania ...	3	.....	3 "	10
	Queensland ...	18	.....	18 "	40
	Bombay ...	1	.....	1 "	1
		263	.....	263 cwt.	1,212
Hams ...	Great Britain ...	2,493	.....	2,493 cwt.	12,132
	Victoria ...	6	.....	6 "	42
	Queensland ...	1	.....	1 "	3
	Calcutta ...	1	.....	1 "	3
		2,501	.....	2,501 cwt.	12,180
Chinese ...	Western Australia ...	2	.....	2 cwt.	3
	South Sea Islands ...	28	.....	28 "	67
	Hong Kong ...	1,374	121	1,495 "	840
		1,404	121	1,525 cwt.	910
Preserved ...	Great Britain ...	1,134	.....	1,134 pkgs.	2,468
	Victoria ...	391	.....	391 "	872
	South Australia ...	6	.....	6 "	8
	Queensland ...	31	.....	31 "	61
	New Zealand ...	15	.....	15 "	74
	United States ...	20	21	41 "	207
	China... ..	50	47	97 "	47
	1,647	68	1,715 pkgs.	3,737	
Provisions - Tongues ...	Great Britain ...	1	.....	1 cwt.	1
	Victoria ...	12	.....	12 "	49
	New Zealand ...	7	.....	7 "	2
	Queensland ...	102	.....	102 "	544
		122	.....	122 cwt.	596
Preserved Meat ...	Great Britain ...	16	.....	16 pkgs.	73
	Victoria ...	79	1	80 "	228
	Queensland ...	2,443	.....	2,443 "	2,443
	New Caledonia ...	33	.....	33 "	7
	France ...	.....	2	2 "	29
	2,571	3	2,574 pkgs.	2,780	
Vegetables (Preserved) ...	Great Britain ...	99	.....	99 pkgs.	228
	Victoria ...	174	.....	174 "	963
	Tasmania ...	203	.....	203 "	690
	China... ..	.....	2	2 "	17
	Hong Kong ...	337	.....	337 "	200
	813	2	815 pkgs.	2,098	

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Provisions <i>contd.</i> { Vegetables (Green)	Tasmania	35	.....	35 tons	£ 146
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	10
	South Sea Islands	9	1	10 "	200
	Howe's Island	10	.....	10 "	60
			56	1	57 tons	416
Quicksilver	Great Britain	24	.....	24 bottles	203
	Victoria	32	.....	32 "	241
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	146
	New Zealand	10	.....	10 "	75
			67	67 bottles	663
Rattans and Canes	Victoria	194	.....	194 bundles	78
	Tasmania	158	.....	158 "	97
	Java	1,705	.....	1,705 "	88
	Mauritius	2,121	.....	2,121 "	142
	Queensland	7	.....	7 "	1
	South Sea Islands	30	.....	30 "	10
	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	1	1 "	1
		4,215	1	4,216 bundles	417
Saddlery and Harness	Great Britain	1,400	.....	1,400 pkgs.	37,133
	Victoria	7	.....	7 "	111
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1 "	16
	Queensland	9	.....	9 "	25
	New Zealand... ..	2	.....	2 "	31
		1,419	.....	1,419 pkgs.	37,316
Salt	Great Britain	9,593	.....	9,593 tons	10,927
	Victoria	217	.....	217 "	179
	South Australia	62	.....	62 "	84
	Tasmania	4	.....	4 "	17
	New Zealand	13	.....	13 "	23
	South Sea Islands	9	.....	9 "	27
	Honolulu	9	.....	9 "	23
	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	72	72 "	36
			9,907	72	9,979 tons	11,316
Salt (Rock)	Great Britain	1,059	.....	1,059 tons	662
Saltpetre	Great Britain	328	.....	328 cwt.	457
	New Zealand	18	.....	18 "	16
			346	346 cwt.	473
Ship Chandlery	Great Britain	1,532	.....	1,532 pkgs.	6,272
	Victoria	1,734	112	1,846 "	600
	Queensland	6	.....	6 "	18
	New Zealand	14	.....	14 "	151
	New Caledonia	9	.....	9 "	66
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	8
		3,296	112	3,408 pkgs.	7,115
Shooks and Staves	Great Britain	14,683	.....	14,683 No.	1,790
	Victoria	945	.....	945 "	94
	Tasmania	70,391	.....	70,391 "	456
	Queensland	2,000	.....	2,000 "	11
	South Sea Islands	6,600	.....	6,600 "	65
		94,619	.....	94,619 No.	2,416
Silks	Great Britain	53	.....	53 cases	8,674
	Victoria	669	.....	669 "	1,560
	Point de Galle	166	.....	166 "	33,630
	China... ..	5	.....	5 "	5
	Hong Kong	2	1	3 "	206
		895	1	896 cases	44,075
Skins ... { Horned Cattle	Tasmania	1	.....	1 No.	2
	Queensland	34,953	.....	34,953 "	24,292
	New Zealand	2,346	.....	2,346 "	1,323
	South Sea Islands	4	.....	4 "	2
	New Caledonia	550	.....	550 "	349
	Tahiti	4	.....	4 "	2
		36,958	.....	36,958 No.	25,970

STATISTICS—1870.

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Sheep	Victoria	25		25 bndls.	139
	Tasmania	79		79 "	551
	Queensland	3,737		3,737 "	20,088
	New Zealand	283		283 "	246
	South Sea Islands	7		7 "	23
	New Caledonia	5		5 "	17
		4,136		4,136 bndls.	21,064
Kangaroo	Victoria	83		83 cases	379
	Tasmania	14		14 "	697
	Queensland	5		5 "	133
		102		102 cases	1,209
Calf	Great Britain	25		25 cases	116
	Victoria	5		5 "	20
	Queensland	24		24 "	59
	New Zealand	7		7 "	11
		61		61 cases	206
Chamois	Great Britain	4		4 cases	80
Slates	Unmanufactured	Great Britain		721,150 No.	5,477
	Manufactured	Great Britain	184	184 cases	404
		Victoria	9	9 "	9
Point de Galle		1	1 "	3	
		194	194 cases	416	
Soap	Great Britain	1,219		1,219 cwt.	1,385
	Victoria	2,080		2,080 "	2,014
	Queensland	3		3 "	7
	New Zealand	40		40 "	38
	South Sea Islands	10		10 "	11
		3,352		3,352 cwt.	3,455
Specimens of Natural History	Great Britain	9		9 pkgs.	39
	Victoria	9		9 "	21
	Tasmania	13		13 "	14
	Queensland	121		121 "	165
	Western Australia	2		2 "	5
	New Zealand	13		13 "	25
	South Sea Islands	114	2	116 "	124
	New Caledonia	6		6 "	3
	Point de Galle	8		8 "	200
	Torres Straits		11	11 "	3
	Honolulu	1		1 "	2
	Manila		3	3 "	3
Mauritius	1		1 "	3	
		297	16	313 pkgs.	607
Starch and Blue	Great Britain	12,277		12,277 cases	13,033
	Victoria	240		240 "	216
	Queensland	49		49 "	36
		12,566		12,566 cases	13,285
Brandy	Great Britain	155,889		155,889 galls.	64,009
	Victoria	75,053		75,053 "	27,458
	New Zealand	2,136		2,136 "	940
	Queensland	199		199 "	105
	France	14,718	112,501	127,219 "	47,903
	South Australia	257		257 "	87
	South Sea Islands	9		9 "	5
	Tasmania	158		158 "	35
		248,419	112,501	360,920 galls.	140,542
Spirits..	Great Britain	140,056		140,056 galls.	27,099
	Queensland	30,052		30,052 "	5,302
	Victoria	6,885		6,885 "	1,465
	South Australia	1,682		1,682 "	325
	South Sea Islands	71		71 "	12
	Mauritius	2,000		2,000 "	300
	Point de Galle	200		200 "	54
	Hong Kong		5,190	5,190 "	1,100
		180,946	5,190	186,136 galls.	35,657

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.			
Spirits <i>continued.</i>	Geneva ...	Great Britain	124,445	.....	124,445 galls.	£ 20,537
		Victoria	22,470	.....	22,470 "	4,565
		Holland ... ..	.....	86,121	86,121 "	13,000
			146,915	86,121	233,036 galls.	38,102	
	Gin ...	Great Britain	Victoria	22,226	22,226 galls.	7,405
			Victoria	501	501 "	197
				22,727	22,727 galls.	7,602
	Whiskey ...	Great Britain	Victoria	31,710	31,710 galls.	8,593
			Victoria	1,724	1,724 "	528
			New Zealand	3,093	3,093 "	911
			Queensland	119	119 "	27
			36,646	.....	36,646 galls.	10,059
	Liqueurs ...	Great Britain	Victoria	1,789	1,789 galls.	1,041
			Victoria	974	974 "	681
			New Caledonia	135	135 "	62
			Queensland	11	11 "	10
			United States	449	389	838 "	932
			Hong Kong	37	37 "	8
			Holland	265	265 "	295
			France	280	280 "	205
		3,395	934	4,329 galls.	3,234		
Perfumed ...	Great Britain	Victoria	1,569	.....	1,569 galls.	3,049
		Victoria	236	.....	236 "	427
		United States	301	183	484 "	874	
		Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	5
		Mauritius	2	.....	2 "	7
		Holland ... ..	.....	288	288 "	300
		France ... ..	.....	593	593 "	419
		2,109	1,064	3,173 galls.	5,081		
All other ...	Great Britain	Victoria	14,841	.....	14,841 galls.	3,013
		Victoria	499	.....	499 "	237
		United States	269	110	379 "	282	
		South Australia	187	.....	187 "	120
		South Sea Islands	237	.....	237 "	140
		16,033	110	16,143 galls.	3,792		
Books ...	Great Britain	Victoria	2,359	.....	2,359 cases	47,305
		Victoria	533	.....	533 "	9,523
		Tasmania	7	.....	7 "	47
		Queensland	26	.....	26 "	155
		New Zealand	8	.....	8 "	58
		South Sea Islands	11	.....	11 "	44
		United States	2	.....	2 "	7
		Point de Galle	555	.....	555 "	7,302
		France ... ..	.....	4	4 "	25
		Hong Kong	20	3	23 "	97	
		3,521	7	3,528 cases	64,563		
Stationery ...	Great Britain	Victoria	5,999	.....	5,999 pkgs.	55,848
		Victoria	256	.....	256 "	2,128
		Tasmania	3	.....	3 "	15
		Queensland	3	.....	3 "	50
		New Zealand	63	.....	63 "	156
		United States	1	7	8 "	43	
		Point de Galle	160	.....	160 "	2,030
		France ... ..	.....	7	7 "	36
		Hong Kong	50	.....	50 "	71
				6,535	14	6,549 pkgs.	60,377
Maps ...	Great Britain	Victoria	13	.....	13 cases	469
		Victoria	3	.....	3 "	19
		Queensland	1	.....	1 "	6
		17	.....	17 cases	494	
Mill ...	Victoria	Victoria	8	.....	8 No.	117
		Victoria	8	.....	8 No.	117
Stones ...	Great Britain	Victoria	2,571	2,571 No.	435	
		Victoria	11	11 "	8	
		Tasmania	1	1 "	1	
				2,583	2,583 No.	444

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IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Stones— <i>contd.</i> { Scythe	Great Britain	183	.....	183 pkgs.	£ 386
	United States	30	.....	30 "	61
		213	.....	213 pkgs.	447
Stoneware	Great Britain	30	.....	30 pkgs.	52
	Victoria	205	.....	205 "	34
		235	.....	235 pkgs.	86
Stone (Ballast)	Victoria	12,528	.....	12,528 tons	1,890
	South Australia	870	.....	870 "	101
	Tasmania	80	.....	80 "	3
	Queensland	202	.....	202 "	34
	New Zealand... ..	1,055	.....	1,055 "	114
	South Sea Islands	160	.....	160 "	13
	New Caledonia	150	.....	150 "	23
	China... ..	60	.....	60 "	11
Hong Kong	50	.....	50 "	3	
		15,155	.....	15,155 tons	2,192
Stone Flags	Victoria	81	.....	81 No.	94
Sulphur	Great Britain	496	.....	496 cwt.	394
	South Sea Islands	1,622	.....	1,622 "	262
	New Caledonia	22	.....	22 "	90
		2,140	.....	2,140 cwt.	746
Sugar... {	Bourbon	1,880 0 2 22	2,010 11 2 27	3,890 12 1 21	112,777
	Mauritius	9,874 2 0 12	1,566 5 3 9	11,440 7 3 21	323,479
	Manila	475 13 0 22	1,151 6 0 11	1,626 19 1 5	38,809
	Victoria	469 19 0 20	.....	469 19 0 20	14,893
	Honolulu	398 2 0 19	.....	398 2 0 19	12,306
	New Zealand... ..	277 6 0 0	.....	277 6 0 0	8,046
	New Caledonia	11 11 2 7	.....	11 11 2 7	350
	South Sea Islands	3 10 1 21	.....	3 10 1 21	93
	Queensland	14 5 2 10	.....	14 5 2 10	458
	Formosa	800 9 1 0	.....	800 9 1 0	17,000
	Java	111 9 0 5	831 10 1 27	942 19 2 4	30,408
	Ilo Ilo	1,175 19 2 17	.....	1,175 19 2 17	30,000
	China... ..	428 2 2 11	.....	428 2 2 11	17,578
	Hong Kong	91 5 0 26	.....	91 5 0 26	2,720
	Samarang ... ..	.....	371 10 1 15	371 10 1 15	8,900
	Batavia ... ..	.....	491 15 1 26	491 15 1 26	11,660
	Madagascar ... ..	.....	314 15 3 3	314 15 3 3	7,253
		16011 16 2 24	6,737 15 3 6	22,749 12 2 2	636,730
Refined	Great Britain	52 9 1 12	.....	52 9 1 12	2,238
	Hong Kong	0 7 0 16	.....	0 7 0 16	12
	South Sea Islands	0 2 1 7	.....	0 2 1 7	4
	Victoria	0 0 1 5	.....	0 0 1 5	1
		52 19 0 12	.....	52 19 0 12	2,255
Molasses	Honolulu	15 2 3 25	.....	15 2 3 25	566
	Madagascar ... ..	.....	8 6 1 7	8 6 1 7	160
		15 2 3 25	8 6 1 7	23 9 1 4	726
Sundries	Great Britain	3,541	.....	3,541 pkgs.	9,113
	Victoria	570	.....	570 "	1,777
	South Australia	7	.....	7 "	18
	Tasmania	14	.....	14 "	10
	Queensland	64	.....	64 "	134
	New Zealand... ..	225	.....	225 "	302
	South Sea Islands	301	1	302 "	408
	New Caledonia	138	.....	138 "	147
	United States	3	13	16 "	255
	Point de Galle	64	.....	64 "	4,179
	Honolulu	1	.....	1 "	35
	Holland ... ..	.....	614	614 "	357
	Tahiti... ..	.....	20	20 "	59
Mauritius	50	.....	50 "	289	
France ... ..	.....	20	20 "	30	
China... ..	1	.....	1 "	4	
Hong Kong	206	105	311 "	686	
		5,185	773	5,958 pkgs.	17,803

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles:	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Tallow	Great Britain	461		461 cwt.	£ 373
	Victoria	4		4 "	4
	Queensland	59,812		59,812 "	77,031
	New Zealand	607		607 "	850
	South Sea Islands	11		11 "	17
	New Caledonia	43		43 "	66
	United States		14	14 "	23
	Point de Gallo	59		59 "	102
		60,997	14	61,011 cwt.	78,466
Tarpaulins	Great Britain	9		9 bales	349
Telegraph Materials	Great Britain	14		14 pkgs.	125
	Victoria	51		51 "	664
		65		65 pkgs.	789
Tea	Great Britain	53		53 lbs.	4
	Victoria	266,357		266,357 "	20,794
	Tasmania	1,491		1,491 "	110
	Queensland	10,433		10,433 "	777
	Western Australia	140		140 "	12
	New Zealand	32,965		32,965 "	2,414
	South Sea Islands	1,959		1,959 "	86
	Point de Gallo	347		347 "	35
	China...	1,947,551	1,513,752	3,461,303 "	237,132
	Hong Kong	112,215	5,028	117,243 "	10,330
		2,373,511	1,518,780	3,892,291 lbs.	271,694
Deals	Great Britain	16,594		16,594 No.	3,205
	Victoria	60		60 "	15
	China...	26		26 "	4
		16,680		16,680 No.	3,224
Spars	Great Britain	16		16 No.	10
	Victoria	94		94 "	37
	New Zealand	78		78 "	331
		188		188 No.	378
Battens	Tasmania	5,000		5,000 No.	16
Shingles	Tasmania	94,000		94,000 No.	73
Laths	Queensland	77,000		77,000 No.	48
	United States	1,011	593	1,604 "	26
		78,011	593	78,604 No.	74
Timber	Victoria	6,400		6,400 No.	30
	South Australia	500		500 "	2
	Tasmania	674,241		674,241 "	2,334
	Queensland	2,000		2,000 "	7
	New Zealand	10,440		10,440 "	42
	New Caledonia	200		200 "	1
		693,781		693,781 No.	2,416
Pine	Queensland	1,772,456		1,772,456 feet	7,890
	New Zealand	201,386		201,386 "	396
		1,973,842		1,973,842 feet	8,286
Sandalwood	South Sea Islands	5		5 tons	151
	New Caledonia	6		6 "	183
		11		11 tons	334
All other	Great Britain	44,710		44,710 feet	1,047
	Victoria	58,113	3,500	61,613 "	300
	South Australia		443,840	443,840 "	773
	Tasmania	173,543		173,543 "	499
	Queensland	1,311,968		1,311,968 "	3,947
	New Zealand	765,586		765,586 "	3,163
	South Sea Islands	20,400		20,400 "	114
	United States	70,841	772,821	843,662 "	5,162
	Canada	37,184		37,184 "	145
	Mauritius	200		200 "	2
		2,482,545	1,220,161	3,702,706 feet	15,152

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Tin	Great Britain	5,036	.....	5,036 boxes	£ 8,073
	Victoria	1,417	.....	1,417 "	2,745
	Queensland	52	.....	52 "	75
	Point de Galle	23	.....	23 "	120
		6,528	.....	6,528 boxes	11,013
Tinware	Great Britain	958	.....	958 pkgs.	4,046
	Victoria	188	.....	188 "	853
	Queensland	30	.....	30 "	53
	United States	.....	9	9 "	54
		1,176	9	1,185 pkgs.	5,006	
Tobacco	Great Britain	494,525	.....	494,525 lbs.	24,786
	Victoria	486,760	.....	486,760 "	26,263
	Tasmania	1,649	.....	1,649 "	40
	Queensland	9,324	.....	9,324 "	590
	New Zealand	1,805	.....	1,805 "	244
	Torres Straits	500	.....	500 "	28
	New Caledonia	170	.....	170 "	10
	South Sea Islands	2,198	.....	2,198 "	57
	Mauritius	1,034	.....	1,034 "	74
	China	8,722	.....	8,722 "	619
	United States	19,105	31,074	50,179 "	2,524	
			1,025,792	31,074	1,056,866 lbs.	55,235
	Unmanufactured	Great Britain	141,725	141,725 lbs.	6,019
		Victoria	33,556	33,556 "	1,473
United States		79,314	20,885	100,199 "	3,194	
		254,595	20,885	275,480 lbs.	10,686	
Cigars	Great Britain	3,220	.....	3,220 lbs.	947
	Victoria	35,205	.....	35,205 "	13,484
	Queensland	664	.....	664 "	245
	New Zealand	128	.....	128 "	53
	New Caledonia	85	.....	85 "	20
	South Sea Islands	132	.....	132 "	44
	Manila	16,662	.....	16,662 "	5,258
	Point de Galle	62	.....	62 "	15
	Java	147	.....	147 "	26
	Holland	225	.....	225 "	40
	Hong Kong	14,913	2,436	17,349 "	5,141	
			71,443	2,436	73,879 lbs.	25,273
	Snuff	Great Britain	81	81 lbs.	20
South Australia		393	.....	393 "	50
		474	.....	474 lbs.	70
Tortoise-shell	South Sea Islands	4,184	.....	4,184 lbs.	1,953
	Fisheries	16	.....	16 "	7
	New Caledonia	44	.....	44 "	17
		4,244	.....	4,244 lbs.	1,977
Toys and Fancy Goods	Great Britain	2,379	.....	2,379 pkgs.	37,889
	Victoria	405	.....	405 "	2,014
	South Australia	2	.....	2 "	16
	Tasmania	1	.....	1 "	2
	Queensland	7	.....	7 "	35
	New Zealand	7	.....	7 "	21
	South Sea Islands	15	.....	15 "	21
	United States	5	7	12 "	172	
	Point de Galle	76	.....	76 "	6,632
	Manila	3	.....	3 "	2
	Mauritius	40	.....	40 "	167
China	41	8	49 "	74		
Hong Kong	299	58	357 "	768		
		3,280	73	3,353 pkgs.	47,813	
Turnery and Woodware	Great Britain	1,624	.....	1,624 pkgs.	5,633
	Victoria	1,205	.....	1,205 "	1,112
	South Australia	2	.....	2 "	2
	New Zealand	2,866	.....	2,866 "	1,701
	Queensland	764	.....	764 "	284
	United States	1,968	3,015	4,983 "	4,432	
Hong Kong	117	177	294 "	397		
		8,546	3,192	11,738 pkgs.	13,561	

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Turpentine and Varnish ...	Great Britain	7,676	.....	7,676 galls.	£ 4,142
	Victoria	2,913	.....	2,913 "	788
	New Zealand	60	.....	60 "	15
	New Caledonia	32	.....	32 "	4
	United States	400	1,045	1,445 "	735
		11,081	1,045	12,126 galls.	5,684
Twine and Thread ...	Great Britain	452	.....	452 bales	5,944
	Victoria	8	3	11 "	181
	Point de Galle	2	.....	2 "	32
		462	3	465 bales	6,157
Umbrellas and Parasols ...	Great Britain	139	.....	139 pkgs.	7,458
	Victoria	1	.....	1 "	43
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1 "	28
	Point de Galle	3	.....	3 "	259
		144	.....	144 pkgs.	7,788
Vermicelli, Macaroni, and Tapioca	Great Britain	340	.....	340 pkgs.	802
	Victoria	65	2	67 "	66
	South Sea Islands	40	.....	40 "	55
	Mauritius	35	.....	35 "	40
	France ... ..	.....	3	3 "	21
	Hong Kong	76	13	89 "	88
		556	18	574 pkgs.	1,162
Vinegar	Great Britain	43,641	.....	43,641 galls.	3,847
	Victoria	5,287	.....	5,287 "	590
	Tasmania	24	.....	24 "	2
	France ... ..	.....	350	350 "	32
		48,952	350	49,302 galls.	4,471
Watches and Clocks ...	Great Britain	215	.....	215 cases	3,108
	Victoria	15	.....	15 "	63
	South Australia ... ..	.....	1	1 "	10
	Queensland	3	.....	3 "	30
	New Caledonia	3	.....	3 "	16
	United States	238	673	911 "	1,961
		55	.....	55 "	6,997
		529	674	1,203 cases	12,185
Whiting and Chalk ...	Great Britain	1,789	.....	1,789 casks	641
	Victoria	10	.....	10 "	4
	France ... ..	.....	1	1 "	2
		1,799	1	1,800 casks	647
Whalebone	New Caledonia	19	.....	19 pkgs.	7
Wine	Great Britain	173,390	.....	173,390 galls.	60,721
	Victoria	8,997	.....	8,997 "	3,666
	Queensland	543	.....	543 "	260
	South Australia	304	.....	304 "	163
	New Zealand	4,437	.....	4,437 "	1,818
	South Sea Islands	28	.....	28 "	16
	New Caledonia	10	.....	10 "	13
	Mauritius	34	.....	34 "	20
	Portugal	29	14,196	14,225 "	5,012
	France ... ..	.....	13,903	13,903 "	5,106
	Point de Galle	383	.....	383 "	180
Hong Kong	153	.....	153 "	53	
		188,308	28,099	216,407 galls.	77,028
Wine	Great Britain	19,348	.....	19,348 bundles	21,645
	Victoria	86	.....	86 "	647
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	1
		19,435	.....	19,435 bundles	22,293
Wool	Victoria	1,200	.....	1,200 lbs.	75
	Queensland	11,125,428	.....	11,125,428 "	539,019
	New Zealand	68,460	.....	68,460 "	3,228
	South Sea Islands	2,108	.....	2,108 "	111
	New Caledonia	17,383	.....	17,383 "	594
		11,214,579	.....	11,214,579 lbs.	543,027

STATISTICS—1870.

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Woolens	Great Britain	1,980	.....	1,980 pkgs.	£ 110,160
	Victoria	113	.....	113 "	6,279
	South Australia	4	.....	4 "	221
	Tasmania	11	.....	11 "	166
	Queensland	5	.....	5 "	302
	New Zealand	1	.....	1 "	14
	New Caledonia	1	.....	1 "	2
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1 "	66
	Point de Galle	12	.....	12 "	687
		2,128	.....	2,128 pkgs.	117,897
Woolpacks and Bagging	Great Britain	1,757	.....	1,757 bales	16,469
	Victoria	24	.....	24 "	394
	New Zealand	1	.....	1 "	2
	South Sea Islands	2	.....	2 "	40
		1,784	.....	1,784 bales	16,905
Yellow	Metal	Great Britain	.....	418 cases	6,463
		Victoria	.....	25 "	380
		New Zealand	.....	3 "	53
		New Caledonia	.....	63 "	154
		France	.....	10 "	138
		509	10	519 cases	7,188
Nails	Great Britain	.....	.....	128 kegs	620
		128	.....	128 kegs	620
Zinc	Great Britain	.....	.....	647 cases	1,648
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	7 "	13
	Point de Galle	.....	.....	1 "	1
		655	.....	655 cases	1,662
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS					£ 7,213,291

EXPORTS SEAWARD.

No. 38.—GENERAL EXPORTS from the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, SEAWARD, in the Year 1870.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Acids	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	134	134 pkgs.	£	£	£
	Queensland	107	.....	107	96	203 "	206	323	529
	New Zealand	29	.....	29	.....	29 "	77	.....	77
	New Caledonia	1	.....	1	4	5 "	3	26	29
	South Sea Islands	5	.....	5	2	7 "	26	7	33
		142	.....	142	236	378 pkgs.	312	899	1,211
Aerated Waters	Queensland	6	.....	6	11	17 pkgs.	18	17	35
	South Sea Islands	15	.....	15	21	36 "	36	48	84
	New Caledonia	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	2	.....	2
		22	.....	22	32	54 pkgs.	56	65	121
Agricultural Implements	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	18	18
	Queensland	3	.....	3	75	78 "	12	250	262
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	9	9
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	31	31 "	.....	158	158
	South Sea Islands	5	.....	5	68	73 "	22	328	350
		8	.....	8	178	186 pkgs.	34	763	797
Alkali and Soda	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	19	19 pkgs.	.....	90	90
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	198	198 "	.....	623	623
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	60	60 "	.....	61	61
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	14	14
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	18	18 "	.....	29	29
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	25	25 "	.....	17	17
		.....	.....	.....	329	329 pkgs.	.....	834	834

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Anchors	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	10	10 No.	.....	26	26
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	94	94 "	.....	135	135
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	14	14
		.....	.....	.....	114	114 No.	.....	175	175
Apparel and Slops	Great Britain	3	.....	3	33	36 pkgs.	20	471	491
	Victoria	40	.....	40	52	92 "	233	539	772
	Queensland	9	.....	9	202	211 "	61	5,024	5,085
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	20	23 "	55	270	325
	South Australia	3	.....	3	1	1 "	.....	18	18
	Honolulu	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	15	15
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	30	30 "	.....	450	450
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	31	31 "	.....	468	468
	Hong Kong	.....	7	7	.....	7 "	150	.....	150
		55	7	62	370	432 pkgs.	519	7,255	7,774
Arms, Small	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	186	186
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	12	12
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	85	85 "	.....	757	757
	South Australia	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	20	.....	20
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	115	115
		.....	.....	.....	268	268 "	.....	2,362	2,362
		1	.....	1	375	376 pkgs.	20	3,432	3,452
Powder, gun and blasting	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	29,040	29,040 lbs.	.....	605	605
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	26,388	26,388 "	.....	884	884
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	48	48 "	.....	3	3
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	7,016	7,016 "	.....	326	326
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	16,266	16,266 "	.....	784	784
		.....	.....	.....	78,758	78,758 lbs.	.....	2,602	2,602
Shot	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	127	127 cwt.	.....	187	187
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	28	28 "	.....	35	35
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	187	187 "	.....	246	246
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	36	36
			366	366 cwt.	504	504
Percussion caps	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	26	26 pkgs.	.....	73	73
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	60	60
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	1	1
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	56	56 "	.....	203	203
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	3	3
		.....	.....	.....	92	92 pkgs.	.....	342	342
Cart-ridges	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	357	357 pkgs.	.....	714	714
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	109	109
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	115	115
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	89	89
			415	415 pkgs.	1,027	1,027
Swords	Singapore	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	20	20
Bullets	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	28	28 pkgs.	.....	55	55
Arrowroot and Sago	Great Britain	112	.....	112	.....	112 lbs.	5	.....	5
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	916	916 "	.....	23	23
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	8,739	8,739 "	.....	132	132
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	112	112 "	.....	2	2
			112	112	9,767	9,879 lbs.	5	157	162
Apothecaries' Ware	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	318	318 pkgs.	.....	2,235	2,235
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	29	29
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	20	20
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	275	275
			346	346 pkgs.	2,559	2,559
Bags and Sacks	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	44	44 bales	.....	105	105
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	79	79 "	.....	835	835
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	471	471 "	.....	961	961
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	194	194 "	.....	1,215	1,215
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	391	391 "	.....	3,474	3,474
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	278	278 "	.....	1,834	1,834
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	155	155 "	.....	976	976
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	38	38 "	.....	201	201
Do. Gunnies	Bourbon	.....	.....	.....	192	192 "	.....	154	154
		.....	.....	.....	1,842	1,842 bales	.....	9,755	9,755

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Bark ...	New Zealand	525	.....	525	.....	525 cwt.	111	.....	111
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	3	3
		525	.....	525	12	537 cwt.	111	3	114
Baskets ...	Queensland	5	.....	5	19	24 pkgs.	12	27	39
	New Zealand	29	.....	29	2	31 pkgs. & No.	11	8	19
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	1	1
	New Caledonia	6	.....	6	1	7 pkgs.	14	7	21
		40	.....	40	23	63 pkgs. & No.	37	43	80
Beche-le-mer ...	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	1,162	1,162 cwt.	.....	2,306	2,306
Bedding ...	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	100	100
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	37	37
	New Caledonia	3	.....	3	10	13 "	34	65	99
	South Sea Islands	6	.....	6	4	10 "	27	30	57
		9	.....	9	25	34 pkgs.	61	232	293
Beer	In Bottle	Victoria	.....	.....	8	8 galls.	.....	2	2
		Queensland	.....	.....	25,399	25,399 "	.....	6,241	6,241
		New Zealand	120	120	2,712	2,832 "	20	541	561
		New Caledonia	1,952	1,952 "	449	449
		United States	60	60	60 "	9	9
	South Sea Islands	100	.....	100	10,602	10,702 "	15	2,584	2,599
	Honolulu	.....	.....	.....	2,281	2,281 "	.....	560	560
			220	60	280	42,954	43,234 galls.	44	10,377	10,421
	In Bulk	Victoria	500	500	9,925	10,425 galls.	50	1,319	1,369
		Queensland	550	550	49,235	49,785 "	55	6,651	6,706
New Zealand		.....	.....	.....	4,417	4,417 "	.....	646	646
New Caledonia		.....	.....	.....	250	250 "	.....	28	28
South Sea Islands		58	.....	58	50	108 "	6	8	14
		1,108	.....	1,108	63,877	64,985 galls.	111	8,652	8,763
Beeswax ...	Great Britain	13,390	.....	13,390	.....	13,390 lbs.	571	.....	571
Bellows (Smiths') ...	Queensland	2	.....	2	18	20 No.	7	35	42
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	12	12
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	3	3
		2	.....	2	23	25 No.	7	50	57
Biscuits and Bread ...	Victoria	4	.....	4	.....	4 cwt.	5	.....	5
	Queensland	803	.....	803	47	850 "	982	81	1,063
	New Zealand	73	.....	73	.....	73 "	84	.....	84
	New Caledonia	748	.....	748	20	768 "	750	24	774
	South Sea Islands	1,031	96	1,127	.....	1,127 "	1,190	.....	1,190
	Petropaulovski	60	.....	60	.....	60 "	60	.....	60
		2,719	96	2,815	67	2,882 cwt.	3,071	105	3,176	
Blacking ...	New Zealand	1	.....	1	.....	1 pkg.	2	.....	2
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	119	119 pkgs.	.....	286	286
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1	1	2 "	3	3	6
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	4	4
		2	.....	2	122	124 pkgs.	5	293	298
Blankets ...	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	29	29 bales	.....	791	791
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	29	29
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	209	209
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	130	130
		.....	.....	.....	46	46 bales	.....	1,159	1,159
Boats ...	Victoria	1	.....	1	.....	1 No.	25	.....	25
	Queensland	15	.....	15	.....	15 "	279	.....	279
	New Zealand	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	20	.....	20
	South Sea Islands	29	4	33	.....	33 "	900	.....	900
	New Caledonia	4	.....	4	2	6 "	125	170	295
		50	4	54	2	56 No.	1,349	170	1,519	
Bone-dust ...	Queensland	40	.....	40	.....	40 cwt.	12	.....	12
	New Zealand	14,910	.....	14,910	.....	14,910 "	4,444	.....	4,444
	Tasmania	804	.....	804	.....	804 "	217	.....	217
	Petropaulovski	2,400	.....	2,400	.....	2,400 "	660	.....	660
	Point de Galle	3,855	.....	3,855	.....	3,855 "	960	.....	960
		22,009	.....	22,009	.....	22,009 cwt.	6,293	.....	6,293

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Bricks (Bath) ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	50	50 pkgs.	.....	30	30
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	5	5
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 "	.....	30	30
		.....	.....	.....	68	68 pkgs.	.....	65	65
Bricks (Fire and building) ...	Queensland ...	9,539	.....	9,539	11,750	21,289 No.	32	45	77
	New Zealand ...	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	3,000 "	14	.....	14
	South Sea Islands ...	23,000	.....	23,000	.....	23,000 "	52	.....	52
		35,539	.....	35,539	11,750	47,289 No.	98	45	143
Bran ...	Queensland ...	19,255	.....	19,255	70	19,325 bushls.	1,187	4	1,191
	New Zealand ...	1,800	.....	1,800	.....	1,800 "	100	.....	100
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	100	100	.....	100 "	5	.....	5
	Bangkok ...	1,200	.....	1,200	.....	1,200 "	66	.....	66
	New Caledonia ...	2,320	.....	2,320	.....	2,320 "	130	.....	130
	Shanghai ...	.....	100	100	.....	100 "	6	.....	6
	Bourbon ...	1,120	.....	1,120	.....	1,120 "	75	.....	75
	Mauritius ...	6,960	500	7,460	3,766	11,226 "	501	200	701
	Petropaulovski ...	1,220	.....	1,220	.....	1,220 "	66	.....	66
	Java ...	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	1,000 "	60	.....	60
		34,875	700	35,575	3,836	39,411 bushls.	2,196	204	2,400
Brushware ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	60	60
	Victoria ...	12	.....	12	.....	12 pkgs.	7	.....	7
	Queensland ...	3	.....	3	86	89 "	11	493	504
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	68	68
	South Sea Islands ...	4	.....	4	8	12 "	4	19	23
		3	.....	3	11	14 "	7	41	48
		22	.....	22	109	131 pkgs.	29	681	710
Building Materials ...	Victoria ...	3	.....	3	11	14 pkgs.	10	20	30
	Queensland ...	39	.....	39	36	75 "	77	45	122
	South Sea Islands ...	313	34	347	26	373 "	680	83	763
	New Caledonia ...	27	.....	27	5	32 "	64	30	94
		382	34	416	78	494 pkgs.	831	178	1,009
Butter and Cheese ...	Great Britain ...	3,711	.....	3,711	.....	3,711 cwt.	11,092	.....	11,092
	Victoria ...	3,907	.....	3,907	.....	3,907 "	12,266	.....	12,266
	Queensland ...	4,006	.....	4,006	308	4,314 "	15,032	1,303	16,335
	South Australia ...	84	.....	84	.....	84 "	237	.....	237
	Tasmania ...	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	15	.....	15
	New Zealand ...	268	.....	268	2	270 "	906	9	915
	Petropaulovski ...	78	.....	78	.....	78 "	200	.....	200
	Point de Galle ...	99	.....	99	.....	99 "	413	.....	413
	Shanghai ...	15	.....	15	.....	15 "	60	.....	60
	Mauritius ...	40	.....	40	.....	40 "	123	.....	123
	Hong Kong ...	30	14	44	.....	44 "	134	.....	134
	South Sea Islands ...	89	1	90	42	132 "	308	180	488
	New Caledonia ...	75	.....	75	6	81 "	241	28	269
	Calcutta ...	22	.....	22	.....	22 "	75	.....	75
Java ...	56	.....	56	.....	56 "	196	.....	196	
Bangkok ...	43	.....	43	.....	43 "	130	.....	130	
Honolulu ...	37	.....	37	5	42 "	118	22	140	
		12,566	15	12,581	363	12,944 cwt.	41,546	1,542	43,088
Cabbage-tree ...	Queensland ...	7	.....	7	.....	7 pkgs.	20	.....	20
Candles ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	117,290	117,290 lbs.	.....	4,749	4,749
	New Zealand ...	1,500	.....	1,500	19,625	21,125 "	34	739	773
	New Caledonia ...	2,200	.....	2,200	6,100	8,300 "	40	225	265
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	6,235	6,235 "	.....	254	254
		3,700	.....	3,700	149,250	152,950 lbs.	74	5,967	6,041
Canvas ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	20	20
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	22	22 pkgs.	.....	160	160
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	208	208
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	222	222
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	10	10
	Java ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	20	20
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	48	48
South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	25	25 "	.....	498	498	
		.....	.....	.....	68	68 pkgs.	.....	1,186	1,186

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
						£	£	£	
Carpets and Rugs ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	2	2
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	7	7 pkgs.	.....	149	149
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	18	18
		.....	.....	.....	9	9 pkgs.	.....	169	169
Carriages, Gigs, and Bicycles ...	Victoria ...	8	.....	8	.....	8 No.	597	.....	597
	Queensland ...	23	.....	23	7	30 "	718	95	813
	New Zealand ...	34	.....	34	.....	34 "	556	.....	556
	New Caledonia ...	3	.....	3	2	5 "	80	35	115
	South Sea Islands ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	55	.....	55
	Honolulu ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	10	10
		69	.....	69	10	79 No.	2,006	140	2,146
Carriage Materials ...	Queensland ...	43	.....	43	219	262 pkgs.	206	370	576
	New Zealand ...	233	.....	233	6	239 "	263	8	271
	Victoria ...	58	.....	58	.....	58 "	30	.....	30
	New Caledonia ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	4	.....	4
		335	.....	335	225	560 pkgs.	503	378	881
Carts, Drays, and Wagons ...	Queensland ...	41	.....	41	.....	41 No.	671	.....	671
	New Zealand ...	221	.....	221	.....	221 "	2,825	.....	2,825
	Victoria ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	37	.....	37
	South Sea Islands ...	8	9	17	.....	17 "	284	.....	284
	New Caledonia ...	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	74	.....	74
		277	9	286	.....	286 No.	3,891	.....	3,891
Casks (Empty) ...	Victoria ...	394	.....	394	173	567 No.	206	94	300
	Queensland ...	644	.....	644	462	1,106 "	318	182	500
	Tasmania ...	126	.....	126	416	542 "	43	141	184
	South Australia ...	35	.....	35	.....	35 "	9	.....	9
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	103	103 "	.....	57	57
	South Sea Islands ...	4,152	.....	4,152	4,629	8,781 "	2,470	2,475	4,945
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	3	3
		5,351	.....	5,351	5,795	11,146 No.	3,046	2,952	5,998
Cement ...	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	30	30 pkgs.	.....	18	18
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	70	70 "	.....	51	51
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	14	14
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	50	50 "	.....	24	24
	Honolulu ...	.....	.....	.....	200	200 "	.....	125	125
		.....	.....	.....	366	366 pkgs.	.....	232	232
Chain Cable ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	305	305 cwt.	.....	233	233
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	12	12
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	30	30 "	.....	35	35
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	422	422 "	.....	369	369
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	247	247 "	.....	227	227
		.....	.....	.....	1,020	1,020 cwt.	.....	876	876
Chicory ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	22,848	22,848 lbs.	.....	417	417
Chinese Provisions ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	96	96 pkgs.	.....	183	183
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	512	512 "	.....	1,026	1,026
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	206	206 "	.....	402	402
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	1,272	1,272 "	.....	952	952
		.....	.....	.....	2,086	2,086 pkgs.	.....	2,563	2,563
Chinese Goods* ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1,630	1,630 pkgs.	.....	4,641	4,641
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	70	70 "	.....	125	125
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	72	72 "	.....	93	93
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	42	42 "	.....	283	283
		.....	.....	.....	1,814	1,814 pkgs.	.....	5,142	5,142
Chocolate and Cocoa ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1,120	1,120 lbs.	.....	55	55
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	10,043	10,043 "	.....	482	482
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1,464	1,464 "	.....	66	66
		.....	.....	.....	12,627	12,627 lbs.	.....	603	603
Cider ...	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	19	19 galls.	.....	3	3

* Not described.

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Clocks and Watches	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	3	3
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	93	93 pkgs.	.....	319	319
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	46	46 "	.....	156	156
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	28	28
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	16	16
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	33	33 "	.....	132	132
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	21	21
					195	195 pkgs.	.....	675	675
Coals	Queensland	2,739	.....	2,739	.....	2,739 tons	1,349	.....	1,349
	New Zealand	87,609	370	87,979	.....	87,979 "	40,975	.....	40,975
	Victoria	180,552	.....	180,552	.....	180,552 "	77,095	.....	77,095
	South Australia	49,520	.....	49,520	.....	49,520 "	16,027	.....	16,027
	Tasmania	14,433	341	14,774	.....	14,774 "	7,210	.....	7,210
	South Sea Islands	1,525	.....	1,525	.....	1,525 "	949	.....	949
	New Caledonia	4,252	375	4,627	.....	4,627 "	2,019	.....	2,019
	Hong Kong	23,453	17,852	41,305	.....	41,305 "	22,015	.....	22,015
	Bourbon	130	.....	130	.....	130 "	90	.....	90
	Petropaulovski	11,048	5,076	16,124	.....	16,124 "	8,696	.....	8,696
	Mauritius	4,209	200	4,409	.....	4,409 "	2,346	.....	2,346
	Foo Chow Foo	1,140	.....	1,140	.....	1,140 "	620	.....	620
	Manila	1,949	600	2,549	.....	2,549 "	1,187	.....	1,187
	Valparaiso	980	309	1,289	.....	1,289 "	859	.....	859
	Singapore	1,300	895	2,195	.....	2,195 "	1,222	.....	1,222
	Bombay	11,174	1,500	12,674	.....	12,674 "	6,314	.....	6,314
	Japan	105	.....	105	.....	105 "	52	.....	52
	Callao	1,521	.....	1,521	.....	1,521 "	608	.....	608
	Calcutta	6,290	550	6,840	.....	6,840 "	3,309	.....	3,309
	Java	10,003	14,693	24,696	.....	24,696 "	12,909	.....	12,909
	Guam	650	.....	650	.....	650 "	260	.....	260
	Siam	1,358	.....	1,358	.....	1,358 "	831	.....	831
	Honolulu	287	1,792	2,079	.....	2,079 "	1,160	.....	1,160
	Coopang	500	.....	500	.....	500 "	250	.....	250
	Shanghai	24,366	3,356	27,722	.....	27,722 "	15,500	.....	15,500
	Macassar	480	1,247	1,727	.....	1,727 "	815	.....	815
	United States	55,248	22,439	77,687	.....	77,687 "	38,224	.....	38,224
Chu Foo	1,160	440	1,600	.....	1,600 "	800	.....	800	
Macao	.....	410	410	.....	410 "	205	.....	205	
Saigon (Cochin China)	.....	1,198	1,198	.....	1,198 "	485	.....	485	
Point de Galle	5,461	804	6,265	.....	6,265 "	3,050	.....	3,050	
Madras	500	.....	500	.....	500 "	250	.....	250	
		503,942	74,447	578,389	.....	578,389 tons	267,681	.....	267,681
Coffee	Queensland	31,300	.....	31,300	62,491	93,791 lbs.	1,571	2,310	3,881
	New Zealand	82	.....	82	3,897	3,979 "	5	116	121
	South Sea Islands	4,064	1,880	5,944	7,508	13,452 "	328	339	667	
	New Caledonia	1,191	.....	1,191	68,905	70,096 "	65	2,430	2,495
	Petropaulovski	96	.....	96	.....	96 "	5	.....	5
		36,733	1,880	38,613	142,801	181,414 lbs.	1,974	5,195	7,169	
Cocoanuts	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	44,536	44,536 No.	.....	310	310
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	1,700	1,700 "	.....	12	12
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	1,600	1,600 "	.....	10	10
		.....	.....	.....	47,836	47,836 No.	.....	332	332
Silver	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	3	3 boxes	.....	1,250	1,250
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	11	11 "	.....	3,500	3,500
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	700	700
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	400	400
	Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	910	910
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	900	900
		.....	.....	.....	26	26 boxes	.....	7,660	7,660
Coins	Gold	Victoria	91	91	91 boxes	453,000	453,000
		Queensland	2	2	1	3 "	2,500	500	3,000
		New Zealand	14	14	14 "	61,250	61,250
		Point de Galle	163	163	6	169 "	614,356	1,983	616,339
		Mauritius	11	11	3	14 "	55,000	5,280	60,280
		Hong Kong	1	1	1 "	600	600
		Java	2	2	2 "	10,000	10,000
		South Sea Islands	1	1	2	2 "	2,100	2,100
				285	1	286	10	296 boxes	1,198,806	7,763	1,206,569
Copper	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	6	6 boxes	.....	57	57
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	64	64 "	.....	1,240	1,240
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	150	150
			78	78 boxes	1,447	1,447

STATISTICS—1870.

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Coke ...	Queensland ...	21	.....	21	.....	21 tons	£ 40	£	£ 40
	New Zealand ...	124½	.....	124½	.....	124½ "	204	.....	204
	Victoria ...	19½	.....	19½	.....	19½ "	35	.....	35
	Shanghai ...	10	.....	10	.....	10 "	15	.....	15
		175	.....	175	.....	175 tons	294	.....	294
Charcoal ...	Victoria ...	841	.....	841	.....	841 bags	419	.....	419
Church Ornaments ...	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	7	7 pkgs.	.....	126	126
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	8	8
		.....	.....	.....	8	8 pkgs.	.....	134	134
Confectionery and Preserves...	Great Britain ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 pkg.	2	.....	2
	Queensland ...	147	.....	147	1,373	1,520 pkgs.	642	3,296	3,938
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	43	43 "	.....	111	111
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	4	4
	South Sea Islands ...	39	.....	39	273	312 "	72	550	622
	New Caledonia ...	9	.....	9	99	108 "	67	239	306
	Honolulu ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	8	8
		196	.....	196	1,795	1,991 pkgs.	783	4,208	4,991
Copper (Old)	Hong Kong ...	778	.....	778	691	1,469 cwt.	1,928	1,664	3,592
	Singapore ...	.....	.....	.....	188	188 "	.....	400	400
	Java ...	.....	.....	.....	60	60 "	.....	100	100
		778	.....	778	939	1,717 cwt.	1,928	2,164	4,092
Copper	Great Britain ...	19,871	.....	19,871	2,417	22,288 cwt.	65,671	8,265	73,936
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	17	17
		19,871	.....	19,871	2,422	22,293 cwt.	65,671	8,282	73,953
Copper	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 cases	.....	43	43
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	43	43
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	56	56
		.....	.....	.....	10	10 cases	.....	142	142
Copper Ore ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 tons	.....	60	60
Copra ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	61	61 cwt.	.....	62	62
Cordage and Rope ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	78	78 pkgs.	.....	150	150
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	21	21
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	49	49
	Queensland ...	132	.....	132	308	440 "	304	909	1,213
	New Zealand ...	6	.....	6	121	127 "	33	214	247
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	32	32 "	.....	161	161
	Honolulu ...	11	.....	11	18	29 "	30	70	100
	South Sea Islands ...	53	.....	53	364	417 "	118	887	1,005
	New Caledonia ...	2	.....	2	86	88 "	12	245	257
		204	.....	204	1,030	1,234 pkgs.	497	2,706	3,203
Cordials ...	South Sea Islands ...	51	.....	51	.....	51 pkgs.	38	.....	38
Corks and Bungs	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	3	3
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	50	50 pkgs.	.....	331	331
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	62	62
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	22	22
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	17	17
		.....	.....	.....	68	68 pkgs.	.....	435	435
Cotton (Raw)	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	286	286 bales	.....	3,570	3,570
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	7	7
		.....	.....	.....	287	287 bales	.....	3,577	3,577
Cotton (Gun)	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	25	25 bales	.....	250	250
Cotton (Waste)	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	12	12 pkgs.	.....	149	149
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	53	53
		.....	.....	.....	15	15 pkgs.	.....	202	202
Candlewick ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	19	19
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	40	40
		.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	59	59

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
						£	£	£	
Curiosities (Objects of)	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	78	78
	New Zealand	I	.....	I	.....	I "	30	.....	30
		I	.....	I	4	5 pkgs.	30	78	108
Cutlery	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	8	8 pkgs.	.....	75	75
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	23	23
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	67	67
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	32	32 "	.....	1,170	1,170
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	37	37
					48	48 pkgs.	.....	1,372	1,372
Drugs and Medicines	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	5	5
	Victoria	50	.....	50	90	140 pkgs.	93	377	470
	Queensland	22	.....	22	1,203	1,225 "	60	5,156	5,216
	New Zealand	115	.....	115	203	318 "	233	563	796
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	88	88 "	.....	300	300
	New Caledonia	4	.....	4	85	89 "	15	519	534
		191	.....	191	1,670	1,861 pkgs.	401	6,920	7,321
Earthenware & China	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	11	11 pkgs.	.....	144	144
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	355	355 "	.....	2,078	2,078
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	27	27
	South Sea Islands	2	.....	2	96	98 "	45	790	835
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	25	25 "	.....	151	151
		2	.....	2	492	494 pkgs.	45	3,190	3,235
Eggs	Victoria	143	.....	143	.....	143 pkgs.	472	.....	472
	Queensland	8	.....	8	.....	8 "	20	.....	20
	New Zealand	8	.....	8	.....	8 "	36	.....	36
		159	.....	159	.....	159 pkgs.	528	.....	528
Felt	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	11	11 pkgs.	.....	34	34
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	7	7
		.....	.....	.....	13	13 pkgs.	.....	41	41
Fish	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	10	10
	Victoria	10,761	.....	10,761	116	10,877 "	6,479	309	6,788
	Queensland	11	.....	11	324	335 "	19	594	613
	Mauritius	84	.....	84	28	112 "	150	59	209
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	57	57 "	.....	154	154
	New Caledonia	125	.....	125	83	208 "	50	220	270
	Hong Kong	145	.....	145	41	186 "	287	56	343
		11,126	.....	11,126	652	11,778 pkgs.	6,985	1,402	8,387
Fireworks	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	75	75 pkgs.	.....	199	199
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	25	25
		.....	.....	.....	76	76 pkgs.	.....	224	224
Fuze	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	24	24 pkgs.	.....	145	145
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	174	174
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	15	15
		.....	.....	.....	46	46 pkgs.	.....	334	334
Flock	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	12	12
		.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	36	36
Floor-cloth	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	26	26
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	10	10
		.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	36	36
Flax and Hemp	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	743	743 pkgs.	.....	1,940	1,940
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	21	21
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	473	473 "	.....	502	502
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	45	45
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	3	3
		.....	.....	.....	1,256	1,256 pkgs.	.....	2,511	2,511
Fibre	Victoria	I	.....	I	920	921 pkgs.	7	532	539
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	454	454 "	.....	214	214
		I	.....	I	1,374	1,375 pkgs.	7	746	753

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Exhibits { ... returned	Great Britain ...	22	.....	22	.....	22 pkgs.	£ 700	£	£ 700
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	38	38 "	.....	1,105	1,105
Flour...	Victoria ...	22	.....	22	38	60 pkgs.	700	1,105	1,805
	Queensland ...	260	.....	260	.....	260 cwt.	180	.....	180
	New Zealand ...	16,308	.....	16,308	31,655	47,963 "	10,989	21,902	32,891
	South Sea Islands ...	1,450	.....	1,450	10,026	11,476 "	961	6,504	7,465
	Bourbon ...	1,189	20	1,209	2,033	3,242 "	861	1,376	2,237	
	Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....	3,000	3,000 "	.....	1,800	1,800
	New Caledonia ...	1,900	.....	1,900	3,760	5,660 "	1,120	2,585	3,705
	United States ...	904	.....	904	2,290	3,194 "	645	1,629	2,274
	Hong Kong ...	400	400	800	.....	800 "	540	.....	540
	Petropaulovski ...	.....	.....	.....	20,020	20,020 "	.....	12,732	12,732
	Java ...	3,100	800	3,900	.....	3,900 "	2,405	.....	2,405
	Bankok ...	260	.....	260	.....	260 "	172	.....	172
	Singapore ...	.....	40	40	.....	40 "	26	.....	26
	Bombay ...	.....	400	400	.....	400 "	320	.....	320
			25,771	1,660	27,431	72,944	100,375 cwt.	18,219	48,624	66,843
Flour (Corn)	Queensland ...	734	.....	734	728	1,462 pkgs.	542	646	1,188
	New Zealand ...	133	.....	133	18	151 "	114	46	160
	Victoria ...	2,267	.....	2,267	.....	2,267 "	2,040	.....	2,040
	South Australia ...	20	.....	20	.....	20 "	15	.....	15
	South Sea Islands ..	46	.....	46	2	48 "	50	3	53
		3,200	.....	3,200	748	3,948 pkgs.	2,761	695	3,456
Fruit { Green	Victoria ...	91,845	.....	91,845	286	92,131 pkgs.	37,634	192	37,826
	Queensland ...	21,612	.....	21,612	297	21,909 "	8,850	169	9,019
	New Zealand ...	8,380	.....	8,380	198	8,578 "	3,573	97	3,670
	Tasmania ...	3,251	.....	3,251	.....	3,251 "	1,377	.....	1,377
	South Australia ...	31	.....	31	87	118 "	10	33	43
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	5	5
	New Caledonia ...	158	.....	158	3	161 "	98	5	103
	United States ...	50	.....	50	.....	50 "	20	.....	20
			125,327	125,327	881	126,208 pkgs.	51,562	501	52,063
	Fruit { Dried	Victoria	1,727	1,727 cwt.	2,741	2,741
Queensland ...		.....	.....	.....	4,556	4,556 "	.....	8,832	8,832
New Zealand ...		.....	.....	.....	249	249 "	.....	462	462
Tasmania ...		.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	7	7
Honolulu ...		.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	7	7
New Caledonia ...		.....	.....	.....	32	32 "	.....	67	67
South Sea Islands ...		.....	.....	.....	57	57 "	.....	128	128
		.....	.....	.....	6,627	6,627 cwt.	.....	12,244	12,244
Furniture	Great Britain ...	2	.....	2	15	17 pkgs.	6	79	85
	Tasmania ...	39	.....	39	.....	39 "	215	.....	215
	Victoria ...	71	.....	71	37	108 "	172	272	444
	Queensland ...	64	.....	64	540	604 "	309	1,802	2,111
	New Zealand ...	54	.....	54	95	149 "	204	192	396
	New Caledonia ...	31	.....	31	53	84 "	219	458	677
	South Sea Islands ...	160	.....	160	208	368 "	848	883	1,731
		421	.....	421	948	1,369 pkgs.	1,973	3,686	5,659
Glassware	Victoria ...	9	.....	9	103	112 pkgs.	70	507	577
	Queensland ...	37	.....	37	403	440 "	122	1,878	2,000
	New Zealand ...	3	.....	3	12	15 "	6	55	61
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	18	18
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	41	41 "	.....	133	133
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	55	55 "	.....	107	107
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	127	127 "	.....	168	168
	Honolulu ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	24	.....	24
		52	.....	52	743	795 pkgs.	222	2,866	3,088
Glass { Looking	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	15	15
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	11	11
	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	26	26
	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	127 pkgs.	.....	154	154
Glass { Window	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	28	28 "	.....	23	23
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	155	155 pkgs.	.....	177	177

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Glue ...	Great Britain ...	300	.....	300	.....	300 pkgs.	1,062	.....	1,062
	Victoria ...	183	.....	183	5	188 "	682	24	706
	Queensland ...	10	.....	10	.....	10 "	38	.....	38
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	11	11
		493	.....	493	8	501 pkgs.	1,782	35	1,817
Gold {	(Bars) ...	Point de Galle ...	98,869 9	98,869 9	64,688 19 9	162,958 8 9	373,275	244,680	617,955
			ozs. dwts.	ozs. dwts.	ozs. dwts. gr.	ozs. dwts. grs.				
	(Dust) ...	Great Britain ...	5 4	5 4	3,493 18 12	3,499 2 12	18	10,600	10,618
		Victoria	4,414 1 0	4,414 1 0	16,500	16,500
	Point de Galle ...	49 3	.....	49 3	3,848 16 0	3,897 19 0	175	13,544	13,719
	Hong Kong ...	2,751 18	991 16	3,743 14	.....	3,743 14 0	13,462	.....	13,462
		2,806 5	991 16	3,798 1	11,756 15 12	15,554 16 12	13,655	40,644	54,299	
Barley ...	Victoria ...	17,447	.....	17,447	15,007	32,454 bshls.	3,138	2,806	5,944
	Queensland ...	709	.....	709	140	849 "	112	30	142
	South Australia ...	690	.....	690	.....	690 "	150	.....	150
	New Caledonia ...	220	.....	220	.....	220 "	44	.....	44
	United States ...	35	.....	35	.....	35 "	6	.....	6
			19,101	19,101	15,147	34,248 bshls.	3,450	2,836	6,286
Beans and Pease {	Queensland ...	15	.....	15	253	268 bshls.	7	129	136
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	634	634 "	.....	302	302
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	9	9
			15	15	906	921 bshls.	7	440	447
Maize ...	Victoria ...	359,076	.....	359,076	.....	359,076 bshls.	53,390	.....	53,390
	Queensland ...	33,691	.....	33,691	.....	33,691 "	4,899	.....	4,899
	New Zealand ...	70,519	.....	70,519	.....	70,519 "	12,589	.....	12,589
	Tasmania ...	4,211	.....	4,211	.....	4,211 "	750	.....	750
	South Sea Islands ...	1,050	.....	1,050	.....	1,050 "	160	.....	160
	New Caledonia ...	7,024	.....	7,024	.....	7,024 "	1,148	.....	1,148
	Mauritius ...	300	.....	300	.....	300 "	60	.....	60
	Hong Kong ...	15	.....	15	.....	15 "	3	.....	3
		475,886	.....	475,886	.....	475,886 bshls.	72,999	.....	72,999
Oats ...	Victoria ...	702	.....	702	3,353	4,055 bshls.	83	483	566
	Queensland ...	6,360	.....	6,360	799	7,159 "	1,161	168	1,329
	New Caledonia ...	162	.....	162	.....	162 "	24	.....	24
	Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....	4,058	4,058 "	.....	604	604
	Java ...	.....	.....	.....	800	800 "	.....	130	130
	Bankok ...	.....	.....	.....	935	935 "	.....	147	147
			7,224	7,224	9,945	17,169 bshls.	1,268	1,532	2,800
Rice ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	2,812	2,812 cwt.	.....	2,115	2,115
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	9,533	9,533 "	.....	9,412	9,412
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	15	15 "	.....	15	15
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	173	173 "	.....	162	162
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	853	853 "	.....	766	766
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	4,502	4,502 "	.....	3,578	3,578
	Petropaulovski ...	.....	.....	.....	218	218 "	.....	174	174
			18,106	18,106 cwt.	16,222	16,222
Wheat ...	Queensland ...	16	.....	16	30	46 bshls.	4	8	12
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	19,650	19,650 "	.....	5,130	5,130
	Victoria ...	1,084	.....	1,084	134	1,218 "	246	23	269
	Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000 "	.....	450	450
			1,100	1,100	21,814	22,914 bshls.	250	5,611	5,861
Rye ...	Victoria ...	302	.....	302	.....	302 bshls.	42	.....	42
Sharps ...	Queensland ...	2	.....	2	1	3 tons	10	5	15
	New Zealand ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	5	.....	5
	Petropaulovski ...	10	.....	10	.....	10 "	50	.....	50
	Mauritius ...	3	.....	3	31½	34½ "	20	150	170
		16	.....	16	32½	48½ tons	85	155	240
Pollard ...	Petropaulovski ...	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	1,000 bshls.	50	.....	50
	Queensland ...	1,008	.....	1,008	.....	1,008 "	50	.....	50
	New Caledonia ...	300	.....	300	.....	300 "	15	.....	15
	Mauritius ...	1,180	1,180	1,180 "	70	70	
	Java ...	900	900	900 "	45	45	
		4,388	4,388	4,388 "	230	230	

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EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Grindery ...	Queensland ...	34	.....	34	45	79 pkgs.	£ 401	£ 404	£ 805
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	68	68
	Victoria ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	15	.....	15
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	16	16
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	43	43
		35	.....	35	62	97 pkgs.	416	531	947
Guano ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	128½	128½ tons	.....	608	608
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	25½	25½ "	.....	272	272
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	66½	66½ "	.....	643	643
			221	221 tons	1,523	1,523
Gum... ..	Great Britain ...	50	.....	50	221	271 cwt.	102	308	410
Greaves ...	Great Britain ...	12	.....	12	.....	12 tons	168	.....	168
Haberdashery ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 pkgs.	.....	108	108
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	31	31 "	.....	440	440
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	57	57
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	35	35
		.....	.....	.....	40	40 pkgs.	.....	640	640
Hosiery and Gloves... ..	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	69	69
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	273	273
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	20	20
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	218	218
		.....	.....	.....	15	15 pkgs.	.....	580	580
Houses (Wooden) ...	South Sea Islands ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 No.	180	.....	180
	New Caledonia ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	75	.....	75
			4	4	4 No.	255	.....	255
Hardware ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 pkgs.	.....	86	86
	Victoria ...	7	.....	7	85	92 "	21	313	334
	Queensland ...	166	.....	166	7,674	7,840 "	368	31,190	31,558
	New Zealand ...	11	.....	11	68	79 "	12	433	445
	New Caledonia ...	20	.....	20	557	577 "	66	2,413	2,479
	South Sea Islands ...	70	.....	70	1,811	1,881 "	195	9,748	9,943
	Hong Kong ...	18	.....	18	25	43 "	20	38	58
			292	292	10,226	10,518 pkgs.	682	44,221	44,903
Hats and Caps ...	Queensland ...	7	.....	7	41	48 pkgs.	90	744	834
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	145	145
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	65	65
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	112	112
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	52	52
		7	.....	7	62	69 pkgs.	90	1,118	1,208
Hay ...	Victoria ...	400	.....	400	.....	400 cwt.	40	.....	40
	New Zealand ...	3,187	.....	3,187	.....	3,187 "	552	.....	552
	Queensland ...	3,276	.....	3,276	.....	3,276 "	784	.....	784
	South Australia ...	600	.....	600	.....	600 "	120	.....	120
	South Sea Islands ...	260	60	320	.....	320 "	67	.....	67
	New Caledonia ...	40	.....	40	.....	40 "	11	.....	11
	Calcutta ...	.....	320	320	.....	320 "	80	.....	80
	Hong Kong ...	.....	120	120	.....	120 "	25	.....	25
	Mauritius ...	400	400	800	.....	800 "	175	.....	175
	Shanghai ...	40	.....	40	.....	40 "	8	.....	8
		8,203	900	9,103	.....	9,103 cwt.	1,862	.....	1,862
Hide-cuttings ...	Great Britain ...	291	.....	291	.....	291 pkgs.	1,084	.....	1,084
Honey ...	Great Britain ...	5,780	.....	5,780	.....	5,780 lbs.	107	.....	107
	Queensland ...	2,326	.....	2,326	166	2,492 "	50	6	56
	New Zealand ...	120	.....	120	.....	120 "	3	.....	3
	Victoria ...	1,996	.....	1,996	.....	1,996 "	57	.....	57
	South Sea Islands ...	136	.....	136	.....	136 "	4	.....	4
		10,358	.....	10,358	166	10,524 lbs.	221	6	227
Hoofs and Bones ...	Great Britain ...	4,020	.....	4,020	80	4,100 cwt.	1,213	12	1,225
	Victoria ...	2,240	.....	2,240	.....	2,240 "	224	.....	224
	New Zealand ...	1,825	.....	1,825	.....	1,825 "	181	.....	181
			8,085	8,085	80	8,165 cwt.	1,618	12	1,630

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Hops ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 pkgs.	£	50	50
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	63	63 "	.....	372	372
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	21	21 "	.....	195	195
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	44	44
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	74	74
					99	99 pkgs.	.....	735	735
Horns ...	Great Britain ...	131,183	.....	131,183	2,490	133,673 No.	673	8	681
Hair ...	Great Britain ...	14,395	.....	14,395	.....	14,395 lbs.	872	.....	872
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	160	160 "	.....	8	8
		14,395	.....	14,395	160	14,555 lbs.	872	8	880
Ice ...	New Zealand ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 pkg.	2	.....	2
India-rubber Goods ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 pkgs.	.....	336	336
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	110	110
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	14	14
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	8	8
					33	33 pkgs.	.....	468	468
Instruments	Musical ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	50	50
		Tasmania ...	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	10	10
		Victoria	3	3 pkgs.	102	102
		Queensland	30	30 "	839	839
		New Zealand	2	2 "	67	67
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	80	80
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	179	179
	United States	1	1	1	1 "	18	18
				1	1	48	49 pkgs.	18	1,327	1,345
	Scientific...	Victoria	7	7 pkgs.	48	48
Queensland ...		.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	169	169
New Zealand ...		.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	9	9
South Sea Islands ...		.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	22	22
					22	22 pkgs.	.....	248	248
Iron and Steel	Galvanized ...	Queensland	155	155 pkgs.	1,719	1,719
		Victoria	11	11 "	220	220
		New Caledonia	71	71 "	726	726
		Honolulu	3	3 "	38	38
		South Sea Islands	217	217 "	2,432	2,432
						457	457 pkgs.	5,135	5,135
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	160	160 cwt.	.....	127	127
	Queensland ...	940	.....	940	5,347	6,287 "	671	2,785	3,456
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	415	415 "	.....	322	322
	New Caledonia ...	7	.....	7	1,473	1,480 "	5	932	937
South Sea Islands ...	10	.....	10	898	908 "	6	393	399	
Hong Kong ...	60	.....	60	1,648	1,708 "	13	630	643	
		1,017	.....	1,017	9,941	10,958 cwt.	695	5,189	5,884
Rails ...	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	51	51 No.	.....	13	13
Ivory (Polish) ...	Victoria ...	50	.....	50	.....	50 casks	90	.....	90
Jewellery ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	305	305
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	40	40
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	27	27
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	125	125
	Point de Galle ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	125	125
					10	10 pkgs.	.....	622	622
Lard ...	Great Britain ...	39	.....	39	9	48 cwt.	104	25	129
	South Sea Islands ...	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	8	.....	8
	New Caledonia ...	21	.....	21	.....	21 "	47	.....	47
	Mauritius ...	13	.....	13	.....	13 "	31	.....	31
		77	.....	77	9	86 cwt.	190	25	215
Lampware ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	45	45 pkgs.	.....	200	200
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	23	23
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	12	12
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	15	15
					53	53 pkgs.	.....	250	250

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Live Stock <i>contd.</i>	Horned Cattle...	Victoria ...	4	4	4 No.	£ 60	£ 60
		Queensland ...	13	13	15 "	350	200	550
		New Zealand ...	250	250	250 "	1,250	1,250
		South Australia ...	100	100	100 "	498	498
		Tasmania ...	1,159	1,159	1,159 "	6,998	6,998
		South Sea Islands ...	128	128	128 "	540	540
		New Caledonia ...	123	123	123 "	350	350
		Shanghai ...	3	3	3 "	15	15
	Calcutta ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	6	.....	6
			1,781	1,781	1,783 No.	10,067	200	10,267
	Sheep ...	Queensland ...	91	91	120 No.	136	280	416
		New Zealand ...	20	20	20 "	100	100
		Tasmania ...	2,086	2,086	2,086 "	1,231	1,231
		New Caledonia ...	1,335	1,335	1,335 "	575	575
		South Sea Islands ...	776	20	796	796 "	465	465
		United States ...	56	56	56 "	168	168
		Calcutta	114	114	114 "	70	70
			4,364	134	4,498	4,527 No.	2,745	280	3,025
	Rams ...	Queensland	13 No.	400	400
	Calves ...	South Sea Islands ...	3	3	3 No.	10	10
		New Caledonia ...	50	50	50 "	150	150
			53	53	53 No.	160	160
	Goats ...	Queensland ...	39	39	39 No.	100	100
	Pigs ...	Victoria ...	7,960	7,960	7,960 No.	12,700	12,700
		New Zealand ...	30	30	30 "	30	30
			7,990	7,990	7,990 No.	12,730	12,730
	Dogs ...	Queensland ...	2	2	2 No.	5	5
Victoria ...		3	.....	3	.....	3 "	8	.....	8
		5	.....	5	.....	5 No.	13	.....	13
Poultry...	Victoria ...	10	.....	10	.....	10 coops	24	.....	24
	Queensland ...	32	.....	32	.....	32 "	80	.....	80
	Tasmania ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	1	.....	1
	South Sea Islands ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	3	.....	3
		44	.....	44	.....	44 coops	108	.....	108
Turtles...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 No.	.....	6	6
Macaroni, Vermicelli, and Tapioca ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 pkgs.	.....	51	51
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 "	.....	17	17
		.....	.....	.....	.....	22 pkgs.	.....	68	68
Machinery ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 pkgs.	.....	400	400
	Victoria ...	2	.....	2	.....	74 "	25	755	780
	Queensland ...	428	.....	428	.....	383 "	4,208	5,089	9,297
	New Zealand ...	164	.....	164	.....	29 "	2,212	477	2,689
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 "	.....	25	25
	South Sea Islands ...	70	4	74	.....	145 "	661	2,868	3,529
	New Caledonia ...	4	.....	4	.....	50 "	14	217	231
		668	4	672	.....	684	1,356 pkgs.	7,120	9,831
Weighing	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 pkgs.	.....	76	76
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 "	.....	10	10
		.....	.....	.....	.....	9 "	.....	65	65
Machines		.....	.....	.....	.....	29 pkgs.	.....	151	151
	Sewing ...	Victoria	14 pkgs.	142	142
Queensland ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	27 "	.....	241	241
New Zealand ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	2 "	.....	17	17
Tasmania ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	2 "	.....	13	13
South Sea Islands ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	2 "	.....	7	7
New Caledonia ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	1 "	.....	12	12
		.....	.....	.....	.....	48 pkgs.	.....	432	432

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce, and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Malt	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	874	874 bshls.	£	£	£
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	40	40 "	.....	394	394
		.....	.....	.....	914	914 bshls.	.....	414	414
Matches	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	576	576 pkgs.	.....	2,887	2,887
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	14	14
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	176	176 "	.....	641	641
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	32	32 "	.....	159	159
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	72	72 "	.....	376	376
		.....	.....	.....	858	858 pkgs.	.....	4,077	4,077
Marble	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	4	4
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	13	13 "	.....	97	97
		.....	.....	.....	15	15 pkgs.	.....	101	101
Mats and Matting ...	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	6	6 pkgs.	.....	19	19
	Queensland	3	.....	3	326	329 "	13	562	575
	New Zealand	3	.....	3	22	25 "	4	31	35
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	124	124 "	.....	43	43
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1	1	2 "	2	1	3
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	100	100 "	.....	368	368
		7	.....	7	579	586 pkgs.	19	1,024	1,043
Metal (Old)	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	1,215	1,215 cwt.	.....	1,937	1,937
Metal (Muntz)	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	25	25
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	18	18
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	9	9 pkgs.	.....	134	134
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	49	49
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	15	15 "	.....	283	283
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	49	49
		.....	.....	.....	32	32 pkgs.	.....	558	558
Millinery	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	19	19 pkgs.	.....	594	594
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	15	15
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	10	10
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	22	22
			22	22 "	641	641
Missionary Stores ...	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	21	21 pkgs.	.....	250	250
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	952	952 "	.....	2,122	2,122
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	30	30
			997	997 pkgs.	2,402	2,402
Military and Naval Stores.	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	283	283 pkgs.	.....	479	479
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	40	40 "	.....	682	682
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	96	96
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	25	25
	Singapore	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	20	20
			329	329 pkgs.	1,302	1,322
Molasses and Treacle	Great Britain	16,033	.....	16,033	.....	16,033 cwt.	16,039	.....	16,039
	Queensland	447	.....	447	22	469 "	449	22	471
	New Zealand	51	.....	51	3	54 "	51	3	54
	Tasmania	61	.....	61	.....	61 "	61	.....	61
	South Sea Islands	91	19	110	.....	110 "	110	.....	110
	Petropaulovski	13	.....	13	.....	13 "	13	.....	13
		16,696	19	16,715	25	16,740 cwt.	16,723	25	16,748
Nails	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	12	12 pkgs.	.....	20	20
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	1,641	1,641 "	.....	1,655	1,655
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	54	54 "	.....	42	42
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	293	293 "	.....	373	373
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	434	434 "	.....	364	364
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	61	61
		.....	.....	.....	2,446	2,446 pkgs.	.....	2,515	2,515
Oakum	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	37	37 pkgs.	.....	29	29
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	59	59
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	20	20
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	57	57 "	.....	85	85
			137	137 pkgs.	193	193

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Oars ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 No.	.....	£ 3	£ 3
	Queensland...	14	.....	14	54	68 "	9	28	37
	New Zealand	20	.....	20	1,136	1,156 "	10	275	285
	South Sea Islands...	14	.....	14	327	341 "	4	172	176
	New Caledonia ...	171	.....	171	52	223 "	62	26	88
		219	.....	219	1,573	1,792 No.	85	504	589
Oatmeal, Groats, and Pearl Barley ...	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	560	560 cwt.	.....	628	628
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	27	27
		.....	.....	.....	584	584 cwt.	.....	655	655
Sperm ...	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	½	½ tun	.....	20	20
Black ...	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	70	70 tuns	.....	1,750	1,750
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	2½	2½ "	.....	68	68
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	11	11 "	.....	280	280
		.....	.....	.....	83½	83½ tuns	.....	2,098	2,098
Cocoanut ...	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	10½	10½ tuns	.....	325	325
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	18½	18½ "	.....	550	550
		.....	.....	.....	28½	28½ tuns	.....	875	875
Colza ...	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	25	25 galls.	.....	5	5
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	50	50 "	.....	11	11
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	100	100 "	.....	20	20
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	915	915 "	.....	206	206
			1,090	1,090 galls.	242	242
Kerosene	Victoria ...	12,940	.....	12,940	3,200	16,140 galls.	1,404	320	1,724
	New Zealand	7,072	.....	7,072	10,790	17,862 "	756	925	1,681
	Queensland...	8,848	.....	8,848	43,832	52,680 "	969	4,069	5,038
	South Sea Islands...	1,794	160	1,954	6,680	8,634 "	213	672	885
	New Caledonia	224	.....	224	2,144	2,368 "	19	222	241
	Hong Kong	400	.....	400	.....	400 "	40	.....	40
	Petropaulovski	1,256	.....	1,256	.....	1,256 "	125	.....	125
	Mauritius ...	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	1,000 "	80	.....	80
		33,534	160	33,694	66,646	100,340 galls.	3,606	6,208	9,814
Linseed	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	383	383 galls.	.....	81	81
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	305	305 "	.....	55	55
		.....	.....	.....	688	688 galls.	.....	136	136
Other ...	Great Britain	50	.....	50	40	90 galls.	10	5	15
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1,253	1,253 "	.....	140	140
	Queensland...	270	.....	270	2,226	2,496 "	52	420	472
	New Zealand	60	.....	60	213	273 "	6	57	63
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1,835	1,835 "	.....	493	493
	Honolulu ...	.....	.....	.....	215	215 "	.....	38	38
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1,077	1,077 "	.....	209	209
		380	.....	380	6,859	7,239 galls.	68	1,362	1,430
Onions	Queensland...	2,942	.....	2,942	381	3,323 cwt.	1,221	140	1,361
	New Zealand	153	.....	153	.....	153 "	92	.....	92
	South Sea Islands ...	30	10	40	9	49 "	21	4	25
	New Caledonia ...	207	.....	207	.....	207 "	92	.....	92
			3,332	10	3,342	390	3,732 cwt.	1,426	144	1,570
Oil-cloth	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	33	33
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	4	4
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	15	15
		.....	.....	.....	8	8 pkgs.	.....	52	52
Oil Stores	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	592	592 pkgs.	.....	1,230	1,230
	Queensland	25	.....	25	6,565	6,590 "	47	11,087	11,134
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	879	879 "	.....	1,314	1,314
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	13	13 "	.....	30	30
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	616	616 "	.....	759	759
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1,658	1,658 "	.....	3,046	3,046
	United States	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	3	3
	Hong Kong	26	.....	26	.....	26 "	35	.....	35
Honolulu ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	4	4	
		51	.....	51	10,330	10,381 pkgs.	82	17,473	17,555

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Opium	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	212	212 lbs.	.....	£ 440	£ 440
	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,820	1,820 "	.....	3,643	3,643
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	46	46 "	.....	120	120
	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,078	2,078 lbs.	.....	4,203	4,203
Paint	Great Britain ... ..	.....	.....	.....	20	20 cwt.	.....	28	28
	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	10	10
	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	481	481 "	.....	672	672
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	222	222 "	.....	287	287
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	196	196 "	.....	231	231
.....	.....	.....	.....	927	927 cwt.	.....	1,228	1,228	
Painters' Materials	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	197	197 pkgs.	.....	493	493
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	30	30 "	.....	126	126
	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	227 pkgs.	.....	619	619
Paperhangings	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	16	16 pkgs.	.....	70	70
	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	1	1
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	18	18
	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20 pkgs.	.....	89	89
Pepper and Spices	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	125	125 pkgs.	.....	204	204
	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	258	258 "	.....	694	694
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	38	38
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	43	43 "	.....	65	65
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	38	38 "	.....	27	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	480	480 pkgs.	.....	1,028	1,028	
Perfumery	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	37	37 pkgs.	.....	132	132
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	28	28
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	18	18
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	5	5
	Honolulu ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	33	33
	Singapore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	50	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	92	92 pkgs.	.....	266	266	
Photographic Materials	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	13	13 pkgs.	.....	63	63
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	15	15
	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16 pkgs.	.....	78	78
Pictures and Paintings	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	11	11 pkgs.	.....	71	71
	Queensland	1	.....	1	1	2 "	5	10	15
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	22	22
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	15	15
	.....	1	.....	1	19	20 pkgs.	5	118	123
Pipes (Tobacco)	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	71	71
	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	158	158 "	.....	226	226
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	244	244 "	.....	174	174
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	425	425 "	.....	186	186
.....	.....	.....	.....	831	831 pkgs.	.....	659	659	
Pipes (Iron)	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	140	140 No.	.....	201	201
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	44	44 "	.....	21	21
	Queensland	4	.....	4	50	54 "	5	65	70
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	26	26 "	.....	14	14
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	200 "	.....	175	175
.....	4	.....	4	460	464 No.	5	476	481	
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	Victoria	1	.....	1	192	193 pkgs.	1	140	141
	Queensland	105	.....	105	521	626 "	61	424	485
	New Zealand	39	.....	39	10	49 "	27	12	39
	South Sea Islands	46	.....	46	73	119 "	50	47	97
	New Caledonia	4	.....	4	60	64 "	6	76	82
	Mauritius	8	.....	8	.....	8 "	20	.....	20
	.....	203	.....	203	856	1,059 pkgs.	165	699	864

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Plants and Seeds	Great Britain	25	.....	25	24	49 pkgs.	£ 95	£ 25	£ 120
	Victoria	554	.....	554	17	571 "	1,391	87	1,478
	Queensland	422	.....	422	46	468 "	1,053	128	1,181
	New Zealand	97	.....	97	4	101 "	260	15	275
	Tasmania	125	.....	125	15	140 "	177	30	207
	South Australia	46	.....	46	.....	46 "	134	.....	134
	South Sea Islands	6	1	7	9	16 "	28	26	54
	New Caledonia	9	.....	9	2	11 "	30	10	40
	Point de Galle	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	10	.....	10
	Hong Kong	14	.....	14	.....	14 "	36	.....	36
	Mauritius	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	5	.....	5
Honolulu	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	13	.....	13	
		1,311	1	1,312	117	1,429 pkgs.	3,232	321	3,553
Plated-ware	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	30	30
Potatoes	Queensland	37,235	.....	37,235	3,548	40,783 cwt.	7,733	710	8,443
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	80	80 "	.....	12	12
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	280	280 "	.....	42	42
	South Sea Islands	160	40	200	215	415 "	44	32	76
	New Caledonia	2,717	.....	2,717	.....	2,717 "	548	.....	548
	Petropaulovski	15	.....	15	.....	15 "	3	.....	3
		40,127	40	40,167	4,123	44,290 cwt.	8,328	796	9,124
Printing Materials	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	14	14 pkgs.	.....	260	260
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	37	37 "	.....	315	315
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	52	52 "	.....	424	424
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	182	182
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	6	6
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	25	25
South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	21	21	
		.....	.....	.....	122	122 pkgs.	.....	1,233	1,233
Beef	Great Britain	634	.....	634	195	829 cwt.	809	233	1,042
	Victoria	228	.....	228	.....	228 "	240	.....	240
	Queensland	16	.....	16	.....	16 "	21	.....	21
	New Zealand	1,549	.....	1,549	.....	1,549 "	1,638	.....	1,638
	Tasmania	1,020	.....	1,020	.....	1,020 "	1,044	.....	1,044
	South Sea Islands	2,941	320	3,261	43	3,304 "	3,720	52	3,772
	New Caledonia	696	.....	696	.....	696 "	769	.....	769
	Calcutta	75	.....	75	.....	75 "	100	.....	100
	Singapore	.....	50	50	.....	50 "	60	.....	60
	Bankok	364	.....	364	.....	364 "	375	.....	375
	Point de Galle	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	4	.....	4
	Hong Kong	222	.....	222	.....	222 "	240	.....	240
	Petropaulovski	235	.....	235	.....	235 "	250	.....	250
Mauritius	988	96	1,084	.....	1,084 "	1,126	.....	1,126	
		8,971	466	9,437	238	9,675 cwt.	10,396	285	10,681
" (Fresh)	Victoria	57	.....	57	.....	57 qrs.	54	.....	54
Pork	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	3	3 cwt.	.....	7	7
	Queensland	8	.....	8	.....	8 "	24	.....	24
	New Zealand	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	8	.....	8
	South Sea Islands	5	.....	5	18	23 "	13	43	56
	New Caledonia	8	.....	8	.....	8 "	22	.....	22
	Hong Kong	10	.....	10	.....	10 "	20	.....	20
		34	.....	34	21	55 cwt.	87	50	137
Hams	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	205	205 cwt.	.....	1,039	1,039
	New Caledonia	33	.....	33	13	46 "	100	65	165
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	51	51 "	.....	256	256
		33	.....	33	269	302 cwt.	100	1,360	1,460
Bacon	Victoria	22	.....	22	30	52 cwt.	67	125	192
	Queensland	269	.....	269	37	306 "	855	160	1,015
	New Zealand	39	.....	39	.....	39 "	109	.....	109
	New Caledonia	11½	.....	11½	2½	14 "	34	6	40
	South Sea Islands	12	3	15	3	18 "	44	13	57
		353½	3	356½	72½	429 cwt.	1,109	304	1,413
Tongues	Great Britain	132	.....	132	.....	132 cwt.	367	.....	367
	South Sea Islands	21	.....	21	4	25 "	44	9	53
		153	.....	153	4	157 cwt.	411	9	420

STATISTICS—1870.

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.						
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.			
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.								
Provisions continued.	Meats (Preserved.)	Great Britain	12,827	.....	12,827	1,870	14,697 pkgs.	£ 49,105	£ 19,719	£ 68,824	
		Victoria	723	.....	723	6	729 "	1,952	60	2,012	
		Queensland	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	31	31
		New Zealand	21	.....	21	3	24 "	46	60	106	
		Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	20	20
		New Caledonia	14	.....	14	.....	14 "	22	.....	22
		South Sea Islands	207	5	212	161	373 "	486	307	793		
		Honolulu	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	16	.....	16
		Point de Galle	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	8	.....	8
		Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	13	13 "	.....	35	35
		Mauritius	29	.....	29	.....	29 "	131	.....	131
				13,828	5	13,833	2,072	15,905 pkgs.	51,766	20,232	71,998	
			Vegetables (Preserved.)	Queensland	494	494 pkgs.	668	668
				Victoria	18	18 "	36	36
				New Caledonia	12	12 "	10	10
Calcutta	38			.....	38	.....	38 "	137	.....	137
		38	.....	38	524	562 pkgs.	137	714	851		
	Vegetables (Green)	Queensland	39	.....	39	20	59 pkgs.	22	6	28	
		Victoria	45	.....	45	.....	45 "	34	.....	34
		Tasmania	7	.....	7	.....	7 "	10	.....	10
		91	.....	91	20	111 pkgs.	66	6	72		
Quicksilver		Queensland	.....	.....	.....	49	49 bottles	.....	370	370
		New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	30	30
		Victoria	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	6	6
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	6	6
				57	57 bottles	412	412	
Rags		Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	12	12
		Victoria	16	.....	16	.....	16 pkgs.	35	.....	35
		16	.....	16	1	17 pkgs.	35	12	47		
Rattans and Canes		Queensland	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	1	1
Safes (Iron)		Queensland	.....	.....	.....	7	7 No.	.....	83	83
		New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	143	143
		South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	59	59
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	29	29
				17	17 No.	314	314	
Salt		Queensland	.....	.....	.....	6,369	6,369 cwt.	.....	973	973
		New Zealand	22	.....	22	235	257 "	3	39	42	
		Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	4	4
		South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	639	639 "	.....	89	89
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	655	655 "	.....	131	131
		22	.....	22	7,918	7,940 cwt.	3	1,236	1,239		
Salt (Rock)		Queensland	.....	.....	.....	210	210 cwt.	.....	20	20
Saltpetre		Queensland	.....	.....	.....	22	22 cwt.	.....	34	34
Sandalwood		Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	149	149 cwt.	.....	208	208
Shale (Kerosene)		Great Britain	187	.....	187	.....	187 tons	808	.....	808
		Victoria	1,182	.....	1,182	.....	1,182 "	3,947	.....	3,947
		Tasmania	143	.....	143	.....	143 "	595	.....	595
		United States	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	15	.....	15
		Shanghai	.....	50	50	.....	50 "	150	.....	150
		1,517	50	1,567	.....	1,567 tons	5,515	.....	5,515	
Shell	Pearl	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	48,048	48,048 lbs.	.....	1,173	1,173
		Tortoise	Great Britain	3,654	3,654 lbs.	1,613	1,613	
			Point de Galle	40	40 "	20	20	
		.....	.....	.....	3,694	3,694 lbs.	.....	1,633	1,633	
Ship Chandlery		Queensland	.....	.....	.....	79	79 pkgs.	.....	246	246
		New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	6	6
		South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	17	17 "	.....	103	103
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	13	13 "	.....	69	69
		.....	.....	.....	111	111 pkgs.	.....	424	424	

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Shooks and Staves ...	Victoria ...	13	.....	13	.....	13 pkgs.	£ 6	.....	£ 6
	New Zealand	20	.....	20	14	34 "	24	12	36
	South Sea Islands ...	270	.....	270	.....	270 "	345	.....	345
	Queensland	46	.....	46	.....	46 "	23	.....	23
			349	349	14	363 pkgs.	398	12	410
Silks ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	32	32
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	18	18
	Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	21	21
			4	4 pkgs.	71	71
Slates	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500 No.	.....	21	21
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	250	250 "	.....	4	4
			.....	.....	2,750	2,750 No.	.....	25	25
Skins ...	Great Britain	33,711	.....	33,711	1,409	35,120 No.	31,305	905	32,210
	Victoria ...	8,685	.....	8,685	.....	8,685 "	6,760	.....	6,760
	Tasmania ...	2,186	.....	2,186	.....	2,186 "	1,617	.....	1,617
	South Australia	658	.....	658	.....	658 "	452	.....	452
	Hong Kong	16	.....	16	.....	16 "	8	.....	8
		45,256	.....	45,256	1,409	46,665 No.	40,142	905	41,047
Sheep	Great Britain	392	.....	392	5	397 pkgs.	3,635	58	3,693
	Victoria ...	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	11	.....	11
	Tasmania ...	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	66	.....	66
		401	.....	401	5	406 pkgs.	3,712	58	3,770
Other	Great Britain	1,193	.....	1,193	.....	1,193 No.	438	.....	438
Soap ...	Queensland	492	.....	492	282	774 cwt.	599	315	914
	New Zealand	20	.....	20	5	25 "	26	8	34
	New Caledonia	324	.....	324	249	573 "	373	256	629
	South Sea Islands	804	50	854	74	928 "	1,069	90	1,159
	Hong Kong	60	.....	60	.....	60 "	76	.....	76
	Mauritius ...	25	.....	25	.....	25 "	30	.....	30
	Java	.....	91	91	.....	91 "	105	.....	105
			1,725	141	1,866	610	2,476 cwt.	2,278	669	2,947
Specimens of Natural History ...	Great Britain	36	.....	36	8	44 pkgs.	182	65	247
	Victoria ...	12	.....	12	.....	12 "	16	.....	16
	New Zealand	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	12	.....	12
	Queensland	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	15	.....	15
	Honolulu	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	30	.....	30
	Point de Galle	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	10	.....	10
		59	.....	59	8	67 pkgs.	265	65	330
Silver	Point de Galle	ozs. dwts. 13,868 6	.....	ozs. dwts. 13,868 6	ozs. dwts. 3,458 18	ozs. dwts. 17,327 4	3,801	780	4,581
Brandy	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	8,214	8,214 galls.	.....	3,436	3,436
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	75,328	75,328 "	.....	33,353	33,353
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	1,316	1,316 "	.....	652	652
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	4,765	4,765 "	.....	2,604	2,604
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	2,928	2,928 "	.....	1,790	1,790
	Honolulu	.....	.....	.....	561	561 "	.....	223	223
	Valparaiso	.....	.....	.....	85	85 "	.....	40	40
	Bankok	.....	.....	.....	215	215 "	.....	63	63
		.....	.....	.....	93,412	93,412 galls.	.....	42,161	42,161
Spirits	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	395	395 galls.	.....	90	90
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	9,983	9,983 "	.....	2,091	2,091
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	1,180	1,180 "	.....	240	240
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1,119	1,119 "	.....	201	201
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	940	940 "	.....	198	198
	Honolulu	.....	.....	.....	179	179 "	.....	46	46
		.....	.....	.....	13,796	13,796 galls.	.....	2,866	2,866

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Spirits <i>continued</i>	Geneva ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	1,531	1,531 galls.	£	£	£
		Queensland ...	.....	.....	26,200	26,200 "	.....	400	400
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	490	490 "	.....	5,735	5,735
		New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	2,212	2,212 "	.....	111	111
		South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	15,086	15,086 "	.....	609	609
		Honolulu ...	.....	.....	242	242 "	.....	3,246	3,246
		United States ...	.....	.....	637	637 "	.....	54	54
	Petropaulovski ...	.....	.....	32	32 "	.....	150	150	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,430	46,430 galls.	.....	8	8
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,313	10,313
	Gin ...	Great Britain	103	103 galls.	20	20
		Queensland	3,139	3,139 "	1,181	1,181
		New Zealand	131	131 "	46	46
		South Sea Islands	334	334 "	135	135
		New Caledonia	3	3 "	1	1
	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,710	3,710 galls.	.....	1,383	1,383
	Whiskey ...	Victoria	80	80 galls.	30	30
		Queensland	6,392	6,392 "	2,195	2,195
		New Zealand	354	354 "	148	148
		New Caledonia	13	13 "	7	7
		South Sea Islands	250	250 "	82	82
		Honolulu	50	50 "	22	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,139	7,139 galls.	.....	2,484	2,484	
Liqueurs ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	106	106 galls.	.....	53	53
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	350	350 "	.....	340	340
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	16	16
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	82	82 "	.....	86	86
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	70	70 "	.....	61	61
	Honolulu ...	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	27	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	635	635 galls.	.....	583	583	
Perfumed ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 galls.	.....	4	4
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	12	12
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	112	112 "	.....	234	234
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	48	48
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	16	16
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	12	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	154	154 galls.	.....	326	326	
All other ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	402	402 galls.	.....	156	156
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	41	41 "	.....	20	20
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	187	187 "	.....	39	39
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	112	112 "	.....	34	34
	.....	.....	.....	.....	742	742 galls.	.....	249	249
Starch and Blue ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1,064	1,064 pkgs.	.....	1,155	1,155
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	92	92 "	.....	88	88
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	48	48 "	.....	57	57
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	73	73 "	.....	72	72
	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,277	1,277 pkgs.	.....	1,372	1,372
Stationery and Books ...	Great Britain ...	1	.....	1	2	3 pkgs.	7	54	61
	Victoria ...	16	.....	16	59	75 "	276	484	760
	Queensland ...	2	.....	2	293	295 "	30	3,839	3,869
	New Zealand ...	20	.....	20	41	61 "	149	516	665
	South Australia ...	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	50	.....	50
	Tasmania ...	1	.....	1	4	5 "	7	64	71
	Point de Galle ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	5	.....	5
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	36	36 "	.....	246	246
	South Sea Islands ...	7	.....	7	51	58 "	40	559	599
	Honolulu ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	12	12
	.....	53	.....	53	489	542 pkgs.	564	5,774	6,338
Paper and Documents ...	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	42	42 pkgs.	.....	509	509
	Victoria ...	31	.....	31	52	83 "	242	287	529
	South Australia ...	8	.....	8	.....	8 "	78	.....	78
	Queensland ...	167	.....	167	183	350 "	778	1,218	1,996
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	27	27 "	.....	240	240
	New Caledonia ...	12	.....	12	5	17 "	54	34	88
	Point de Galle ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	15	.....	15
.....	220	.....	220	309	529 pkgs.	1,167	2,288	3,455	

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.							
Statuary	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	18	18 pkgs.	£	£ 148	£ 148
Stones	Building	Victoria ... ..	.....	65	6	71 tons	15	16	31	
		Queensland ... ..	.....	9	.....	9 "	30	.....	30
		Tasmania ... ..	.....	245	.....	245 "	45	.....	45
		Hong Kong ... ..	.....	25	.....	25 "	3	.....	3
			344	344	6	350 tons	93	16	109	
	Grinding	Queensland	16	192	208 No.	7	75	82	
		Tasmania	3	3 "	4	4	
		South Sea Islands	48	115	163 "	14	35	49	
		New Caledonia	32	12	44 "	16	9	25	
			96	96	322	418 No.	37	123	160	
Tomb	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	6	.....	6 No.	60	.....	60
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	3	.....	3 "	37	.....	37
			9	9	9 No.	97	97	
Stoves	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	1 No.	14	.....	14
	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	5	35	40 "	34	112	146
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	3	8	11 "	9	33	42
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	65	65
			9	9	66	75 No.	57	210	267	
Sugar	Refined	Queensland ... ..	.....	18,907	56	18,963 cwt.	38,578	137	38,715	
		New Zealand ... ..	.....	7,062	2	7,064 "	14,286	5	14,291	
		Tasmania ... ..	.....	104	.....	104 "	282	.....	282
		New Caledonia ... ..	.....	275	169	444 "	622	403	1,025	
		South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	236	2	238 "	540	5	545	
		United States ... ..	.....	18	.....	18 "	34	.....	34
		Honolulu ... ..	.....	10	.....	10 "	25	.....	25
				26,612	26,612	229	26,841 cwt.	54,367	550	54,917
		Unrefined	Queensland	23,314	23,314 cwt.	36,286	36,286
			New Zealand	2,143	2,143 "	3,123	3,123
	New Caledonia	736	736 "	1,190	1,190	
			1,765	1,765 "	2,840	2,840	
			27,958	27,958 cwt.	43,439	43,439	
Sulphur	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	30	30 cwt.	.....	27	27
	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	10	10
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50	50 "	.....	40	40
			87	87 cwt.	77	77	
Sundries	Great Britain ... ..	.....	.....	62	174	236 pkgs.	293	401	694
	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	18	57	75 "	66	174	240
	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	154	247	401 "	406	1,058	1,464
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	114	47	161 "	135	110	245
	Tasmania ... ..	.....	.....	39	7	46 "	139	38	177
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	31	18	49 "	33	60	93
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	164	146	310 "	808	321	1,219
	Point de Galle ... ..	.....	.....	17	39	56 "	166	271	437
	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	22	22	46	68 "	51	78	129	
	Honolulu ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	1 "	1	.....	1
			600	22	622	781	1,403 pkgs.	2,188	2,511	4,699	
Tallow	Great Britain ... ..	.....	.....	130,685	23,034	153,719 cwt.	218,630	36,377	255,007
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	10	.....	10 "	15	.....	15
	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	2,391	10	2,401 "	3,120	20	3,140
	Tasmania ... ..	.....	.....	313	.....	313 "	544	.....	544
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	300	.....	300 "	530	.....	530
	Shanghai ... ..	.....	20	140	.....	140 "	240	.....	240
	United States ... ..	.....	.....	38	.....	38 "	66	.....	66
	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	.....	85	.....	85 "	132	.....	132
	Mauritius ... ..	.....	80	300	.....	300 "	510	.....	510
		134,162	100	134,262	23,044	157,306 cwt.	223,787	36,397	260,184		
Tarpaulins	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	3	11	14 pkgs.	13	63	76
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	17	17
			3	3	13	16 pkgs.	13	80	93	

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Tanks (Iron)	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	1	1 No.	.....	4	4
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	45	45 "	.....	180	180
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	42	42 "	.....	160	160
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	58	58 "	.....	246	246
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	25	25
Tiles (Roofing)	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	153 No.	.....	615	615
	Queensland	21	.....	21	.....	21 No.	4	.....	4
Tea	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	75,134	75,134 lbs.	.....	6,157	6,157
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	72,570	72,570 "	.....	5,995	5,995
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	834,506	834,506 "	.....	70,659	70,659
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	52,044	52,044 "	.....	4,482	4,482
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	5,971	5,971 "	.....	503	503
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	21,838	21,838 "	.....	1,936	1,936
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	7,610	7,610 "	.....	665	665
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	5,607	5,607 "	.....	500	500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,075,280	1,075,280 lbs.	.....	90,897	90,897
Cedar— (Hewn and Sawn)	Great Britain	66,819	.....	66,819	.....	66,819 feet	600	.....	600
	Victoria	2,085,763	.....	2,085,763	.....	2,085,763 "	10,507	.....	10,507
	Queensland	3,550	.....	3,550	.....	3,550 "	33	.....	33
	New Zealand	4,300	.....	4,300	.....	4,300 "	54	.....	54
	Tasmania	12,200	.....	12,200	.....	12,200 "	95	.....	95
	South Australia	203,388	.....	203,388	.....	203,388 "	1,935	.....	1,935
	South Sea Islands	28,970	.....	28,970	10,000	38,970 "	272	100	372
	New Caledonia	48,316	.....	48,316	.....	48,316 "	381	.....	381
.....	2,453,306	.....	2,453,306	10,000	2,463,306 feet	13,877	100	13,977	
Hardwood— (Hewn and Sawn)	Great Britain	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	1,000 feet	5	.....	5
	Victoria	24,000	.....	24,000	.....	24,000 "	196	.....	196
	Queensland	97	.....	97	.....	97 "	2	.....	2
	New Zealand	28,642	.....	28,642	.....	28,642 "	260	.....	260
	South Australia	67,455	.....	67,455	.....	67,455 "	420	.....	420
	Tasmania	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	1,000 "	6	.....	6
	South Sea Islands	200,547	60,000	320,547	.....	320,547 "	2,356	.....	2,356
	New Caledonia	49,281	.....	49,281	27,235	76,516 "	335	170	505
.....	432,022	60,000	492,022	27,235	519,257 feet	3,580	170	3,750		
Pine— (Hewn and Sawn)	Victoria	17,700	.....	17,700	.....	17,700 feet	38	.....	38
	South Sea Islands	35,103	.....	35,103	53,801	88,904 "	296	394	690
	New Caledonia	150,000	.....	150,000	.....	150,000 "	233	.....	233
.....	202,803	.....	202,803	53,801	256,604 feet	567	394	961	
Deals	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	202	202 No.	.....	80	80
Timber	Treenails	Great Britain	.....	19,856	.....	19,856 No.	75	.....	75
	Spokes and Fellos	Victoria	.....	116,034	.....	116,034 No.	1,575	.....	1,575
		South Australia	.....	30,056	.....	30,056 "	360	.....	360
		Queensland	.....	3,345	.....	3,345 "	80	.....	80
		New Zealand	.....	40,044	.....	40,044 "	577	.....	577
	.....	.....	.....	189,479	.....	189,479 No.	2,592	.....	2,592
	Sleepers	New Zealand	394	394 No.	96	96
		Victoria	21	21 "	6	6
Bombay		.....	.....	98	.....	98 "	30	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	513	.....	513 No.	132	.....	132	
Piles	New Zealand	.....	.....	142	.....	142 No.	358	.....	358
Stocks and Naves	Queensland	.....	.....	10	.....	10 pairs	3	.....	3
	New Zealand	.....	.....	655	.....	655 "	195	.....	195
	.....	.....	.....	665	.....	665 pairs	198	.....	198
Palings	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	4,000	4,000 No.	.....	16	16
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	4,000	7,000	11,000 "	16	28	44
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	26,628	24,000	50,628 "	137	95	232
.....	30,628	30,628	35,000	65,628 No.	153	139	292
Laths	Victoria	.....	.....	4,000	.....	4,000 bdls.	250	.....	250

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Tin-plate ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	433	433 pkgs.	.....	573	573
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	546	546 "	.....	1,018	1,018
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	58	58 "	.....	82	82
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	12	12
		.....	.....	.....	1,045	1,045 pkgs.	.....	1,685	1,685
Tinware ...	Queensland ...	15	.....	15	30	45 pkgs.	117	185	302
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
	South Sea Islands ...	23	.....	23	5	28 "	130	33	163
		38	.....	38	36	74 pkgs.	247	220	467
Manufactured ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	39,124	39,124 lbs.	.....	2,525	2,525
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	80,042	80,042 "	.....	4,901	4,901
	Queensland ...	1,200	.....	1,200	220,126	221,326 "	39	13,778	13,817
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	11,448	11,448 "	.....	631	631
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	1	1
	New Caledonia ...	1,680	.....	1,680	49,240	50,920 "	48	2,504	2,552
	South Sea Islands ...	637	.....	637	144,438	145,075 "	26	8,356	8,382
	United States ...	.....	.....	.....	124	124 "	.....	8	8
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	9,499	9,499 "	.....	576	576
	Petropaulovski ...	.....	.....	.....	517	517 "	.....	32	32
	Bangkok ...	.....	.....	.....	3,914	3,914 "	.....	163	163
	Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....	41,793	41,793 "	.....	1,958	1,958
	Singapore ...	.....	.....	.....	3,672	3,672 "	.....	173	173
	Java ...	.....	.....	.....	146	146 "	.....	11	11
	Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	42	42 "	.....	3	3
	Shanghai ...	.....	.....	.....	303	303 "	.....	22	22
		3,517	.....	3,517	604,448	607,965 lbs.	113	35,642	35,755
Tobacco Unmanufactured ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	8,795	8,795 lbs.	.....	332	332
	
Cigars ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1,400	1,400 lbs.	.....	525	525
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	2,650	2,650 "	.....	981	981
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	2,269	2,269 "	.....	745	745
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1,075	1,075 "	.....	378	378
	Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....	255	255 "	.....	70	70
	Bangkok ...	.....	.....	.....	84	84 "	.....	20	20
	.....	.....	.....	7,733	7,733 lbs.	.....	2,719	2,719	
Snuff ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	450	450 lbs.	.....	53	53
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	90	90 "	.....	13	13
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	100	100 "	.....	10	10
		.....	.....	.....	640	640 lbs.	.....	76	76
Toys and Fancy Goods	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	133	133
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	22	22 pkgs.	.....	218	218
	Queensland ...	2	.....	2	1,249	1,251 "	12	23,029	23,041
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	53	53 "	.....	1,360	1,360
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 "	.....	187	187
	New Caledonia ...	2	.....	2	60	62 "	28	141	169
	South Sea Islands ...	1	.....	1	52	53 "	15	1,077	1,092
	Point de Galle ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	160	160
	5	.....	5	1,453	1,458 pkgs.	55	26,305	26,360	
Turnery and woodware	Victoria ...	2	.....	2	2	4 pkgs.	56	95	151
	Queensland ...	79	.....	79	453	532 "	79	355	434
	New Zealand ...	14	.....	14	99	113 "	26	84	110
	South Sea Islands ...	345	.....	345	69	414 "	829	320	1,149
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	101	101 "	.....	49	49
	440	.....	440	724	1,164 pkgs.	990	903	1,893	
Turpentine & Varnish	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	960	960 galls.	.....	210	210
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	172	172 "	.....	39	39
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	125	125 "	.....	37	37
	.....	.....	.....	1,257	1,257 galls.	.....	286	286	
Twine and Thread ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 pkgs.	.....	104	104
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	58	58 "	.....	273	273
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	55	55
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	30	30 "	.....	100	100
	.....	.....	.....	104	104 pkgs.	.....	532	532	
Umbrellas & Parasols	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	17	17
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	20	20
		.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	37	37

STATISTICS—1870.

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Vinegar	Queensland	60	.....	60	4,134	4,194 galls.	£ 5	£ 311	£ 316
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	750	750 "	.....	57	57
	South Sea Islands	25	.....	25	256	281 "	2	20	22
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	278	278 "	.....	18	18
		85	.....	85	5,418	5,503 galls.	7	406	413
Whalebone	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	14	14 cwt.	.....	50	50
Whiting and Chalk	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	67	67 pkgs.	.....	50	50
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	75	75 "	.....	105	105
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	15	15
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	21	21 "	.....	11	11
		.....	.....	.....	179	179 pkgs.	.....	181	181
Wire	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	507	507 bales	.....	277	277
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	27	27
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	4,048	4,048 "	.....	3,841	3,841
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	108	108 "	.....	150	150
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	515	515 "	.....	399	399
		.....	.....	.....	5,181	5,181 bales	.....	4,694	4,694
Wine	Great Britain	2,223	.....	2,223	7,502	9,725 galls.	1,753	2,210	3,963
	Victoria	76	.....	76	6,071	6,147 "	38	836	874
	Queensland	802	.....	802	22,290	23,092 "	523	8,238	8,761
	New Zealand	383	.....	383	535	918 "	177	275	452
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	5	5
	Tasmania	24	.....	24	184	208 "	12	58	70
	New Caledonia	49	.....	49	8,789	8,838 "	30	2,009	2,039
	South Sea Islands	1,174	52	1,226	3,324	4,550 "	610	1,584	2,194
	Hong Kong	160	.....	160	.....	160 "	80	.....	80
	Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	3	3
	Singapore	.....	.....	.....	1,447	1,447 "	.....	450	450
	Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	50	50 "	.....	50	50
	Bankok	.....	.....	.....	44	44 "	.....	22	22
	Honolulu	4	.....	4	62	66 "	2	27	29
Bombay	112	.....	112	.....	112 "	112	.....	112	
		5,007	52	5,059	50,313	55,372 galls.	3,337	15,767	19,104
Wool	Great Britain	25731300	.....	25731300	9,954,597	35,685,897 lbs.	1,411,615	526,908	1,938,523
	Victoria	26,000	.....	26,000	3,600	29,600 "	1,310	180	1,490
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	900	900 "	.....	45	45
		25757300	.....	25757300	9,959,097	35,716,397 lbs.	1,412,925	527,133	1,940,058
Woollens	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	60	60
	Victoria	4	.....	4	5	9 pkgs.	115	187	302
	Queensland	4	.....	4	38	42 "	128	1,152	1,280
	New Zealand	3	.....	3	6	9 "	62	144	206
	South Australia	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	14	.....	14
	South Sea Islands	2	.....	2	18	20 "	20	477	497
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	324	324
		14	.....	14	80	94 pkgs.	339	2,344	2,683
Woolpacks	Great Britain	20	.....	20	.....	20 pkgs.	80	.....	80
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	378	378 "	.....	3,461	3,461
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	24	24
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	47	47
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	38	38 "	.....	407	407
		20	.....	20	424	444 pkgs.	80	3,939	4,019
Zinc	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	164	164 pkgs.	.....	140	140
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	37	37 "	.....	252	252
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	3	3
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	87	87
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	26	26
		.....	.....	.....	425	425 pkgs.	.....	508	508
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		£	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,165,304	1,687,461	5,852,765

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD.

IMPORTS.

No. 39.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of IMPORTS into the Colony, distinguishing the Countries from whence imported.

Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.						From South Sea Islands.	From Fisheries.	From United States of America.	From Foreign States.	General Total.	
		Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.						Total.
1861	£ 3,062,435	£ 875,644	£ 272,583	£ 92,792	£ 135,972	£ 601,902	£ 359,748	£ 2,338,641	£ 38,409	£ 11,396	£ 254,999	£ 685,675	£ 6,391,555
1862	4,814,264	1,023,250	325,769	96,600	378,009	632,894	612,071	3,068,593	64,234	27,608	196,601	1,163,345	9,334,645
1863	4,541,485	798,240	309,133	85,591	278,772	678,052	522,281	2,672,069	88,224	9,431	220,462	787,905	8,319,576
1864	3,856,161	1,942,001	611,993	89,890	715,278	1,011,884	535,258	4,906,304	46,447	23,937	308,249	694,944	9,836,042
1865	4,349,371	1,195,265	478,744	85,913	1,185,154	774,357	552,361	4,271,794	29,194	11,934	239,096	1,027,206	9,928,595
1866	3,352,768	1,399,511	218,148	56,204	1,161,677	614,983	517,423	3,967,946	12,126	3,318	381,760	1,149,153	8,867,071
1867	2,203,462	1,107,762	322,124	82,689	1,068,264	644,458	300,689	3,525,986	8,768	4,790	127,939	728,859	6,599,804
1868	2,660,430	1,215,777	272,283	121,875	720,936	1,505,970	363,937	4,200,778	13,697	8,038	257,921	910,513	8,051,377
1869	3,544,285	494,855	412,593	87,069	300,016	1,473,008	459,541	3,227,082	15,547	1,574	154,855	757,400	7,700,743
1870	3,200,706	705,387	270,798	90,827	298,951	1,240,877	573,462	3,180,302	11,387	1,637	154,799	664,460	7,213,291

EXPORTS.

No. 40.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of EXPORTS from the Colony, distinguishing the Countries to which exported.

Year.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.						To South Sea Islands.	To Fisheries.	To United States of America.	To Foreign States.	General Total.	
		Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.						Total.
1861	£ 2,037,550	£ 1,175,082	£ 47,739	£ 37,844	£ 465,408	£ 643,426	£ 656,162	£ 3,025,661	£ 32,875	£ 409	£ 11,811	£ 486,533	£ 5,594,839
1862	2,143,497	1,306,433	191,007	40,319	638,656	926,082	1,622,715	4,725,212	62,145	303	9,864	161,541	7,102,562
1863	2,287,357	573,340	115,588	26,890	638,915	1,070,895	2,033,473	4,459,101	67,513	.....	17,219	105,649	6,936,839
1864	2,559,380	992,476	57,952	29,363	1,043,040	1,309,675	1,946,556	5,379,062	72,011	.....	17,127	89,637	8,117,217
1865	3,319,628	1,237,068	59,414	30,732	840,345	1,388,301	1,117,348	4,673,208	77,670	.....	22,227	98,437	8,191,170
1866	3,162,615	1,476,635	50,242	52,529	584,809	1,172,836	1,727,362	5,064,413	72,091	495	29,760	182,840	8,512,214
1867	3,111,108	1,451,211	37,973	38,453	332,601	868,235	864,565	3,593,038	61,029	.....	17,270	98,270	6,880,715
1868	3,486,960	1,098,891	33,014	27,281	485,588	1,014,366	807,089	3,466,229	60,603	.....	23,332	155,780	7,192,904
1869	3,267,019	725,404	31,139	21,523	319,855	778,389	2,125,374	4,001,684	102,053	363	52,439	154,166	7,577,724
1870	2,492,640	771,704	24,822	26,555	197,025	639,761	1,397,368	3,057,235	131,918	.....	38,817	132,155	5,852,765

NOTE.—The above and following Returns are exclusive of the Traffic Overland—(See p. 46, and also pp. 108 to 115.)

STATISTICS—1870.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

EXPORTS.

No. 41.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of Articles EXPORTED, the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, &c., &c., &c.

Year.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£
1861	4,000,269	1,594,570	5,594,839
1862	4,919,772	2,182,790	7,102,562
1863	4,586,687	2,350,152	6,936,839
1864	5,746,678	2,370,539	8,117,217
1865	5,577,434	2,613,736	8,191,170
1866	6,057,585	2,454,629	8,512,214
1867	4,834,505	2,046,210	6,880,715
1868	4,878,344	2,314,560	7,192,904
1869	5,519,859	2,057,865	7,577,724
1870	4,165,304	1,687,461	5,852,765

IMPORT OF GRAIN, &c.

No. 42.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GRAIN, &c., Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, Malt, and Hops.	Flour and Bread.	Rice.	Pollard, Bran, Gram, Dholl, and Sharps.	Pease, Beans, and Rye.	Arrowroot, Sago, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, and Maize Flour.	Potatoes and Yams.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.		lbs.	lbs.				Tons.	£
1861	577,314	973½	{ 117,851 bush. 883 pekts. }	30,296,000	11,992,960	{ 60,538 bush. 50½ tons }	4,029 bush. 100 brls.	{ 664½ cwt. 414 pkgs. 1,481 casks }	3,623	583,425
1862	446,640	588	{ 175,543 bush. 1,075 pekts. }	29,346,000	9,078,720	{ 214,244 bush. 213 tons }	{ 346 bush. 470 brls. 68 pkgs. }	{ 3,293 cwt. 2,486 casks 29 cases }	4,055½	558,386
1863	612,366	4,521	107,359 bush.	28,498,000	10,795,680	142,544 bush.	{ 4,035 bush. 835 brls. }	{ 3,926 cwt. 5,480 casks 435 pkgs. }	7,030½	577,126
1864	1,163,914	63	{ 101,374 " " 2,048 pekts. }	47,226,500	14,594,160	66,979 "	{ 196 bush. 1,088 brls. }	{ 1,980 cwt. 2,974 casks }	9,598	1,102,798
1865	692,826	610	{ 45,599 bush. 1,341 pekts. }	48,644,000	5,747,840	103,213 "	664 "	{ 2,832 cwt. 1,799 casks 813 cases }	5,967½	943,773
1866	1,093,081	4,509	{ 179,067 bush. 1,001 cwt. }	59,664,000	6,216,963	24,353 "	{ 1,699 " " 594 sacks 342 cases }	{ 3,830 cwt. 4,884 pkgs. 611 cases }	9,904 2 pkgs.	1,042,341
1867	755,973	570 13 cases.	{ 71,167 bush. 1,176 cwt. }	32,910,000	5,139,136	50,404 "	453 brls.	{ 377 cwt. 2,102 casks 688 cases }	11,134 1 pkg.	528,172
1868	609,011	.....	{ 106,332 bush. 1,997½ cwt. }	40,484,000	13,931,940	{ 91,404 " " 84 tons }	30 " " 681 bags	{ 1,225 cwt. 929 kegs 184 bags 3,671 casks 592 cases }	16,042 37 pkgs.	802,592
1869	777,408	2,015	{ 59,940 bush. 1,833½ cwt. }	32,602,000	5,871,212	{ 15,773 bush. 53 tons }	977 brls. 296 bags	{ 1,110 cwt. 2,625 casks 1,567 kegs 1,582 cases }	9,775 20 pkgs.	574,522
1870	569,638	3,682	{ 81,984 bush. 1,392 cwt. }	38,790,000	5,320,575	{ 19,498 bush. 75 tons }	207 bags 874 brls.	{ 4,815 casks 1,447 cases 1,169 kegs 1,535 cwt. 676 pkgs. }	17,170	544,135

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

EXPORT OF GRAIN, &c.—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 43.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GRAIN, &c., Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, and Malt.	Flour and Bread.	Corn Flour.	Potatoes.	Value.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Packages.	Tons.	£
1861	3	132,429	16,150	5,142,592	.....	1,049	84,986
1862	5,147	461,108	31,619	6,924,960	.....	770	153,061
1863	2,179	694,913	18,059	5,293,700	.....	1,110½	185,740
1864	8,526	523,308	15,535	6,071,500	.....	1,440¼	197,453
1865	694	1,109,392	20,096	7,536,816	.....	2,215	295,719
1866	14,115	894,974	20,950	875,600	.....	2,353	287,895
1867	67,333	691,741	5,282	6,124,384	.....	1,411	144,001
1868	1,943	1,146,913	17,616	7,341,500	.....	1,565	226,458
1869	1,668	1,096,373	22,127	5,034,800	.....	1,352½	235,398
1870	1,100	475,886	26,325	3,024,600	3,200	2,008¼	110,346

1870.—Exported also, in addition to the above, Foreign Grain, &c., to the value of £60,613.

IMPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

No. 44.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of BUTTER and CHEESE Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1861	309,792	14,958	1866	382,256	14,533
1862	462,028	18,859	1867	347,424	8,364
1863	855,344	32,041	1868	352,688	11,233
1864	550,256	22,704	1869	205,184	6,611
1865	315,616	13,564	1870	334,440	11,742

EXPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 45.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of BUTTER and CHEESE Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1861	599,536	20,754	1866	1,529,808	91,640
1862	491,624	19,091	1867	976,304	42,034
1863	647,360	22,550	1868	738,752	19,071
1864	1,212,848	43,261	1869	1,066,240	40,844
1865	1,381,632	61,822	1870	1,409,072	41,546

1870.—Exported also, in addition to the above, Foreign Butter and Cheese to the value of £1,542.

IMPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

No. 46.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Description of Stock.					Value.	Year.	Description of Stock.					Value.
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.			Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1861	91	51	4,640	.....	70	26,293	1866	135	1	239	2	4	15,056
1862	96	10	4,429	.....	10	20,247	1867	152	2	2,110	.....	.....	7,428
1863	64	24	1,643	.....	.....	20,176	1868	93	72	339	2	.....	11,219
1864	74	12	406	.....	72	16,836	1869	80	284	812	.....	.....	28,570
1865	106	6	1,284	.....	119	15,094	1870	46	31	512	1	5	8,113

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 47.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Description of Stock.					Value.	Year.	Description of Stock.					Value.
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Mules and Asses.	Hogs.			Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Mules and Asses.	Hogs.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1861	1,479	644	11,498	.....	68	49,280	1866	1,435	2,576	5,578	.....	1,573	48,968
1862	1,263	708	38,485	.....	75	62,057	1867	909	5,192	7,781	.....	2,802	54,797
1863	2,896	8,653	8,898	.....	156	109,821	1868	1,001	4,334	7,989	.....	1,186	47,943
1864	3,936	18,498	21,618	.....	595	166,552	1869	1,638	1,279	5,876	.....	3,486	41,399
1865	2,587	10,254	9,171	.....	2,652	113,203	1870	529	1,834	4,498	.....	7,990	35,211

1870—Exported also, in addition to the above, Foreign Live Stock to the value of £880.

IMPORT OF SALT MEAT.

No. 48.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of SALT MEAT Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Beef, Pork, Bacon, Hams, &c.	Preserved Meats.	Value.	Year.	Beef, Pork, Bacon, Hams, &c.	Preserved Meats.	Value.		
	Quantity.	Quantity.	£		Quantity.	Quantity.	£		
1861	{ 4,772½ cwt. 27 crates and 800 carcasses of mutton }	324 cases	19,959	1866	8,615 cwt.	197 cases	27,123		
1862		661 "	25,170	1867	4,216 "	145 "	13,092		
1863		4,903½ cwt.	1,890 "	38,503	1868	{ 3,631 " 70 casks }	17 pkgs.	13,351	
1864		7,951 "	481 "	44,765	1869		3,563 cwt.	1,174 "	24,600
1865		13,827½ "	315 "	18,792	1870		4,022 "	2,574 "	18,022

1870—Imported also, 1,715 packages Preserved Provisions; stated value, £3,737.

EXPORT OF SALT MEAT—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 49.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of SALT MEAT Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Beef, Pork, and Mutton.	Bacon and Hams.	Tongues.	Preserved Meats.	Value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	£
1861	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	packages.	
1861	12,391	1,056	79	5	18,513
1862	11,881	1,383½	79	20	18,488
1863	18,703	898	188	67	25,754
1864	21,818	1,368	71	95	28,270
1865	23,332	3,409	109	182	35,659
1866	29,044	1,339	9	160	36,757
1867	7,042	566	346	5,697	27,881
1868	8,908	588	105	7,876	35,635
1869	6,594	1,022	5	10,059	47,002
1870	9,471	389½	153	13,833	63,869

1870—Exported, in addition to the above, Foreign Salt Meat to the value of £22,240.

N.B.—Imported in 1870, in addition to the Quantities of Provisions, &c., stated in the foregoing Decennial Tables, 1,525 cwt. Chinese Provisions, unclassified; stated value, £910.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

IMPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

No. 50.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of HIDES and LEATHER Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Hides.				Leather.		Value.
	Horned Cattle.	Sheep and Goat.	Kangaroo and Opossum.	All other.	Manufactured. (Boots and Shoes.)	Unmanufactured.	
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Packages.	£
1861	24,853 No.	1,942 bundles & 2	7 cases	5 pkgs.	15,463 trunks	570	352,339
1862	23,042 "	1,226 " [cases	6 "	26 "	17,716 "	556	403,505
1863	12,231 "	1,909 "	494 No.	41 "	14,705 "	177	278,812
1864	32,638 "	1,775½ "	13 cases	104 "	19,450 "	214	397,793
1865	30,103 "	2,250 "	12 "	255 "	20,553 "	204	422,288
1866	37,713 "	1,896 "	35 "	88 "	11,378 "	195	194,365
1867	31,399 "	2,256 "	97 "	77 "	7,183 "	314	154,418
1868	40,345 "	5,334 "	46 "	36 "	13,881 "	503	262,942
1869	28,493 "	6,083 "	79 "	43 "	11,618 "	473	219,984
1870	36,958 & 61 cases	4,136 "	102 "	4 "	9,606 "	394	184,403

EXPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 51.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of HIDES and LEATHER Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Hides.				Leather.		Value.
	Horned Cattle.	Kangaroo.	Sheep and Goat.	All other.	Manufactured. (Boots and Shoes.)	Unmanufactured.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	£
1861	106,068 No.	.....	50 pkgs.	519 pkgs.	188 pkgs.	2,439 pkgs.	100,459
1862	126,805 "	.....	26 "	239 "	197 "	844 "	105,458
1863	149,964 "	.....	157 "	17 "	224 "	1,257 "	119,004
1864	178,278 "	.....	87 "	10 "	375 "	1,048 "	129,122
1865	128,983 "	.....	187 "	21 "	244 "	1,206 "	98,110
1866	137,055 "	.....	489 "	72 "	480 "	863 "	113,045
1867	95,752 "	.....	162 "	35 "	1,074 "	1,208 "	105,487
1868	63,049 "	.....	231 "	765 "	1,255 "	1,947 "	105,995
1869	53,497 "	.....	541 "	24 "	1,108 "	2,855 "	113,922
1870	45,256 "	.....	401 "	1,193 No.	1,372 "	3,001 "	120,971

1870.—Exported also Foreign Hides and Leather to the value of £18,279.

1870.—Exported, in addition to the above, the produce of the Colony, 378 pkgs. Saddlery and Harness; estimated value, £4,396.

EXPORT OF WOOL—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 52.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of WOOL Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Seaward.		Overland.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1861	12,745,891	1,396,426	5,425,318	372,552	18,171,209	1,768,978
1862	13,482,139	1,283,818	7,506,254	517,368	20,988,393	1,801,186
1863	14,791,849	1,262,274	1,050,671	54,246	15,842,520	1,316,520
1864	18,414,530	1,628,493	7,413,387	666,122	25,827,917	2,294,615
1865	18,764,482	1,624,114	11,094,309	659,446	29,858,791	2,283,560
1866	21,663,634	1,856,280	15,317,051	974,068	36,980,685	2,830,348
1867	21,708,902	1,711,322	.....*	.....*	21,708,902	1,711,322
1868	25,721,632	1,879,751	.....*	.....*	25,721,632	1,879,751
1869	29,938,837	1,762,912	21,330,835	1,399,610	51,269,672	3,162,522
1870	25,757,300	1,412,925	21,683,310	1,328,216	47,440,610	2,741,141

* No record kept of the Overland Traffic in these years.

1870.—Exported also, in addition to the above, 9,959,997 lbs. of Foreign Wool, of the value of £527,133.

EXPORT OF TALLOW—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 53.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TALLOW Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwt.	£		cwt.	£
1861	60,638	60,816	1866	27,726	51,826
1862	71,281	104,030	1867	37,211	63,648
1863	17,709	31,221	1868	93,901	144,377
1864	61,056	100,654	1869	96,667	167,536
1865	75,810	122,270	1870	134,262	223,787

1870.—Exported also, in addition to the above, Foreign Tallow to the value of £26,397.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

IMPORT OF TIMBER.

No. 54.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TIMBER Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Deals and Battens.	Pine, &c.	Wrought.	Shingles.	Laths.	Palings.	Sandalwood.	Value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	£
1861	285,564 No.	4,014,774 feet 37,200 " cedar 8,980 " oak 139 spars 25,500 posts and rails 2 logs leak 43,750 pieces timber 24 " gum 169 " pine 28 tons firewood	.....	2,008,100	60,500	569,156	152	68,271
1862	34,298 " No. 156,800 feet	4,618,337 feet 144,281 pieces 1,000 vine poles 367 spars 85 tons firewood	.....	902,766	268,700	521,749	233	72,993
1863	208,410 No. 156,190 feet	8,385,999 feet 3,031 spars 6,579,111 feet	.....	1,311,200	277,321	658,127	7	88,832
1864	33,440 No. 82,061 feet	78 spars 13 logs 6,380,160 feet 211 spars	.....	2,759,236	41,249	623,233	31	91,044
1865	19,423 No. 67,056 feet	4,899,790 feet 119 spars 4,883,488 feet	.....	1,662,000	29,000	685,901	1	71,815
1866	49,652 No.	174 spars 4,374,672 feet	.....	1,114,700	58,000	431,457	2	23,027
1867	68,265 feet 5,577 No.	386 spars 7,175,425 feet	.....	442,300	20,000 { 2,477 bndls. }	601,125	7	24,094
1868	55,433 "	247 spars 5,676,548 feet	.....	598,600	40,000	836,463	64	28,759
1869	47,689 " No. 144 bnds.	188 spars	.....	411,700	276,800	745,805	2	41,133
1870	21,680		.....	94,000	78,604	693,781	11	29,953

EXPORT OF TIMBER—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 55.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TIMBER Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Cedar.	Hardwood, &c.	Wrought.	Shingles.	Laths.	Palings.	Treenails and Spokes, &c.	Value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.		Quantity.	No.	No.	£
1861	940,571 feet	844,104 feet 200 stocks, &c. 642 posts and rails	2 houses	8,813 bndls.	60 bndls.	50,600	91,345	19,554
1862	473,143 "	1,000,201 feet 176 spars, &c. 1,000 posts and rails	6 "	400,800 "	.....	77,956	712,097	25,318
1863	1,502,777 "	1,679,011 feet 450 posts and rails 566 stocks and naves 184 spars	.....	11,879 "	7,662 bndls.	109,894	250,399	42,190
1864	604,046 "	2,767,029 feet 71 spars 531 pairs stocks and naves 4,580 posts and rails	.....	16,735 "	4,225 "	156,155	210,460	37,772
1865	595,889 "	2,979,528 feet 118 spars 990 pairs stocks and naves	.....	144,262 "	763 "	66,675	442,504	36,105
1866	1,781,613 "	728,853 feet 602 pairs stocks and naves 500 posts and rails 69 spars	2 houses	3,930 "	3 "	59,335	252,244	25,315
1867	2,066,463 "	562,624 feet 528 pairs stocks and naves 600 posts and rails 282 spars	.....	2,755 "	1,135 "	33,846	100,061	17,541
1868	1,070,775 "	275,324 feet 638 pairs stocks and naves	.....	8,273 "	.....	38,500	199,622	12,707
1869	2,239,831 "	1,153,429 feet 1,043 pairs stocks and naves 435 posts and rails	3 houses	6,564 "	240 bndls.	34,400	254,895	23,159
1870	2,453,306 "	694,825 feet 665 pairs stocks and naves 513 sleepers 142 piles	4 "	.....	4,000 "	32,628	209,335	22,037

1870—Exported also, in addition to the above, Foreign Timber to the value of £382.

STATISTICS—1870.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

EXPORT OF COAL—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 56.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of COAL Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1861	207,780	160,965	1866	540,905	300,588
1862	308,782	245,422	1867	473,357	253,259
1863	298,038	220,181	1868	548,036	292,201
1864	372,466	212,488	1869	595,553	298,195
1865	382,968	214,158	1870	578,389	267,681

EXPORT OF GOLD AND COIN—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 57.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity of GOLD and COIN Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Gold.		Coin. (Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns.)		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Boxes.	Value.	
	ozs. dwt. grs.	£		£	£
1861	69,692 10 0	260,982	358	1,629,926	1,890,908
1862	104,000 15 0	396,065	518	2,318,972	2,715,037
1863	150,086 0 0	587,815	397	1,774,134	2,361,949
1864	78,169 0 0	304,955	553	2,647,516	2,952,471
1865	86,174 15 0	325,642	507	2,322,026	2,647,668
1866	29,400 7 0	112,433	624	2,812,458	2,924,891
1867	32,486 4 0	129,619	445	2,040,546	2,170,165
1868	32,862 3 0	125,293	400	1,770,636	1,895,929
1869	81,173 16 0	309,053	491	2,180,092	2,489,145
1870	102,667 10 0	386,930	286	1,198,806	1,585,736

NOTE.—This return includes the Gold received at the Mint from other Colonies, and converted into Bars and Coin. (See Mint Return.)

GOLD AND COIN EXPORTED.

No. 58.—RETURN, showing the Total Quantity and Value of GOLD DUST and COIN Exported from the Colony in the Year 1870, and the Countries to which the same have been sent.

	Quantity.		Value.	Countries.		Quantity.		Value.	Countries.
	ozs. dwt. grs.		£			boxes.	£		
Gold	3,499	2 12	10,618	Great Britain.	Coin	91	453,000	Victoria.	
	166,856	7 9	631,674	Point de Galle.		3	3,000	Queensland.	
	4,414	1 0	16,500	Victoria.		14	61,250	New Zealand.	
	3,743	14 0	13,462	Hong Kong.		169	616,339	Point de Galle.	
						14	60,280	Mauritius.	
					1	600	Hong Kong.		
					2	10,000	Java.		
					2	2,100	South Sea Islands.		
	178,513	4 21	672,254*		296	1,206,569†			

* Gold £672,254
 † Coin 1,206,569
 Total Value £1,878,823

WHALE FISHERIES.

No. 59.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the SHIPS and VESSELS engaged in the FISHERIES that have visited Port Jackson; distinguishing those that are Colonial, British, or Foreign, with the Tonnage of each description, and Estimated Value of the Cargoes disposed of by the last-mentioned class, for payment for Repairs, Refitting, and Refreshment.

Year.	Description of Vessels.						Description and Value of Cargo disposed of by Foreign Ships.			
	Colonial.		British.		Foreign.		Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Whalebone.	Value.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Tuns.	Tuns.	Cwt.	£
1861	5	722	.....	.....	8	3,042	29 ²⁰ / ₃₂	106½	2½	5,237
1862	9	1,540	.....	.....	8	2,840	465	73	11	16,732
1863	6	1,131	.....	.....	5	1,607	50	17	.....	5,280
1864	3	822	.....	.....	7	2,383	183	111	120	20,850
1865	2	318	.....	.....	1	351	125	.....	.....	6,840
1866	3	704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	5	919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	2	564	.....	.....	1	297	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	4	1,071	.....	.....	1	224	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	7	1,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FISHERIES.

No. 60.—DECENNIAL RETURN of FISHERIES, showing the Number of Vessels employed, and the Quantity of Oil, &c., obtained, and its Value.

Year.	Number of Ships employed.	Description of Fish, Quantity, and Value.								Total Value.
		Sperm Oil.		Black Oil.		Whalebone.		Tortoiseshell.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Tuns.	£	Tuns.	£	Tons cwt.	£	lbs.	£	£
1861	13	103	7,320	124	3,600	3 10	90	.....	.....	11,010
1862	17	565	17,812	285	9,000	0 11	390	100	51	27,253
1863	11	88	7,155	56½	2,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,295
1864	10	183	13,370	111	4,730	6 0	2,750	.....	.....	20,850
1865	3	129	7,050	75	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,850
1866	3	.....	.....	60	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
1867	5	.....	.....	150	4,260	0 1	35	.....	.....	4,295
1868	3	500 galls.	130	225	6,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,924
1869	5	.....	.....	51	1,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,533
1870	7	.....	.....	141	3,737	0 1	7	4,244	1,977	5,721

SHIPPING.

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 61.—RETURN, showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS ENTERED at Ports in the Colony, from each Country, in the Year 1870.

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.									
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
Baker's Island	1	874	17	...	...	...	1	874	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	874	17	...	...	...	1	874	17	...	...	...
Bourbon	5	1574	53	...	...	...	5	1574	53	5	1541	60	...	...	...	5	1541	60	10	3115	113	...	...	...	10	3115	113
Calcutta	1	311	11	...	...	...	1	311	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	13	4501	155	...	...	...	13	4501	155	7	2114	77	...	...	...	7	2114	77	20	6615	232	...	...	...	20	6615	232
Ceylon	15	14358	2187	...	...	...	15	14358	2187	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	14358	2187	...	...	...	15	14358	2187	...	...	...
Chili	1	188	8	...	...	...	1	188	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	188	8	...	...	...	1	188	8	...	...	...
Columbia	1	454	12	...	...	...	1	454	12	2	1077	20	...	...	...	2	1077	20	3	1531	32	...	...	...	3	1531	32
Fiji	17	3509	196	1	198	9	18	3707	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3509	196	1	198	9	18	3707	205	...	...	...
France	1	322	9	...	...	...	1	322	9	7	2189	81	...	...	...	7	2189	81	8	2511	90	...	...	...	8	2511	90
Formosa	2	630	22	...	...	...	2	630	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	630	22	...	...	...	2	630	22	...	...	...
Great Britain	81	76758	2179	...	...	...	81	76758	2179	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	76758	2179	...	...	...	81	76758	2179	...	...	...
Howe's Island, Lord	1	18	1	...	...	...	1	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	1	...	...	...	1	18	1	...	...	...
Hamburgh, N. G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	149	13	...	...	...	1	149	13	1	149	13	...	...	...	1	149	13
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1382	41	...	...	...	2	1382	41	2	1382	41	...	...	...	2	1382	41
India	2	2147	52	3	3517	78	5	5664	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2147	52	3	3517	78	5	5664	130	...	...	...
Java	1	348	12	...	...	...	1	348	12	3	1271	44	...	...	...	3	1271	44	4	1619	56	...	...	...	4	1619	56
King George's Sound	1	170	12	...	...	...	1	170	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	2	1294	38	...	...	...	2	1294	38	4	1561	50	...	...	...	4	1561	50	6	2855	88	...	...	...	6	2855	88
Mauritius	26	8307	287	...	...	...	26	8307	287	3	1096	41	...	...	...	3	1096	41	29	9403	328	...	...	...	29	9403	328
Madagascar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	271	12	...	...	...	1	271	12	1	271	12	...	...	...	1	271	12
Montevideo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	238	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	238	8	...	...	...
Navigator's Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	240	14	...	...	...	1	240	14	1	240	14	...	...	...	1	240	14
New Zealand	134	51407	2144	160	50055	1518	294	101462	3662	2	848	33	3	992	24	5	1840	57	136	52255	2177	163	51047	1542	299	103302	3719	
New Caledonia	21	3392	187	14	4514	134	35	7906	321	1	458	17	1	461	17	2	919	34	22	3850	204	15	4975	151	37	8825	355	
Portugal	1	147	7	...	...	...	1	147	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensland	268	78800	6218	47	7980	333	315	86780	6551	...	...	...	1	628	12	1	628	12	268	78800	6218	48	8608	345	316	87408	6563
Siam	1	235	9	...	...	...	1	235	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Australia	84	28253	1100	19	10275	327	103	38528	1427	3	1303	37	1	350	12	4	1653	49	87	29556	1137	20	10625	339	107	40181	1476	
South Sea Islands	31	5526	272	...	...	...	31	5526	272	2	543	22	...	...	...	2	543	22	33	6069	294	...	...	...	33	6069	294
Sofomon Islands	2	105	14	...	...	...	2	105	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahiti	...	...	...	1	507	9	1	507	9	1	174	10	...	...	...	1	174	10	1	174	10	1	507	9	2	681	19
Tasmania	94	19042	1088	5	1760	105	99	20802	1193	...	...	...	1	213	6	...	...	...	94	19042	1088	6	1973	111	100	21015	1199
Torres Straits	3	364	25	...	...	...	3	364	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	364	25	...	...	...	3	364	25
Tonga (S. S. I.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	201	22	...	...	...	3	201	22	3	201	22	...	...	...	3	201	22
United States	8	3674	133	...	...	...	8	3674	133	12	5664	153	...	...	...	12	5664	153	20	9338	286	...	...	...	20	9338	286
Victoria	290	117311	6265	362	126727	3898	652	244038	10163	9	4585	128	53	28831	700	62	33416	828	299	121896	6393	415	155558	4598	714	277454	10991	
Whaling Voyage	7	1752	195	...	...	...	7	1752	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1752	195	...	...	...	7	1752	195
Western Australia	1	136	41	...	...	...	1	136	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	136	41	...	...	...	1	136	41
TOTAL	1116	425907	22949	612	205533	6411	1728	631440	29360	69	26667	875	61	31713	779	130	58380	1654	1185	452574	23824	673	237246	7190	1858	689820	31014	

SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 62.—RETURN, showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS of EACH NATION Entered at Ports in the Colony, in the Year 1870.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain	159	131,178	5,437	97	59,466	1,561	256	180,644	6,998
British Possessions	957	304,729	17,511	515	146,067	4,850	1,472	450,796	22,361
French	25	8,555	310	11	3,765	131	36	12,320	441
United States	13	7,207	172	30	18,981	382	43	26,188	554
Prussians	3	957	32	2	632	22	5	1,589	54
Hamburgh, N. G.	8	2,422	100	1	212	9	9	2,634	109
Norwegian	1	392	13	6	2,995	78	7	3,387	91
Russian	1	827	16	.....	.....	.....	1	827	16
Dutch	7	3,510	115	9	4,459	135	16	7,969	250
Bremen, N. G.	2	651	24	.....	.....	.....	2	651	24
Oldenberg, N. G.	1	298	10	.....	.....	.....	1	298	10
Java	1	201	18	.....	.....	.....	1	201	18
Denmark	2	618	21	1	365	12	3	983	33
Swedish	1	564	13	1	304	10	2	868	23
Tonga, South Sea Islands	3	201	22	.....	.....	.....	3	201	22
Tahiti, South Sea Islands	1	174	10	.....	.....	.....	1	174	10
TOTAL	1,185	452,574	23,824	673	237,246	7,190	1,858	689,820	31,014

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 63.—RETURN, showing the TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS Entered at each Port in the Colony, in the Year 1870.

Names of Ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.									
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
Sydney	941	361,529	20,950	1	65	6	942	361,594	20,956	63	233,63	795	1	659	15	64	24,022	810	1,004	384,892	21,745	2	724	21	1,006	385,616	21,766	
Newcastle	142	51,489	1,406	557	197,244	5,950	699	248,733	7,355	6	3,304	80	60	31,054	764	66	34,358	844	148	54,793	1,486	617	228,298	6,714	765	283,091	8,200	
Grafton	6	872	46	14	1,744	92	20	2616	138
Eden	25	116,698	533	9	3,036	177	34	147,34	710
Richmond	2	319	14	31	3,444	186	33	3,763	200
TOTAL	1,116	425,907	22,949	612	205,533	5,411	17,28	631,440	29,360	69	26,667	875	61	31,713	779	130	58,380	1,654	1,185	452,574	23,824	673	237,246	7,190	1,858	689,820	31,014	

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 64.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered Inwards.

Year.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.												From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States of America.		From Foreign States.		Total.			
	No.	Tons.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1861	74	55,315	528	120,029	73	18,475	88	168,40	198	45,145	2	557	183	39,755	51	28,543	29	3,434	13	3,764	23	14,368	60	20,011	1327	366,236
1862	111	81,114	462	127,434	101	28,535	63	109,51	334	86,647	2	319	219	45,143	38	17,786	28	4,152	17	4,380	20	11,690	98	3,6686	1,493	454,837
1863	112	86,755	339	102,677	92	25,006	57	110,43	456	127,767	1	895	236	56,689	47	22,536	37	5,496	11	2,738	25	13,738	61	24,487	1,494	478,227
1864	102	80,166	447	141,514	139	37,984	89	167,60	562	179,792	2	340	323	89,019	47	17,546	28	3,457	10	3,205	26	12,440	74	26,945	1,849	607,168
1865	78	70,668	580	196,702	146	42,747	74	192,08	439	121,145	1	474	395	121,945	47	18,958	23	3,954	3	669	24	11,266	93	28,752	1,912	635,888
1866	83	73,020	682	243,147	126	47,255	74	189,83	439	114,633	1	170	424	135,050	44	19,627	33	6,245	3	704	53	25,520	137	45,994	2,099	730,354
1867	62	57,143	639	245,683	141	44,999	109	254,69	397	111,567	3	510	347	99,526	38	19,788	31	5,111	5	919	19	8,538	77	27,717	1,868	646,970
1868	76	69,328	736	290,667	130	44,096	103	239,88	417	126,317	2	340	382	97,390	47	21,042	41	6,076	3	862	29	12,131	107	31,956	2,073	724,193
1869	90	83,721	802	318,583	132	42,230	88	225,64	348	110,768	1	69	357	96,441	41	23,336	33	4,565	5	1,295	19	7,433	106	30,362	2,022	741,369
1870	81	76,758	714	277,454	107	40,181	100	210,15	299	103,302	2	305	316	87,408	51	29,754	96	19,828	7	1,752	20	9,338	65	22,724	1,858	689,820

SHIPPING—continued.
VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 65.—RETURN, showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS CLEARED at Ports in the Colony, to each Country, in the Year 1870.

Countries to which departed.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Akyab	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	826	16	1	826	16	...	.....	.....	1	826	16	1	826	16	1	826	16
Bombay	1	522	13	...	.....	.....	1	522	13	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	522	13	...	.....	.....	1	522	13	1	522	13
Bourbon	1	280	10	...	.....	.....	1	280	10	1	300	11	...	.....	.....	1	300	11	2	580	21	...	.....	.....	2	580	21
Calcutta	2	1511	41	...	.....	.....	2	1511	41	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	1511	41	...	.....	.....	2	1511	41	2	1511	41
Callao	...	.....	.....	1	445	12	1	445	12	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	445	12	1	445	12	1	445	12
Chili	1	825	22	...	.....	.....	1	825	22	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	825	22	...	.....	.....	1	825	22	1	825	22
China	78	37591	1139	1	438	12	79	38029	1151	43	19429	526	3	1268	40	46	20697	566	121	57020	1665	4	1706	52	125	58726	1717
Ceylon	14	14052	1834	...	.....	.....	14	14052	1834	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	14	14052	1834	...	.....	.....	14	14052	1834	14	14052	1834
Coepang	1	317	9	...	.....	.....	1	317	9	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	317	9	...	.....	.....	1	317	9	1	317	9
Christmas Island	1	337	9	...	.....	.....	1	337	9	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	337	9	...	.....	.....	1	337	9	1	337	9
Fiji	24	4123	223	1	33	4	25	4156	227	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	24	4123	223	1	33	4	25	4156	227	24	4156	227
Great Britain	44	45152	1365	...	.....	.....	44	45152	1365	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	44	45152	1365	...	.....	.....	44	45152	1365	44	45152	1365
Guam	2	741	23	...	.....	.....	2	741	23	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	741	23	...	.....	.....	2	741	23	2	741	23
Howe's Island, Lord	...	.....	.....	1	17	2	1	17	2	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	17	2	1	17	2	1	17	2
Honolulu	2	385	17	...	.....	.....	2	385	17	3	1197	28	...	.....	.....	3	1197	28	5	1582	45	...	.....	.....	5	1582	45
India	16	15965	375	...	.....	.....	16	15965	375	3	1968	45	...	.....	.....	3	1968	45	19	17933	420	...	.....	.....	19	17933	420
Java	18	9347	247	...	.....	.....	18	9347	247	29	13271	407	2	779	28	31	14050	435	47	22618	654	2	779	28	49	23397	682
Japan	1	120	7	...	.....	.....	1	120	7	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	120	7	...	.....	.....	1	120	7	1	120	7
Manila	3	1099	33	...	.....	.....	3	1099	33	1	549	11	...	.....	.....	1	549	11	4	1648	44	...	.....	.....	4	1648	44
Macassar	1	277	10	...	.....	.....	1	277	10	3	888	33	2	538	22	5	1426	55	4	1165	43	2	538	22	6	1703	65
Mauritius	13	3734	122	...	.....	.....	13	3734	122	2	681	23	...	.....	.....	2	681	23	15	4415	145	...	.....	.....	15	4415	145
New Caledonia	33	5837	290	...	.....	.....	33	5837	290	3	1050	37	...	.....	.....	3	1050	37	36	6887	327	...	.....	.....	36	6887	327
New Hebrides	1	64	15	...	.....	.....	1	64	15	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	64	15	...	.....	.....	1	64	15	1	64	15
Navigator's Island	1	25	5	...	.....	.....	1	25	5	1	404	16	...	.....	.....	1	404	16	2	429	21	...	.....	.....	2	429	21
New Zealand	267	92240	3675	13	4761	168	280	97001	3843	2	484	18	...	.....	.....	2	484	18	269	92724	3693	13	4761	168	282	97485	3861
Queensland	255	72226	5680	5	753	57	260	72979	5737	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	255	72226	5680	5	753	57	260	72979	5737	255	72979	5737
Russia	27	10110	301	...	.....	.....	27	10110	301	12	4089	132	2	843	16	14	4932	148	39	14199	433	2	843	16	41	15042	449
South America	1	1535	30	...	.....	.....	1	1535	30	1	238	8	...	.....	.....	1	238	8	2	1773	38	...	.....	.....	2	1773	38
South Australia	120	42043	1567	3	1162	29	123	43205	1596	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	120	42043	1567	3	1162	29	123	43205	1596	120	43205	1596
South Sea Islands	35	5836	355	3	323	22	38	6159	377	1	240	14	...	.....	.....	1	240	14	36	6076	369	3	323	22	39	6399	391
Siam	4	1071	38	...	.....	.....	4	1071	38	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4	1071	38	...	.....	.....	4	1071	38	4	1071	38
Solomon's Island	1	55	9	...	.....	.....	1	55	9	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	55	9	...	.....	.....	1	55	9	1	55	9
Tahiti	2	367	16	...	.....	.....	2	367	16	1	174	10	...	.....	.....	1	174	10	3	541	26	...	.....	.....	3	541	26
Santa Cruz	1	227	12	...	.....	.....	1	227	12	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	227	12	...	.....	.....	1	227	12	1	227	12
Singapore	2	958	27	...	.....	.....	2	958	27	3	793	29	1	210	9	4	1003	38	5	1751	56	1	210	9	6	1961	65
Tasmania	111	29135	1751	14	1573	83	125	30708	1834	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	111	29135	1751	14	1573	83	125	30708	1834	111	30708	1834
Tongataboo	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	134	13	...	.....	.....	2	134	13	2	134	13	...	.....	.....	2	134	13
United States	54	49479	1183	1	772	22	55	50251	1205	27	19087	396	...	.....	.....	27	19087	396	81	68566	1579	1	772	22	82	69338	1601
Victoria	693	236818	10833	34	5348	287	727	242166	11120	1	387	10	...	.....	.....	1	387	10	694	237205	10843	34	5348	287	728	242553	11130
Whaling Voyage	4	1171	120	3	770	89	7	1941	209	...	.....	.....	1	145	19	1	145	19	4	1171	120	4	915	108	8	2086	228
TOTAL	1835	685575	31406	80	16395	787	1915	701970	32193	139	65363	1767	12	4609	150	151	69972	1917	1974	750938	33173	92	21004	937	2066	771942	34110

SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 66.—RETURN, showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS of EACH NATION Cleared at Ports in the Colony, in the Year 1870.

Nationality of Vessels.	Cleared.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain ...	252	183,601	6,428	10	4,447	133	262	188,048	6,561
British Possessions ...	1,583	501,974	24,978	70	11,948	654	1,653	513,922	25,632
French ...	39	13,295	454	6	2,074	62	45	15,369	516
United States ...	51	32,794	686	1	145	19	52	32,939	705
Hamburgh, N.G. ...	5	1,430	59	1	315	10	6	1,745	69
Danish ...	3	818	31	.....	.....	.....	3	818	31
Russian ...	.....	.....	.....	1	826	16	1	826	16
Bremen, N.G. ...	6	1,834	67	.....	.....	.....	6	1,834	67
Oldenberg, N.G. ...	2	680	21	.....	.....	.....	3	912	31
Dutch ...	17	8,751	272	2	1,017	33	19	9,768	305
Swedish ...	.....	1,300	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	35
Norwegians ...	.....	3,612	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,612	99
Java ...	1	291	10	.....	.....	.....	1	291	10
Saloon ...	1	250	10	.....	.....	.....	1	250	10
Papeeta, S.S.I. ...	1	174	10	.....	.....	.....	1	174	10
Tonga, S.S.I. ...	2	734	13	.....	.....	.....	2	734	13
TOTAL ...	1,974	750,938	33,173	92	21,004	937	2,066	771,942	34,110

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 67.—RETURN, showing the TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS Cleared at each Port in the Colony, in the Year 1870.

Names of Ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Sydney	787	324,843	19,113	77	16,051	765	864	340,894	19,878	47	19,255	599	12	4,609	150	59	23,854	749	834	344,098	19,712	89	20,660	915	923	354,758	20,627
Newcastle ...	951	336,790	10,925	3	344	22	954	337,134	10,947	92	46,108	1,168	.....	.....	.....	92	46,108	1,168	1,043	338,298	12,093	3	344	22	10,467	38,322	12,115
Grafton	35	4,245	219	.....	.....	.....	35	4,245	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	4,245	219	.....	.....	.....	35	4,245	219
Eden	38	166,500	990	.....	.....	.....	38	166,500	990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	166,500	990	.....	.....	.....	38	166,500	990
Richmond ...	24	3,047	159	.....	.....	.....	24	3,047	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3,047	159	.....	.....	.....	24	3,047	159
TOTAL	1,835	685,575	31,406	80	16,395	787	1,915	701,970	32,193	139	65,363	1,767	12	4,609	150	151	69,972	1,917	1,974	750,938	33,173	92	21,004	937	2,066	771,942	34,110

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 68.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered Outwards.

Year.	To Great Britain.		To British Colonies.												To South Sea Islands.		To Fisheries.		To United States of America.		To Foreign States.		Total.				
			Victoria.		South Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		Western Australia.		Queensland.												Other British Possessions.		
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1861	31	26,921	555	119,762	81	20,949	91	17,052	182	45,253	.....	.....	192	41,743	68	42,278	39	5,999	14	3,441	33	16,126	105	40,446	1,391	379,460
1862	32	28,018	550	123,325	117	31,964	73	11,885	197	55,450	3	1,771	235	44,410	59	33,365	47	9,258	14	3,695	21	11,765	220	112,850	1,568	467,356	
1863	33	30,060	489	120,038	120	35,291	69	12,932	336	109,744	1	171	259	53,345	67	45,613	49	11,256	6	1,597	33	16,158	148	75,168	1,603	511,373	
1864	37	33,066	455	162,834	206	54,753	86	16,365	453	151,138	4	655	284	75,837	78	51,601	42	8,616	2	490	29	15,063	166	76,619	1,824	647,057	
1865	45	39,350	670	197,463	172	52,359	92	21,839	435	121,170	2	355	397	121,246	54	28,661	45	8,519	.....	.....	39	20,296	169	78,426	2,120	690,294
1866	41	36,138	659	206,421	202	66,286	100	24,057	410	117,175	3	530	383	119,509	42	27,177	54	12,610	.....	.....	69	36,244	256	138,234	2,259	784,381
1867	44	41,293	660	212,728	222	70,174	122	28,313	356	102,094	1	170	312	91,905	54	31,307	54	8,832	.....	.....	40	20,441	239	119,462	2,704	726,721
1868	46	43,984	717	239,530	169	56,091	108	27,454	359	106,773	1	170	338	88,341	48	26,267	43	6,876	.....	.....	52	31,468	337	149,495	2,218	776,449
1869	51	50,673	776	262,219	168	53,016	104	27,511	299	96,362	.....	.....	323	87,526	54	35,207	45	7,685	4	951	103	75,144	309	136,954	2,236	833,248
1870	44	45,152	728	242,553	123	43,205	125	30,708	282	97,485	.....	.....	260	72,979	52	38,450	109	18,665	8	2,086	82	69,338	253	111,321	2,066	771,942

SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.

No. 69.—RETURN, showing the Number of VESSELS BUILT and REGISTERED in the Colony, in the Year 1870.

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.			
Description.	Number.	Tons.	Description.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Brigantines	2	325	Registered :—			
Schooners	8	486	Ship	1	874	14
Ketches	6	210	Barques	13	4,916	182
Steamers	8	402	Brigs	2	389	21
			Brigantines	3	289	14
			Schooners	9	723	47
			Ketches	5	137	14
			Steamers	6	1,092	55
			New Vessels :—			
			Brigantines	2	325	30
			Schooners	8	486	35
			Ketches	7	210	23
			Steamers	8	402	34
TOTAL	24	1,423	TOTAL	64	9,843	469

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.

No. 70.—DECENNIAL RETURN, showing the Number of Vessels BUILT and REGISTERED in the Colony.

Year.	Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.		Year.	Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1861	13	747	56	6,487	1866	43	3,031	107	16,315
1862	13	1,911	69	13,388	1867	36	1,882	82	11,067
1863	27	3,072	72	12,433	1868	22	1,696	82	15,128
1864	40	3,814	102	20,238	1869	32	1,611	89	15,581
1865	37	3,109	74	12,708	1870	24	1,423	64	9,843

BORDER CUSTOMS.

IMPORTS *via* ALBURY.No. 71.—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony from VICTORIA, Overland, *via* ALBURY, in the Year 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles—contd.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural Implements		£ s. d.	Casks (Empty)		£ s. d.
Barley	125 bushls.	24 0 0	Drapery		39,782 16 0
Beer—(In Bottle)	2,795 galls.	764 0 0	Delf		878 15 0
" —(In Wood)	4,680 "	530 10 0	Drugs		1,678 0 0
Building Materials		1,476 0 0	Firearms		15 0 0
Bran	25½ tons.	70 5 0	Fancy Goods		2,733 0 0
Boots and Shoes		6,747 13 0	Furniture		2,158 0 0
Brushware		60 4 0	Floor-cloth		24 6 0
Books		477 18 0	Fencing Wire		88 0 0
Bark		30 0 0	Flour	165½ tons.	1,830 0 0
Battens		12 2 0	Fruit—Green		7 7 0
Basketware		9 14 0	" Dried	316 cwt.	862 16 0
Bellows		10 0 0	Glass		287 4 0
Bottles (Empty)		105 0 0	Grindery		209 6 0
Cheese		192 0 0	Gold Scales		18 0 0
Cement		8 0 0	Hay		4 0 0
Chaff		10 0 0	Hardware		10,187 15 0
Coffee	16,660 lbs.	856 12 0	Hats		45 0 0
Cordials	148 galls.	155 10 0	Hams		124 0 0
Cutlery		18 0 0	Hair		16 5 0
Coopers' Materials		15 0 0	Haberdashery		103 0 0
Chinese Goods		140 0 0	Hops	5,729 lbs.	492 0 0
Corn Sacks		1,116 16 0	Iron Tanks		169 10 0
Corks		64 5 0	Jewellery		1,214 15 0
Cattle	231 No.	870 0 0	Kerosene		639 8 0
Candles		1,330 6 0	Leather		346 8 0
Confectionery		714 9 0	Laths		17 2 0
Coaches and Coach Materials		848 5 0	Lead		49 0 0

BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*

No. 71 (*continued*).—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported from VICTORIA, Overland, *via* ALBURY—*continued.*

Articles— <i>contd.</i>	Quantity.	Value.	Articles— <i>contd.</i>	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Lime		20 0 0	Salt		692 0 0
Lime Juice		23 14 0	Soap		769 4 0
Lemonade		60 0 0	Staves		144 0 0
Molasses	4 cwt.	5 0 0	Slates		30 4 0
Malt	2,167½ bushls.	1,085 5 0	Stationery		1,132 2 0
Musical Instruments		430 10 0	Slops		5,135 5 0
Matches		247 12 0	Spices		98 6 0
Machinery		1,298 8 0	Sugar (Raw)	6,599 cwt.	10,627 18 0
Machines (Reaping)		198 0 0	" (Refined)	163 "	370 8 0
" (Sewing)		220 10 0	Saddlery		1,848 8 0
Matting		2 0 0	Shingles		239 7 0
Must	2,170 galls.	217 0 0	Soda Water		248 0 0
Millinery		636 0 0	Spirits—Brandy	7,545 galls.	6,797 2 0
Oats	417 bushls.	65 12 0	" Rum	2,484 "	2,036 4 0
Oil Stores		5,338 0 0	" Genera	890½ "	852 5 0
Opium	9,178 lbs.	22,945 0 0	" Whiskey	1,625 "	1,303 12 0
Potatoes	24 tons	169 14 0	Tea	58,245 lbs.	5,249 7 0
Pollard	11 "	45 0 0	Tinware		190 3 0
Paper-bags		40 0 0	Telegraph Materials		45 0 0
Paints		395 1 0	Turnery		20 5 0
Pitch and Tar		35 0 0	Toys		5 10 0
Photographic Materials		12 0 0	Tobacco (Manufactured)	22,577 lbs.	3,800 2 0
Powder		64 12 0	" (Cigars)	41½ "	39 0 0
Plants and Shrubs		508 11 0	Vinegar		534 0 0
Papering (House)		56 2 0	Vine-stakes		95 0 0
Printers' Types		32 0 0	Washing Soda		5 6 0
Preserves		378 16 0	Woolpacks		1,432 13 0
Palings		16 0 0	Woolens		478 10 0
Quicksilver		17 4 0	Wheat	566 bushls.	99 14 0
Rice	897½ cwt.	898 16 0	Wine	3,268 galls.	1,971 0 0
Ropes and Twine		167 13 0			
Sawn Timber		2,223 2 0			
			TOTAL	£	165,506 17 0

EXPORTS *via* ALBURY.

No. 72.—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony to VICTORIA, Overland, *via* ALBURY, in the Year 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles— <i>contd.</i>	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Agricultural Implements		19 2 0	Lemonade		230 4 0
Bricks		2 0 0	Lime		25 0 0
Building Materials		25 0 0	Leather		201 12 0
Boots and Shoes		59 0 0	Must	400 galls.	40 0 0
Bottles (Empty)		7 0 0	Maize		5 0 0
Beer (Bottled)	518 galls.	194 14 0	Malt	120 bushls.	60 0 0
" (Wood)	10,988 "	1,058 11 0	Oats	529 "	99 5 0
Bran	7,697 bushls.	265 14 0	Oil Stores		741 2 0
Barley	440 "	58 0 0	Pigs	411 No.	257 8 0
Corn Sacks		32 13 0	Pollard	9,929 bushls.	498 8 0
Confectionery		72 0 0	Potatoes	40 cwt.	16 0 0
Candles		30 9 0	Rice	1½ "	3 8 0
Casks (Empty)		19 0 0	Sheep	10,104 No.	3,031 4 0
Chaff		7 0 0	Seeds		12 0 0
Cattle	482 No.	1,423 12 0	Soap		64 0 0
Cordials		4 10 0	Salt		481 16 0
Cigars	17 lbs.	12 0 0	Skins (Sheep)		763 18 0
Coffee	812 "	49 0 0	" (Calf)		72 6 0
Corks		6 0 0	Spirits—Rum	245 galls.	255 17 0
Clocks		2 0 0	" Brandy	871 "	955 4 0
Cheese		13 0 0	" Whiskey	87 "	95 5 0
Drapery		755 17 0	Sugar (Raw)	318½ cwt.	667 12 0
Dried Fruits	6½ cwt.	15 4 0	Slops		157 0 0
Delf		44 16 0	Saddlery		34 0 0
Fancy Goods		3 10 0	Soda Water		80 15 0
Furniture		7 0 0	Tea	3,284 lbs.	365 10 0
Flour	854 tons	10,015 0 0	Tallow		710 16 0
Green Fruit		8 5 0	Tobacco (Manufactured)	651 lbs.	131 2 0
Geneva	127 galls.	123 9 0	" (Leaf)	111½ cwt.	400 16 0
Glass		3 0 0	Timber		66 10 0
Gingerbeer		62 0 0	Vinegar		3 15 0
Hams		3 0 0	Wheat	24,486½ bushls.	6,081 0 0
Hay		19 15 0	Wine	20,116 galls.	7,444 14 0
Hair		2 0 0	Woolpacks		95 2 0
Hardware		466 7 0	Wool	666,848 lbs.	36,182 8 0
Hides		1,376 13 0			
Horses	2,723 No.	8,370 0 0			
Kerosene		23 0 0			
			TOTAL	£	84,988 18 0

BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

IMPORTS *via* COROWA.

No. 73.—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony from VICTORIA, Overland, *via* COROWA, during the Year 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles—continued.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural Implements	48 pkgs.	£ 515 3 0	Molasses	10 cwt.	£ 12 8 4
Alkali and Soda	1 ton 6 cwt. 2 qrs.	29 4 0	Nails	2 tons 8 cwt.	75 12 0
Apparel and Slops	1 pkg.	25 0 0	Oatmeal	1 ton 17 cwt. 2 qrs.	55 2 0
Arms—Gunpowder	112 lbs.	11 4 0	Oil—Linsced	575 galls.	141 2 0
Shot	8 cwt. 2 qrs.	19 9 0	Olive	135½ "	54 1 0
Bags and Sacks	25 pkgs.	289 0 0	Castor	87 "	40 13 0
Baskets	3 "	3 0 0	Kerosene	7,906 "	907 15 0
Beer—in Wood	6,571 galls.	653 2 0	Oilcloth	3 pkgs.	3 15 0
in Bottle	1,022 "	300 3 0	Oilmen's Stores	456 "	979 12 8
Bran	3,990 bushels	205 18 6	Onions	2 cwt.	1 17 6
Butter and Cheese	19 cwt. 0 qrs. 25 lbs.	121 10 6	Paints	93 pkgs.	96 19 6
Building Materials	3 pkgs.	12 0 0	Paperhangings	3 "	28 10 0
Candles	10,176 lbs.	412 13 4	Pepper and Spice	7 "	31 3 0
Canvas	1 pkg.	7 5 0	Pipes—Tobacco	3 "	1 17 6
Carriages	1 "	60 0 0	Pitch, Tar, and Resin	12 "	17 10 0
Materials	1 "	5 0 0	Plants and Seeds	67 "	97 11 0
Casks—Empty	146 No.	213 17 6	Potatoes	14 t. 12 c. 3 q. 20 lbs.	122 7 6
Cement	9 pkgs.	18 10 0	Provisions—Beef	45 tons 6 cwt. 2 qrs.	906 10 0
Chicory	112 lbs.	2 10 0	Bacon	1 cwt.	3 15 0
Coffee	2,536 "	160 8 0	Hams	1 "	5 12 0
Confectionery and Preserves	116 pkgs.	454 14 0	Saddlery and Harness	10 pkgs.	224 6 0
Cordage and Rope	38 "	95 6 6	Salt	150 t. 19 c. 3 q. 24 lbs.	535 9 9
Drugs and Medicines	19 "	136 11 0	Rock	3 tons	21 0 0
Earthenware and China	30 "	289 7 6	Soap	6 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs.	194 5 6
Fish—Salt	2 "	4 15 0	Starch and Blue	16 pkgs.	22 6 0
Flour and Bread	544 tons 2 cwt.	6,003 9 0	Spirits—Brandy	915½ galls.	824 17 0
Fruit—Dried	7 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs.	358 1 1	Rum	176 "	117 16 6
Green	185 pkgs.	217 15 0	Geneva	381 "	158 19 6
Furniture	104 "	458 14 6	Whiskey	419 "	275 9 0
Glass—Window	26 "	105 19 0	Cordials	125 "	69 8 0
Glassware	3 "	26 6 0	All other	132 "	131 14 6
Grain—Wheat	332½ bushels	63 12 0	Stationery—Books	3 pkgs.	21 7 6
Barley	12 "	2 2 0	Paper	17 "	67 1 0
Oats	720 "	139 16 0	Sugar—Raw	21 tons 15 cwt. 3 qrs.	734 15 0
Pollard	1,351 "	86 13 0	Refined	39 tons 16 cwt. 1 qr.	1,703 3 6
Rice	3 tons 15 cwt. 3 qrs.	107 9 4	Sundries	282 pkgs.	1,269 3 6
Hardware	419 pkgs.	3,020 3 2	Tea	16,100 lbs.	1,680 2 3
Hay	10 tons 10 cwt.	55 16 0	Timber—Cedar	1,677 feet	53 1 0
Hops	225 lbs.	21 5 0	Pine	6,570 "	201 0 8
Instruments—Musical	3 pkgs.	202 0 0	All other	2,090 "	26 0 0
Iron and Steel	9 tons 2 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs.	143 17 0	Shingles	5,000 No.	8 15 0
Jewellery	2 pkgs.	48 0 0	Tobacco—Manufactured	4,580½ lbs.	711 8 0
Leather—Manufactured	75 "	1,408 2 0	Toys and Fancy Goods	10 pkgs.	286 17 0
Unmanufactured	5 "	19 0 0	Turpentine and Varnish	75 galls.	22 17 0
Limejuice	70 galls.	22 5 0	Twine and Thread	6 pkgs.	16 5 0
Linen and Drapery	191 pkgs.	7,613 13 6	Vinegar	459 galls.	63 16 6
Live Stock—Horses	54 No.	282 0 0	Whiting and Chalk	9 pkgs.	14 12 6
Cattle	83 "	4,138 0 0	Wire	18 cwt.	24 0 0
Matches	13 pkgs.	69 0 0	Wine	538 galls.	194 15 6
Machinery	3 "	167 10 0	Woolpacks	53 pkgs.	1,023 15 0
Malt	28 bushels	16 8 0	Zinc	1 pkg.	45 0 0
Metal—Galvanized	3 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs.	372 9 6			
			TOTAL		£43,541 19 7

EXPORTS *via* COROWA.

No. 74.—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony to VICTORIA, Overland, *via* COROWA, during the Year 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles—continued.	Quantity.	Value.
Beer—in Bottle	142 galls.	£ 35 9 0	Grain (continued)—Oats	1,695 bushels	£ 315 9 0
Bran	1,270½ bushels	45 18 0	Pollard	24 "	2 0 0
Candles	6,250 lbs.	239 11 8	Hardware	11 pkgs.	187 10 0
Casks—Empty	71 No.	85 15 0	Hay	3 tons	14 10 0
Coffee	320 lbs.	12 17 10	Live Stock—Horses	365 No.	2,101 0 0
Confectionery and Preserves	4 pkgs.	42 16 0	Sheep	40,236 "	11,352 0 0
Drugs and Medicines	3 "	27 0 0	Cattle	14,910 "	96,042 0 0
Flour and Bread	75 tons 2 cwt.	907 5 0	Pigs	262 "	342 0 0
Fruit—Dried	2 tons 5 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs.	95 8 6	Oil—Kerosene	5,312 galls.	544 12 0
Green	178 pkgs.	626 10 0	Oilmen's Stores	57 pkgs.	177 0 0
Furniture	4 "	19 0 0	Potatoes	1 ton 12 cwt. 2 qrs.	13 0 0
Grain—Wheat	25,806 bushels	4,760 16 3	Salt	66 tons	198 0 0
Barley	958 "	232 0 0	Skins—Hides	991 No.	532 5 0

STATISTICS—1870.

BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

No. 74 (continued).—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported to VICTORIA, Overland, via COROWA—continued.

Articles—continued.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles—continued.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Skins (continued)—Sheep ...	54 pkgs.	243 15 0	Tallow	2 tons 10 cwt.	50 0 0
Spirits—Brandy	342 ³ / ₄ galls.	346 10 0	Tea	1,160 lbs.	120 0 0
" Rum	3 "	3 0 0	Timber—Pine	31,350 feet	322 10 0
" Geneva	420 "	290 0 0	" Gum	5,650 "	56 10 0
" Whiskey	107 ¹ / ₂ "	92 14 0	Tobacco—Manufactured ...	114 lbs.	22 16 0
" Cordials	10 "	12 10 0	" Unmanufactured ...	2,366 "	82 6 2
Sugar—Raw	2 cwt.	6 0 0	Wine	8,448 galls.	873 5 0
" Refined	3 tons 10 cwt.	140 0 0	Wool	558 t. 3 c. 2 q. 27 lbs.	45,436 3 0
Sundries	45 pkgs.	326 16 6			
			TOTAL		£ 167,376 8 11

IMPORTS via MOAMA.

No. 75.—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony from VICTORIA, Overland, via MOAMA, in the Year 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles—continued.	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Acids	43 pkgs.	223	Glass—Window	80 boxes	473
Agricultural Implements ...	303 "	3,575	" Looking... ..	12 pkgs.	99
Alkali and Soda	201 cwt.	81	Glassware	204 "	691
Anvils	4 No.	8	Glue	18 "	112
Apparel and Slops	121 pkgs.	3,109	Grain—Wheat	173 centals	82
Arsenic	8 cwt.	6	" Barley	95 "	40
Arms—Guns	1 No.	15	" Oats	1,211 "	508
Ammunition—Gunpowder ...	1 case	3	" Beans	21 "	9
" Shot	41 cwt.	93	" Pease, split	144 "	62
Arrowroot, Sago, Maizena, &c. .	240 "	336	" Maize	230 "	97
Bark—Tanning... ..	46 "	11	" Rice	710 cwt.	845
Baskets	158 pkgs.	584	Grindery	5 pkgs.	53
Bedding and Mattresses ...	115 "	1,380	Gutta Percha	1 "	18
Bedsteads	187 "	1,178	Guano and Manure	44 cwt.	9
Beer—In Wood	8,511 galls.	1,131	Hardware and Ironmongery ...	1,082 pkgs.	5,448
" In Bottle	7,253 "	1,740	Hats, Caps, and Bonnets ...	4 cases	78
Bellows—Blacksmiths	11 No.	34	Hay and Chaff	3,268 cwt.	1,062
Blacking	19 pkgs.	452	Hollow-ware	291 pkgs.	867
Blankets	12 bales	253	Horsehair	14 "	76
Brassware	29 pkgs.	750	Honey	913 lbs.	44
Bricks—Baths	21 "	6	Hops	8,284 "	447
Brushware	60 "	495	Instruments—Musical	24 cases	957
Butter	61 cwt.	227	Indiarubber	5 pkgs.	92
Cheese	139 "	1,120	Iron—Tanks	46 No.	172
Candles	22,808 lbs.	1,414	" Pipes	7 tons	280
Canvas	66 pkgs.	369	" Wire	430 "	9,288
Carpets	6 "	149	" Galvanized	121 "	4,331
Carriages	10 No.	514	" Castings	11 "	439
" Perambulators	32 "	137	" Bar, Rod, and Hoop ...	59 "	1,062
" Materials	69 pkgs.	959	Jams and Jellies	354 cases	849
Carts, Drays, and Waggon ...	1 No.	36	Kegs and Casks... ..	412 No.	143
" Materials	319 pkgs.	338	Lead—Sheet	92 cwt.	102
Cement	102 brls.	369	" Piping	35 "	39
Chocolate and Cocoa	682 lbs.	34	Leather	144 "	1,069
Cider	396 galls.	39	" Boots and Shoes	336 pkgs.	4,535
Cigars	931 lbs.	837	Lime Juice	658 galls.	197
Coffee and Chicory	23,366 "	1,145	Lime	1,061 cwt.	793
Confections and Preserves ...	184 cases	349	Lamp Black	35 "	58
Cordage and Rope	183 cwt.	677	Malt	1,034 centals	969
Corks and Bungs	32 pkgs.	217	Matches... ..	107 cases	378
Cotton Waste	10 "	13	Machinery—Pumping... ..	199 pkgs.	1,293
Outlery	25 "	683	" Weighing	15 "	102
Drapery... ..	754 "	25,515	" Woolpresses	8 "	480
Drugs and Chemicals	113 "	383	" Sewing	28 "	311
Doors	251 No.	351	Marble	6 "	56
Earthenware and China	143 pkgs.	828	Matting and Rugs	22 "	98
Earthen Pipes	112 No.	14	Nails and Screws	379 cwt.	1,414
Felt—Roofing	11 pkgs.	90	Oakum	6 "	11
Fish—Salted and Dried	135 cwt.	5,041	Oatmeal... ..	220 "	242
" Sardines	82 cases	246	" Groats and Pearl Barley	27 "	28
" Lobster and Salmon ...	193 "	309	Oil—Linseed and Boiled ...	3,414 galls.	1,021
Flour	378 tons	6,049	" Olive	288 "	137
" Bread	2 "	38	" Castor	177 "	42
" Biscuits	103 cwt.	239	" Kerosene	9,240 "	1,270
Fruit—Bottled	150 cases	457	Oilcloth	25 pkgs.	151
" Dried, Raisins	302 cwt.	844	Oilmen's Stores... ..	1,101 "	2,749
" " Currants	385 "	539	Onions	201 cwt.	160
" " Apples	153 "	457	Paints	679 "	1,156
" Green	189 cases	236	Painter's Materials	1 pkg.	2
Furniture	414 pkgs.	1,635	Paperhangings	49 pkgs.	239

BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*

No. 75 (*continued*).—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported from VICTORIA, Overland, *via* MOAMA—*continued.*

Articles— <i>continued.</i>	Quantity.	Value.	Articles— <i>continued.</i>	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Pepper and Spices	50 pkgs.	126	Spirits (<i>continued</i>)—Liqueurs and Cordials (Duty paid)	574 galls.	872
Pickles and Sauces	254 "	380	" Rum (Duty paid)...	1,881 "	1,366
Pictures and Paintings	7 "	57	" All Other "	54 "	809
Pipes—Tobacco	68 boxes	102	Still	1 No.	25
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	267 cwt.	520	Sugar—Refined	639 cwt.	1,664
Plants and Seeds	254 pkgs.	569	" Raw	6,949 "	12,839
Potatoes... ..	259 tons	3,367	" Molasses	51 "	45
Pollard and Bran	59 centals	19	Sundries... ..	1,080 pkgs.	2,708
Provisions—Fresh Meat	151 tons	4,228	Tea	92,133 lbs.	12,622
" Bacon	99 cwt.	831	Tarpaulins and Tents	21 pkgs.	83
" Hams	46 "	360	Timber, Hardwood	4,878 feet	30
" Preserved	33 "	184	" Cedar and Pine	180,036 "	1,340
Ruddle	24 pkgs.	18	" Palings	2,280 No.	21
Saddlery and Harness	145 "	1,663	Tin-ware	47 pkgs.	324
Salt—Rock	18 tons	630	Toys and Fancy Goods	31 "	371
" Coarse	76 "	266	Turnery and Woodware	257 "	283
" Fine	34 cases	37	Tobacco and Snuff	44,580 lbs.	8,544
Sarsaparilla	6 "	14	Turpentine and Varnish	398 galls.	297
Sashes	94 pkgs.	233	Twine and Thread	5,117 lbs.	499
Slates	800 No.	18	Vinegar	2,098 galls.	577
Soap	1,382 cwt.	2,349	" Raspberry and Syrups..	188 cases	150
Soda and Aerated Waters	2,238 dozen	224	Watches and Clocks	11 pkgs.	141
Starch and Blue	128 cases	185	Whiting and Chalk	144 cwt.	38
Stationery—Books	61 "	409	Wine—Claret	252 galls.	315
" Maps	1 pkg.	5	" Champagne	222 "	388
" Paper	77 pkgs.	169	" Sherry	3,293 "	8,232
Steel	6 cwt.	22	" Port	3,581 "	6,087
Steam Engines	5 No.	1,238	Woolpacks	849 bales	15,282
Stones—Grind	55 "	25	" and Bagging	28 "	275
" Sharpening and Turkey	9 pkgs.	36	Zinc	171 cwt.	499
" Slab and Flag	11 No.	56			
Spirits—Brandy (Duty paid)...	9,709 galls.	16,171			
" Geneva "	2,789 "	3,067			
" Whiskey "	2,034 "	1,627			
			TOTAL	£	232,126

EXPORTS *via* MOAMA.

No. 76.—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony to VICTORIA, Overland, *via* MOAMA, during the Year 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Hides	767 No.	498
Live Stock—Horses	1,377 "	9,294
" Cattle	28,882 "	208,123
" Sheep	507,767 "	214,256
Sheepskins	27,287 "	3,024
Tallow	72 tons	2,876
Timber—Hardwood	1,863,450 feet	9,734
Wool	13,193,739 lbs.	972,389
TOTAL	£	1,420,194

BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

IMPORTS *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING.

No. 77.—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony from VICTORIA, Overland, *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING, during the Year 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles—contd.	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Agricultural Implements ...	20 pkgs.	140	Pickles and Sauces ...	25 cases	100
Apparel ...	40 "	160	Pipes—Tobacco ...	6 "	24
Beer—In Wood ...	300 galls.	36	Potatoes ...	30 tons	360
" In Bottle ...	100 "	56	Saddlery and Harness ...	17 pkgs.	155
Candles ...	400 lbs.	20	Salt ...	65 tons	228
Coffee ...	2 cwt.	12	Soap ...	50 cwt.	90
Cordage ...	6 pkgs.	30	Spirits—Brandy ...	110 galls.	138
Earthenware and China ...	4 "	32	" Geneva ...	40 "	40
Flour ...	25 tons	350	Stationery—Books ...	12 cases	37
Fruit—Dried ...	15 cwt.	50	Sugar—Raw ...	120 cwt.	240
Furniture ...	10 pkgs.	100	Sundries ...	130 pkgs.	450
Grain—Oats ...	250 bshls.	87	Tea ...	2,800 lbs.	280
Hardware and Ironmongery ...	40 pkgs.	300	Tobacco ...	2,050 "	505
Boots and Shoes ...	10 trunks	210	Vinegar ...	100 galls.	25
Linen and Drapery ...	60 pkgs.	700	Wire ...	220 bndls.	220
Machinery ...	24 "	120	Wine ...	80 galls.	60
Nails ...	10 kegs	26	Woolpacks ...	14 bales	263
Oil—Linseed ...	100 galls.	40			
" Kerosene ...	160 "	40			
Oilmen's Stores ...	66 cases	220			
			TOTAL ...		£ 5,944

EXPORTS *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING.

No. 78.—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony to VICTORIA, Overland, *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING, during the Year 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Live Stock—Cattle ...	12,787 No.	73,389
" Sheep ...	69,462 "	17,628
" Horses ...	474 "	2,146
Wool ...	39,200 lbs.	1,960
TOTAL ...		£ 95,123

IMPORTS *via* EUSTON.

No. 79.—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony from VICTORIA and SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Overland, *via* EUSTON, in the Year 1870.

Articles.	Colonies from whence Imported.	Quantity.	Value.
			£
Carts, Waggon, &c. ...	Victoria ...	14 No.	206
Live Stock—Horses ...	" ...	87 "	652
Spirits—Brandy ...	" ...	222 galls.	181
" " ...	South Australia ...	96 "	108
" Rum ...	Victoria ...	60 "	60
Tobacco—Manufactured ...	" ...	456 lbs.	90
TOTAL ...			£ 1,297

EXPORTS *via* EUSTON.

No. 80.—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony to VICTORIA, Overland, *via* EUSTON, during the Year 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Carts, Waggon, &c. ...	26 No.	414
Live Stock—Horses ...	127 "	1,120
" Cattle ...	674 "	3,970
" Sheep ...	87,000 "	38,425
TOTAL ...		£ 43,929

BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

IMPORTS *via* WENTWORTH.

No. 81.—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony from South AUSTRALIA, Overland, *via* WENTWORTH, in the Year 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles—contd.	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Acids	2 pkgs.	8	Machinery	7 pkgs.	28
Agricultural Implements	8 "	142	Matches	12 "	115
Alkali and Soda	72 cwt.	28	Malt	184 bushels	93
Apparel and Slops	7 pkgs.	54	Maizena	6 pkgs.	7
Arms and Ammunition—			Molasses and Treacle	2 cwt.	3
Powder	380 lbs.	22	Nails and Screws	45 pkgs.	72
Shot	448 "	9	Oatmeal	35 "	35
Arrowroot and Sago	1 cwt.	5	" Groats	3 cwt.	4
Bags and Sacks	1 pkg.	3	Oil—Undescribed	696 galls.	152
Bedding	7 pkgs.	20	" Castor	8 "	4
Barrows and Wheels	2 No.	5	" Kerosene	4,600 "	597
Beer—In Wood	5,248 galls.	658	" Olive	76 "	43
" In Bottle	11,056 "	2,759	Oilmen's Stores	1,689 pkgs.	3,081
Blacking	3 pkgs.	8	Onions	17 tons	183
Boats	2 No.	14	Opium	1 lb.	1
" (Oars)	94 "	35	Paints	44 pkgs.	27
Bran and Pollard	1,510 bushels	84	Paperhangings	4 "	30
Brushware	9 pkgs.	28	Pepper and Spices	3 "	10
Butter and Cheese	60 cwt.	214	Personal Effects	38 "	69
Candles	4,825 lbs.	208	Pickles and Sauces	245 "	353
Canvas	2 pkgs.	43	Pipes—Tobacco	10 "	14
Carts and Drays	3 No.	46	Pitch and Tar	53 "	38
" (Material)	1,028 pkgs.	86	Plants and Seeds	15 "	13
Casks—Empty	25 No.	22	Potatoes	284 tons	1,390
Cement	175 cwt.	56	Provisions—Pork and Bacon	49 cwt.	146
Cocos	112 lbs.	7	" Hams	2 "	3
Coffee	10,948 "	675	Pumps	2 No.	31
Confectionery	64 pkgs.	184	Saddlery and Harness	32 pkgs.	632
Cor dage and Rope	29 "	86	Salt	76 tons	275
Corks and Bungs	3 "	14	Sashes and Doors	68 pkgs.	68
Cotton Goods	1 "	13	Soap	31 tons	810
Drapery	311 "	12,188	Specie	2 pkgs.	1,200
Drugs and Medicine	71 "	650	Spirits—Brandy	6,497 galls.	6,760
Earthenware and China	30 "	268	" Cordials	375 "	369
Eggs	2 "	7	" Geneva	1,948 "	1,508
Fish—Preserved	34 "	112	" Rum	1,877 "	1,763
Flour	734 tons	9,360	" Whiskey	902 "	749
" (Biscuits)	14 "	59	" All other	84½ "	10
Fruit—Bottled	13 pkgs.	14	Starch and Blue	2 pkgs.	2
" Dried	360 cwt.	1,257	Stationery	9 "	125
" Fresh	302 pkgs.	194	Stones—Grave	2 No.	7
Furniture	77 "	178	" Grind	9 "	3
Glass	9 "	25	Sugar—Raw	4,604 cwt.	7,668
Grain—Barley	157 bushels	23	" Refined	5 "	19
" Beans and Pease	11½ "	14	Sundries	631 pkgs.	4,711
" Maize	56 "	15	Tea	59,195 lbs.	4,437
" Oats	1,300 "	282	Tents and Tarpaulins	4 pkgs.	119
" Rice	322 cwt.	512	Timber—Cedar and Deals	9 loads	50
" Wheat	396 bushels	91	" Hardwood	1½ "	5
Hardware and Ironmongery	697 pkgs.	2,565	" Pine	2 "	11
Hay and Chaff	105½ tons	510	" Palings and Shingles	13,000 No.	116
Hollow-ware	78 pkgs.	65	" Miscellaneous	167 loads	1,010
Honey	572 lbs.	28	Tinware	22 pkgs.	87
Hops	740 "	85	Tobacco—Manufactured	25,596 lbs.	4,475
Instruments—Musical	3 pkgs.	77	" Cigars	286½ "	131
Iron—Bar and Rod	60 "	130	Toys and Fancy Ware	3 pkgs.	47
" Galvanized	466 cwt.	874	Turnery and Woodware	64 "	139
" Wire	274½ "	4,869	Twine and Thread	7 "	31
" Tanks	40 No.	90	Vinegar	342 galls.	79
Iron and Steel	10 pkgs.	13	" Raspberry	4 "	2
Jams	493 "	1,160	Wickerware	6 pkgs.	7
Leather—Unmanufactured	20 "	195	Wine	1,817 galls.	1,129
" Boots and Shoes	119 "	2,427	" Ginger	74 "	34
Lime	940 bushels	45	Woolpacks	280 pkgs.	5,295
Lime-juice	178 galls.	50			
Live Stock—Horses	5 No.	25			
" Cattle	8 "	160			
" Sheep	496 "	992			
				TOTAL ...£	95,574

BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

EXPORTS *via* WENTWORTH.

No. 82.—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Colony to SOUTH AUSTRALIA and VICTORIA, Overland, *via* Wentworth, during the Year 1870.

Articles.	Colonies to which Exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Hides	South Australia	417 No.	£ 100
Skins—Sheep	"	6,000 "	250
Live Stock—Horses	"	38 "	190
" Cattle	"	3,311 "	23,177
" Sheep	"	85,282 "	29,064
Tallow	"	39 casks	395
Wool	"	6,533,184 lbs.	272,249
Apparel and Slops	Victoria... ..	3 pkgs.	61
Boot and Shoes	"	4 "	37
Drapery	"	2 "	28
Fruits—Dried	"	280 lbs.	8
" Bottled	"	6 pkgs.	12
Hats and Caps	"	1 "	4
Hardware and Ironmongery	"	1 "	10
Potatoes	"	10 cwt.	4
Beer—In Wood	"	582 galls.	73
		TOTAL... ..	£ 325,662

PART IV.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

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MILLS.

No. 83.—RETURN, showing the Number of MILLS for Grinding and Dressing Grain in the Colony, in the Year 1870.

Districts.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	Total.	Districts—contd.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	Total.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bathurst	14	...	...	...	14	<i>Bligh—</i>					
Berrima	2	...	...	...	2	Dubbo	1	...	...	...	1
Burrowa	2	...	...	...	2	<i>Clarence—</i>					
Braidwood	4	1	...	...	5	Grafton	1	...	...	...	1
Brisbane Water ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	<i>Lachlan—</i>					
Broulee	1	...	...	...	1	Young	3	...	...	...	3
Camden, Narellan, and						Gundagai	1	...	...	...	1
Picton	6	...	...	1	7	Wagga Wagga ...	1	...	...	...	1
Campbelltown	2	...	3	...	5						
Carcoar	3	...	...	...	3						
Cassilis	Nil	...	...	...	...		
Cowra	1	...	...	...	1	<i>Liverpool Plains—</i>					
Dowling ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	Tamworth	3	...	...	...	3
Dungog	Nil	...	...	...	...		
Goulburn	5	...	1	2	8	<i>Monaro—</i>					
Hartley	1	2	...	...	3	Bega	2	...	...	...	2
Kiama	2	...	...	...	2	Bombala	1	2	...	...	3
Liverpool	1	...	...	...	1	Cooma	2	1	...	...	3
Maitland	7	...	...	...	7	Eden	1	...	...	...	1
Manning River ...	2	...	...	...	2						
Metropolitan	16	...	2	...	18						
Molong	Nil	...	...	...	...	<i>Murrumbidgee—</i>					
Mudgee	6	...	...	...	6	Albury	4	...	...	...	4
Murrurundi	2	...	...	...	2	Gundagai	2	...	...	...	2
Muswellbrook and Merton...	Nil	...	...	...	...	Tumut	1	2	...	...	3
Newcastle	1	...	...	...	1	Wagga Wagga ...	2	1	...	...	3
Orange	5	...	...	...	5						
Parramatta	1	...	...	...	1						
Paterson	2	1	...	...	3	<i>Macleay—</i>					
Patrick's Plains ...	5	...	...	...	5	Macleay River ...	1	...	...	...	1
Penrith	2	2	...	...	4						
Port Macquarie ...	...	1	1	1	3	<i>New England—</i>					
Port Stephens	1	...	...	...	1	Armidale	10	1	...	1	12
Queanbeyan	3	...	1	...	4	Tenterfield	1	1	...	...	2
Raymond Terrace ...	1	...	...	...	1	Glen Innes	1	...	...	...	1
Rylstone	Nil	...	...	...	...	Inverell	3	...	...	...	3
Scone	1	...	...	...	1						
Shoalhaven	1	...	...	1	2						
Wellington	1	...	...	...	1	TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS	41	8	...	1	50
Windsor	4	1	...	...	5	TOTAL, OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS	114	8	8	7	137
Wollombi	2	...	...	...	2	GENERAL TOTAL	155	16	8	8	187
Wollongong	4	...	...	...	4						
Yass	3	...	...	...	3						
TOTAL	114	8	8	7	137						

No. 84.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of MILLS for Grinding and Dressing Grain.

Year.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1861	134	22	16	12	184
1862	131	19	12	19	181
1863	129	20	13	18	180
1864	135	16	12	11	174
1865	135	18	14	8	175
1866	130	13	10	6	159
1867	155	15	10	8	188
1868	146	15	10	10	181
1869	151	14	10	8	183
1870	155	16	8	8	187

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.

OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.

No. 85.—RETURN, showing the Number of MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c., in the OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS of the Colony in the Year 1870.

Table with columns for Districts (Bathurst, Barrara, Braidwood, Brisbane W., Brookes, Camden, &c., Campbelltown, Carcoar, Castles, Cowra, Dowling, Dungog, Goulburn, Hartley, Kiama, Liverpool, Macleay River, Maitland, Manning R., Metropolitan, Mudgee, Murrumbidgee, Murrumbidgee, Murrumbidgee, Newcastle, Orange, Parramatta, Paterson, Patrick's Pk., Penrith, P. Macquarie, P. Stephens, Queanbeyan, Raymond Ter., Ryestone, Soons, Sheahan, Wallington, Windsor, Wollongong, Year, Total) and rows for various manufacturing categories (Agricultural Implement Manufactories, Soap and Candle Manufactories, etc.).

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.—continued.

PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

No. 86.—RETURN, showing the Number of MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c., in the PASTORAL DISTRICTS of the Colony, in the Year 1870.

Manufactories, Works, &c.— Description.	PASTORAL DISTRICTS.																																Totals of Pastoral Districts.	Totals of Old Settled Counties.	General Total.
	Albert.	Bligh.	Clarence.	Darling.	Gwydir.	Lachlan.	Liverpool Plains.	Monaro.	Murrumbidgee.	Macleay.	New England.	Warrego.	Wellington.																						
	Bourke. Mitchell. Total.	Dubbo. Coonamble. Walgett. Total.	Grafton. Richmond River. Liverpool. Tenterfield. Tweed River. Total.	Bathurst. Wentworth. Mitchell. Total.	Warinda. Walgett. Total.	Barraba. Gundagai. Wagga Wagga. Young. Yass. Forbes. Oxley. Total.	Murrumbidgee. Murrumbidgee. Wagga Wagga. Walgett. Total.	Queanbeyan. Bomah. Cooma. Eden. Bega. Total.	Albury. Deniliquin. Gundagai. Minnam. Pamart. Wagga Wagga. Yass. Oxley. Total.	Macleay River. Armidale. Total.	Armidale. Tenterfield. Inverell. Richmond River. Glen Innes. Topsal. Walgett. Bourke. Total.	Dubbo. Albion. Bourke. Forbes. Total.																							
Connected with or dependent upon Agriculture, viz. :—																																			
Agricultural Implement Manufactories																																	13	6	19
Tobacco																																	3		3
Bakeries (Steam)																																	1		1
Reaping Machines																																	1		1
Threshing Machines																																	1		1
Hay-pressing Machines																																	1		1
Chaff-cutters																																	1		1
Bone-manure Manufactories																																	1		1
Wine-presses																																	1		1
Sugar Manufactories																																	5		5
Broom Manufactories (Steam)																																	2		2
Mowing Machines																																	1		1
Corn-crushers																																	1		1
Corn-shellers																																	2		2
Maisena and Starch																																	2		2
Harrows (Steam)																																	1		1
Ploughs (Steam)																																	1		1
Winnowing Machines																																	3		3
Working on Raw Materials, the production of the Pastoral Interest, viz. :—																																			
Soap and Candle Manufactories																																	1		1
Woolen-cloth Manufactories																																	1		1
Tanneries, &c.																																	1		1
Fellmongers, &c.																																	1		1
Salting and Meat-preserving Establishments																																	2		2
Boiling-down Establishments																																	5		5
Wool-washing Establishments																																	3		3
Wool-washing Machines (Steam)																																	3		3
Wool-pressing Machines (Steam)																																	1		1
Glue Manufactories																																	1		1
Sheep-washing Machines																																	1		1
Manufacture of Food—of which the Raw Material is not the produce of Agriculture—and of Articles of Drink, viz. :—																																			
Distilleries																																	1		1
Sugar Refineries																																	1		1
Breweries																																	1		1
Confectionery Manufactories																																	1		1
Coffee, Chocolate, and Spice Works																																	1		1
Ginger-beer, Aerated Waters, Liqueurs, Cordial, Vinegar, Ink, and Blacking Manufactories																																	1		1
Building Materials and Plastic Manufactures, viz. :—																																			
Brick-yards																																	2		2
Drain-pipe Manufactory																																	1		1
Lime-kilns																																	1		1
Potteries, &c.																																	1		1
Tile Works																																	1		1
Saw-mills, &c.																																	1		1

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.—continued.

No. 87.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c., in the Colony.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
CONNECTED WITH OR DEPENDENT UPON AGRICULTURE, viz. :—										
Agricultural Implement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	48
Tobacco ...	11	15	31	39	33	37	35	40	36	38
Bakeries (Steam) ...	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	6	5
Reaping and Threshing Machines ...	29†	305	359	479	367	364	359	378	410	605
Hay-pressing Machines ...	.....	1	170	203	156	197	114	137	131	196
Chaff-cutters ...	.....	.....	281	346	340	392	390	413	554	885
Bone Manure ...	.....	.....	3	6	5	9	9	9	9	8
Wine-presses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	116	122	149	154	207
Cotton Gins ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	8	.....	.....
Sugar ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	16	9	21	27
Prodm (Steam) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	1
Mowing Machines ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	72	108	166
Corn-crushers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	205	250
Corn-shellers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	662	1,238	2,235
Maisens and Starch ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Harrows (Steam) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Ploughs (Steam) ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
Winnowing Machines ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29†	39	589
WORKING ON RAW MATERIALS, THE PRODUCTION OF THE PASTORAL INTEREST, viz. :—										
Soap and Candles ...	28	33	36	29	27	31	30	28	27	28
Woolen Cloth ...	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	6
Tanneries, &c. ...	76	83	92	94	104	115	110	109	116	120
Fellmongers, &c. ...	.....	.....	22	17	22	24	21	19	26	23
Salting and Meat-preserving Establishments ...	7	11	10	9	17	12	12	20	16	22
Boiling-down Establishments ...	38	35	39	57	52	45	40	49	48	53
Wool-washing Establishments ...	.....	.....	2	2	2	3	5	29	38	38
Wool-washing Machines (Steam) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wool-pressing Machines (Steam) ...	.....	3	5	3	8	15	14	22	24	22
Glue Manufactories ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Sheep-washing Machines ...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	30
MANUFACTURE OF FOOD—OF WHICH THE RAW MATERIAL IS NOT THE PRODUCE OF AGRICULTURE—AND OF ARTICLES OF DRINK, viz. :—										
Distilleries and Sugar Refineries ...	7	7	17	16	7	16	11	30	32	50
Rectifying and Compounding ...	2	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breweries ...	12	11	15	8	9	12	16	17	21	25
Confectionery Manufactories ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	20	20
Coffee, Chocolate, and Spice Works ...	2	3	6	5	9	8	8	6	5	5
Ginger-beer, Aerated Waters, Liqueurs, Cordial, Vinegar, Ink, and Blacking Manufactories ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	87	87
Jam Manufactories ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
BUILDING MATERIALS AND PLASTIC MANUFACTURES, viz. :—										
Brick-yards ...	118	145	161	187	184	191	195	212	222	230
Drain-pipe ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lime-kilns ...	.....	.....	83	89	81	95	87	118	102	103
Potteries, &c. ...	5	5	5	7	10	11	10	13	17	12
Tile Works ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Saw-mills, &c. ...	61	54	62	57	62	64	67	84	83	104
MACHINE MANUFACTORIES, BRASS, LEAD, AND IRON WORKS, viz. :—										
Iron and Tin Works ...	6	5	6	6	7	7	7	15	20	29
Iron, Brass, and Copper Foundries ...	13	15	22	22	21	27	26	26	33	35
Lead Works ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Machinists, Engineers, &c. ...	3	8	52	66	69	79	84	62	67	51
Type Foundries ...	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS AND MANUFACTORIES, viz. :—										
Account Book, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	7
Bag and Sack ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bark-cutting Machines ...	.....	1	24	26	27	37	34	39	49	45
Bark-pressing Machines ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	4	9	5	7
Blue ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Boot ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	29	35
Brush ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1
Cabinet Works (Steam) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Chemical Works ...	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	1	2
Clothing Manufactories ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	9
Coach and Waggon Manufactories ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	83	91
Crinoline ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Dry Docks and Floating Docks ...	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dye ...	4	5	7	7	7	9	10	8	12	10
Firework Manufactory ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fire-engines ...	9	9	17	20	23	20	22	21	24	25
Gas Works ...	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	4	6	6
Glass ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	1
Gold-washing Machines ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hat ...	2	3	5	6	7	7	5	8	8	7
Ice ...	.....	.....	1	2	1	3	4	3	3	3
Kerosene Oil ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	4	7	5
Magathon ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mast and Block Manufactories ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Organ-builders ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Packing-case Manufactories ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3
Paper Mills ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Patent Slips ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5
Printing Establishments (Steam) ...	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	7	7
Quartz-crushing Machines ...	17	28	39	45	49	56	62	66	66	71
Rope ...	2	3	4	4	5	5	4	6	7	4
Railways ...	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	4
Salt Works ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ship and Boat Builders ...	.....	.....	3	7	52	81	80	69	73	73
Shirt Manufactories ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Smelting Works—Iron and Copper ...	2	1	.....	2	3	7	10	4	9	1
Soap-powder Manufactory ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Steam Joinery ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Steam-engines ...	.....	.....	77	131	113	123	92	.....	.....	.....
Steam-vessels ...	59	48	56	104	100	100	100	114	103	93
Steam Washing-machines ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	4
Stone-crushing Machines ...	1	1	6	4	2	8	3	2	3	3
Water-works ...	.....	.....	5	4	6	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
GENERAL TOTAL ...	788	899	1,768	2,084	2,132	2,389	2,274	3,562	4,497	6,882

* The number returned from two districts only.

† See Return of Gold-mining Machinery.

‡ Railway Carriage Works.

WOOLLENS MANUFACTURED.

No. 88.—RETURN, showing the Quantity of WOOLLENS Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1870.

Police Districts.	No. of Establishments.	Cloth and Tweeds.
Hartley	1	Yards. 41,600
Parramatta	2	60,750
Penrith	2	37,500
Metropolitan... ..	1	47,620
TOTAL	6	187,470

No. 89.—DECENNIAL RETURN of WOOLLENS Manufactured in the Colony.

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Cloth and Tweeds.	Year.	No. of Establishments.	Cloth and Tweeds.
1861	8 ^a	Yards. 145,393	1866	5 ^b	172,720
1862	5 ^b	128,720	1867	5	175,348
1863	5 ^b	64,650	1868	5	227,464
1864	5 ^b	91,800	1869	7	233,904
1865	5 ^b	145,707	1870	6	187,470

^a Three not worked.

^b One not worked.

SOAP AND CANDLES MANUFACTURED.

No. 90.—RETURN, showing the Quantity of SOAP and CANDLES Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1870.

Districts.	No. of Establishments.	Soap.	Candles.
		Quantity.	Quantity.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.			
Bathurst	1	1,300	600
Goulburn	1	1,400	300
Maitland	1	7,300	912
Metropolitan... ..	12	39,357	8,070
Mudgee	1	1,000	400
Newcastle	3	9,420	600
Orange	2	500	120
Parramatta	1	280	.....
Port Macquarie	1	40	.....
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS	23	60,597	11,002
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.			
The Clarence—Grafton	1	2,600	70
Macleay—Macleay River	1	65	2
Murrumbidgee—Albury	1	100	20
New England { Armidale	1	1,500	25
	{ Glen Innes	1	50	10
	2	1,550	35
TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS	5	4,315	127
GENERAL TOTAL	28	64,912	11,129

SOAP AND CANDLES MANUFACTURED—*continued.*

No. 91.—DECENNIAL RETURN of SOAP and CANDLES Manufactured in the Colony.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Soap.	Candles.	Year.	Number of Establishments.	Soap.	Candles.
		Quantity.	Quantity.			Quantity.	Quantity.
1861	28	Cwt. 49,863	Cwt. 23,792	1866	31	Cwt. 68,456	Cwt. 23,340
1862	33	79,117	27,478	1867	30	77,773	26,206
1863	36	60,947	17,237	1868	28	81,549	14,155
1864	29	74,900	22,016	1869	27	73,943	15,636
1865	27	71,896	23,909	1870	28	64,912	11,129

TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

No. 92.—RETURN, showing the Quantity of TOBACCO Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1870.

Districts.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.		
Brisbane Water	1	Cwt. 2
Dungog	6	450
Maitland	8	3,110
Manning River	5	107
Metropolitan	5	3,460
Paterson	7	832
Port Macquarie	1	20
Port Stephens	1	24
Wellington	1	20
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS	35	8,025
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.		
Clarence—Grafton	3	140
GENERAL TOTAL	38	8,165

No. 93.—DECENNIAL RETURN of TOBACCO Manufactured in the Colony.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.	Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
1861	11	Cwt. 1,587	1866	37	Cwt. 7,755
1862	15	3,755	1867	35	6,933
1863	31	4,808	1868	40	7,808
1864	39	8,619½	1869	36	8,927
1865	33	8,006	1870	38	8,165

SUGAR MANUFACTURED.

No. 94.—RETURN, showing the Number of MILLS and the Quantity of SUGAR produced from CANE grown in the Colony, during the Year 1870.

Police Districts.	Number of Sugar Manufactories.	Quantity of Sugar produced.
Brisbane Water	2	Tons. Cwt. 41 0
Grafton	5	500 0
Manning River	4	11 12
Macleay River	8	33 12
Port Macquarie	5	80 10
Richmond River	2	8 0
Raymond Terrace	1	2 8
TOTALS	27	677 2

REFINED SUGAR.

No. 95.—DECENNIAL RETURN of REFINED SUGAR Manufactured in the Colony.

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Quantity.	Year.	No. of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.			Cwt.
1861	5*	128,920	1866	2	110,500
1862	5*	166,900	1867	2	119,693
1863	5*	169,280	1868	2	155,120
1864	5*	118,480	1869	2	134,480
1865	4†	128,020	1870	2	153,492

* Three not worked.

† Two not worked.

TALLOW AND LARD.

No. 96.—RETURN, showing the Number of LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED for TALLOW and LARD, and the Quantity produced, during the Year 1870.

Districts.	Bolling-down Establishments.	Sheep slaughtered.	Horned Cattle slaughtered.	Tallow produced.	Pigs slaughtered.	Lard produced.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.	No.	No.	No.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	No.	lbs.
Bathurst	1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cassilis	1	300	.....	40 1 0	.....	.....
Maitland	5	96,672	40	21,165 0 25	.....	.....
Metropolitan	27	60,850	.....	†42,513 0 0	1,000	3,768
Parramatta	2	45,095	.....	7,250 0 0	.....	.....
Patrick's Plains	1	30,900	10	9,000 0 0	.....	.....
Penrith	2	25,703	.....	3,551 0 0	.....	.....
Windsor	2	10,876	.....	1,667 2 0	.....	.....
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS...	41	270,396	50	85,186 3 25	1,000	3,768
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.						
Clarence—Richmond River	5*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darling—Wentworth	1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lachlan—Burrows	1	5,000	.....	53° 1 9	.....	.....
Oxley	1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	5,000	.....	53° 1 9	.....	.....
Liverpool Plains—Tamworth	1	9,000	.....	1,600 0 0	.....	.....
Murrumbidgee—Oxley	2	6,300	15	387 2 0	.....	.....
Macleay—Macleay River	1	.....	9	4 0 0	42	336
TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS	12	20,300	24	2,521 3 9	42	336
GENERAL TOTAL...	53	290,696	74	87,708 3 6	1,042	4,104

* Net working.

† Of this quantity a large portion is produced from the refuse from butchers' shops.

TALLOW AND LARD—*continued.*

No. 97.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK Slaughtered for Tallow and Lard, and the Quantity produced.

Year.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep Slaughtered.	Horned Cattle Slaughtered.	Tallow Produced.	Pigs Slaughtered.	Lard Produced.
		No.	No.	Cwt.	No.	Lbs.
1861	38	6,901	30,528	43,353	175	3,070
1862	35	3,241	48,097	41,287	146	1,818
1863	39	7,574	30,335	57,594	894	4,090
1864	57	39,927	60,090	75,241	4,569	19,736
1865	52	10,006	44,103	73,703	2,763	10,182
1866	45	.....	2,868	19,416	1,026	6,284
1867	40	54,862	3,842	36,154	358	2,352
1868	49	179,498	1,574	45,013	466	5,180
1869	48	230,550	246	67,175	1,446	6,065
1870	53	290,696	74	87,708	1,042	4,104

COLONIAL DISTILLED SPIRITS.

No. 98.—DECENNIAL RETURN of COLONIAL DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Year.	Materials.				Spirits (Rum).	
					Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Proof gallons.
1861	Sugar 1,365 0 0 Treacle 23,229 0 0	163,039
1862	Sugar 676 0 0 Molasses (Foreign and— Treacle (Colonial) } 19,063 0 0 Grain (Do.) 26 0 0	115,334
1863	Sugar 1,183 1 23 Treacle... .. 22,032 1 25 Grain 427 1 0	142,995
1864	Sugar 534 0 6 Treacle (Colonial) 15,613 3 5 Molasses (Foreign) 1,574 1 5 Grain 121 3 14	* 106,076
1865	Sugar 29 0 0 Treacle... .. 3,412 0 0 Grain 79 0 0	13,347
1866	Sugar 140 2 23 Treacle... .. 1,351 2 10 Grain 4 0 18	6,378
1867	Sugar 376 1 24 Treacle... .. 4,390 3 14	20,903
1868	Sugar 986 3 27 Treacle... .. 14,037 1 22	77,431
1869	Sugar 302 0 13 Treacle and Molasses... .. 3,424 2 6	20,176
1870	Sugar 814 1 17 Treacle... .. 8,381 3 17	48,055

* Of this quantity 48,957 proof Gallons were distilled after the 28th May, 1864—the date when the Bonded Distilleries and Sugar Houses Act of 1862 came into practical operation at the Brisbane Distillery—the only establishment at work during the year.

PART V.

PRODUCTION.

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GOLD RECEIVED BY ESCORT.

No. 99.—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of GOLD received by ESCORT from the several Gold Fields of the Colony in the Year 1870, and the Comparative Quality and Value of the Gold received from each of such Gold Fields, as assayed by the Mint.

District.	Name of Gold Field.	Gold received.		Value of the Gold per Ounce.	Total Amount of Gold received from each District.	
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		ozs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.
Western ...	Sofala	12,903'16	49,300 16 6	3 16 5	128,634'61	496,337 10 5
	Bathurst	27,579'38	101,813 17 6	3 13 10		
	Hargraves	3,753'15	14,762 7 9	3 18 8		
	Tambaroora	18,698'83	73,938 5 9	3 19 1		
	Mudgee	19,966'63	78,452 4 4	3 18 7		
	Orange	6,078'13	22,337 2 6	3 13 6		
	Stony Creek	3,424'38	13,526 6 0	3 19 0		
Southern ...	Grenfell	36,230'95	142,206 10 1	3 18 6	55,757'92	212,611 14 1
	Goulburn	350'12	1,385 17 10	3 19 2		
	Braidwood	12,411'56	47,008 15 8	3 15 9		
	Araluen	17,309'08	65,269 13 1	3 15 5		
	Adelong	10,772'05	41,562 3 2	3 17 2		
	Tumberumba	1,212'78	4,785 1 6	3 18 11		
	Burrangong	6,974'86	27,463 10 2	3 18 9		
Northern ...	Cooma	1,261'48	4,820 7 5	3 16 6	14,271'79	54,706 5 9
	Kiandra	1,651'33	6,233 15 8	3 15 6		
	Gundagai	3,814'66	14,082 9 7	3 13 10		
	Rocky River	3,121'81	12,278 2 5	3 18 8		
	Nundle	6,347'40	24,014 6 7	3 15 8		
	Tamworth	1,308'74	4,744 3 8	3 12 6		
	Armidale	3,493'84	13,669 13 1	3 18 3		
	TOTAL	198,664'32	763,655 10 3	198,664'32	763,655 10 3

No. 100.—DECENNIAL RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of GOLD received by ESCORT into the Branch Royal Mint, from the several Gold Districts of the Colony.

Year.	Western District.		Southern District.		Northern District.		General Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
1861	134,375	513,790	232,993	907,908	35,266	132,931	402,634	1,554,629
1862	321,720	1,219,753	225,576	886,717	28,242	106,064	575,538	2,212,534
1863	215,443	818,741	170,766	669,700	37,198	140,608	423,407	1,629,049
1864	149,710	562,425	139,270	544,253	27,450	104,492	316,430	1,211,170
1865	141,251	536,395	117,319	457,288	22,240	84,222	280,810	1,077,905
1866	130,835	499,794	88,810	345,436	21,844	83,045	241,489	928,275
1867	134,448	521,964	68,941	267,858	19,326	73,976	222,715	863,798
1868	131,944	514,939	83,519	325,322	14,276	54,568	229,739	894,829
1869	130,954	506,722	80,589	310,989	12,839	49,035	224,382	866,746
1870	128,634	496,337	55,758	212,612	14,272	54,706	198,664	763,655

MINES.

No. 101.—RETURN of COAL, COPPER, IRON, and other Mines in the Colony, and of the Quantity obtained from the same, and its Value, in the Year 1870.

Where Situated.		Number of Mines.	Name of Mineral Substance.	Quantity produced, and Value.	
				Quantity.	Value.
				Tons cwt. qrs.	£ s. d.
Berrima...	Nattai*	1	Coal	.....	.....
	Berrima* (Cataract)	1	ditto	.....	.....
	Black Bob's Creek*	1	ditto	.....	.....
	Barren Ground	1	ditto	.....	.....
Brisbane Water	Morrisset's Point*	1	ditto	200 0 0	160 0 0
Campbelltown ...	Stanwell Park*	1	ditto	.....	.....
	Lithgow Valley (Eskbank Colliery)	1	ditto	600 0 0	150 0 0
	Ditto (Hermitage Colliery)	1	ditto	1,010 0 0	404 0 0
Hartley ...	Coverwell Colliery	1	ditto	400 0 0	135 0 0
	Bowenfels Colliery	1	ditto	600 0 0	210 0 0
	Stoney Creek	1	ditto	953 15 0	429 0 3
	Anvil Creek	1	ditto	14,925 0 0	5,223 15 0
	Woodford's	1	ditto	1,030 0 0	386 0 0
Maitland ...	Four-mile Creek (Mitchell's)	1	ditto	3,500 0 0	1,312 0 0
	Ditto (Nott's)	1	ditto	7,800 0 0	3,120 0 0
	Ditto (Tulip's)	1	ditto	200 0 0	80 0 0
	Rathluba (Tuck's)	1	ditto	936 0 0	281 16 0
	Australian Agricultural Company (Pitt Town)	1	ditto	184,448 0 0	64,864 5 7
	Co-operative Company (Wallsend)	1	ditto	58,606 0 0	23,442 8 0
	Wallsend Coal Company	1	ditto	153,407 0 0	54,532 0 0
Newcastle ...	Lambton Colliery	1	ditto	155,630 0 0	55,694 10 0
	Waratah Company	2	ditto	59,330 0 0	12,026 12 6
	New Lambton Colliery	1	ditto	125,000 0 0	49,476 16 0
	Burwood Colliery	1	ditto	6,208 0 0	1,862 8 0
Scone ...	.....	1	ditto	200 0 0	120 0 0
Patrick's Plains	Rix's Creek	1	ditto	1,300 0 0	650 0 0
	Illawarra (Wallsend)	1	ditto	13,488 0 0	5,058 10 0
	Ditto (Mount Pleasant)	1	ditto	16,814 0 0	6,305 5 0
	Ditto (Bulli)	1	ditto	61,178 11 0	30,591 10 0
Wollongong ...	American Creek	1	ditto	800 0 0	320 0 0
	Bellambi*	1	ditto	.....	.....
	TOTAL	32	Coal	868,564 6 0	316,835 16 4
Bombala ...	Quidong	1	Silver & lead	.....	.....
Cooma ...	Bredbo River	1	Copper	60 0 0	.....
Orange ...	Icely	6	ditto	218 12 2	15,303 15 0
Goulburn ...	Currawang	1	Sulphurate of copper	79 5 2	4,756 10 0
Bathurst ...	Green Swamp	1	Copper	.....	.....
Carcoar ...	Summer Hill	1	ditto	.....	.....
	Wood's Flat	1	ditto	.....	.....
Molong ...	Near Boree	1	ditto	.....	.....
Albury ...	Tumberumba	1	ditto	.....	.....
Yass ...	Woolgarlo	2	Silver, lead, and copper	24 0 0	336 0 0
Scone ...	Isis River	1	ditto	.....	.....
Rylstone ...	Oakborough	1	Cinnabar	.....	.....
Broulee ...	Moruya	1	Silver	.....	.....
Murrurundi	Timor Creek	1	ditto	.....	.....
Berrima ...	Nattai	1	Iron	.....	.....
Hartley ...	Petrolia Vale	2	Kerosene shale	5,880 0 0	23,520 0 0
Wollongong ...	American Creek	1	ditto	2,700 0 0	4,050 0 0

* Not working.

No. 102.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of COAL MINES, and the Quantity raised, and its Value.

Year.	Number.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Number.	Quantity.	Value.
1861	18 ^a	Tons 342,067½	£ s. d. 218,820 10 6	1866	25 ^d	Tons 774,238	£ s. d. 324,049 6 7
1862	33 ^b	476,522	305,234 13 6	1867	26 ^e	770,012½	342,655 7 8
1863	20 ^c	433,889½	236,230 10 7	1868	28 ^d	954,230½	417,809 6 1
1864	25 ^a	549,012½	270,171 11 0	1869	33 ^f	919,773½	346,145 16 5
1865	24 ^a	585,525½	274,303 13 9	1870	32 ^g	868,564½	316,835 16 4

^a Four Mines not worked.
^b Two Mines not worked, and one not yet opened.
^c Two Mines not worked.

^d Five Mines not worked.
^e Six ditto.
^f Seven ditto.
^g Six ditto.

No. 103.—RETURN of AGRICULTURE in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES, showing the Number of Holders of Land Cultivated and Uncultivated, and the Produce of the same,

COUNTIES. (Census Districts and parts of.)	Number of Holders of Land exceeding one Acre.		Total Extent of Holdings exceeding one Acre.		Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land Enclosed but not in Cultivation.		Extent of Holdings Uncultivated.		Crops.														
	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Millet.		Potatoes.		
											For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.		For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Food for Cattle.
ARBYE.																									
Goulburn	651	498	321993	293954	95442	46012	230419	830964	82029	205356	7710	884	483	36	184	281	58	526	12554	31	41	6	3	1136	
BATHURST.																									
Eastern portion—Bathurst ...	171	303	470668	72572	44888	9322	16159	14974	26398	48335	7852	1704	1401	129	172	31	49	106	1156	19	23	4	1	323	
South-western portion—Carcoar ...	203	55	830704	11852	4215	1280	20923	4224	57930	6345	3818	161	323	4	3	3	44	309	255	1	10	1	1	291	
South-western portion—Cowra ...	48	23	48019	2741	401	218	10143	228	37474	2995	355	13	54	5	9	4	5	43	94	...	...	...	...	10
North-western portion—Orange ...	381	174	66625	40267	9867	2633	36524	13993	2323	23637	9207	993	66	70	6	8	4	200	58	...	...	...	...	516
Total	803	555	247618	127431	189738	13455	83758	33393	145036	80613	21233	2841	2446	205	197	46	60	654	2084	11	46	5	1	1143	
BLIGH.																									
Southern portion—Wellington ...	30	13	24399	5263	758	90	15210	1492	8420	51093	488	3	101	...	3	2	...	7	31	2	...	1	4	3	
Greater portion—Casillis ...	46	3	4567	620	707	...	1151	160	2709	460	533	19	31	...	...	...	...	1	62	10	...	...	...	9
Total	76	16	28957	5325	1466	90	16361	1612	11129	51533	1022	22	132	...	3	2	...	8	93	14	...	1	4	12	
BREKANG.																									
Western portion—Casillis ...	8	1	750	640	47	...	369	...	334	640	25	...	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
South-eastern portion—Muswellbrook ...	140	43	65165	60393	1274	156	2937	12608	34573	47631	821	958	199	3	19	2	8	1	21	...	...	...	...	17
North-western portion—Murrumbidgee ...	81	49	24518	16912	1177	258	15728	5203	7612	11450	330	314	181	...	4	4	12	375	...	...	...	...	...	18
Eastern and North-eastern portion—Scene ...	163	43	99218	111260	1518	37	49129	4490	57570	106733	1058	54	162	10	10	2	1	64	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total	392	136	189651	189206	4017	452	85544	22290	100090	166454	2235	463	553	10	34	8	20	5	460	...	...	...	...	58
CAMDEN.																									
South-western portion—Berrima ...	308	293	86611	76732	3814	401	61761	59408	24935	14833	830	35	140	20	71	10	10	141	307	119	...	33	27	871	
Eastern portion—Kimsa ...	359	461	38695	33546	1588	1520	27356	29266	9712	2920	194	42	78	60	68	2	99	109	157	199	...	41	51	176	
Northern portion—Camden ...	89	234	25706	37029	1460	546	21155	28335	1091	321	213	100	600	12	247	30	25	195	180	151	...	127	12	3	
Western portion—Pieton ...	102	110	37699	36105	1230	1244	3372	28484	336	6377	1285	85	253	60	28	9	9	171	290	6	...	59	...	38	
South-eastern portion—Shoalhaven ...	113	213	47470	12073	4725	346	10270	7352	32474	1234	42	6	272	45	37	...	22	30	9	21	...	5	2	153	
North-eastern portion—Wollongong ...	243	421	24097	2937	1725	1375	19133	26658	3235	1283	443	34	667	141	4	18	63	77	108	205	...	79	35	131	
Total	1214	1692	261411	224948	14543	15579	172949	179445	73918	29880	4935	126	520	490	494	74	230	724	2764	695	...	346	127	134	
COOK.																									
Portion of Pieton	10	2	1528	150	206	8	625	90	697	52	57	1	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Western portion—Hartley ...	119	115	27811	16127	961	816	10218	6506	16628	8893	464	119	112	2	1	25	8	50	322	...	...	10	6	280
Eastern portion—Penrith ...	42	35	1835	3391	346	535	1124	1344	354	1439	32	45	476	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Western portion—Rylstone ...	9	1	1117	...	...	...	...	...	1117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
North-eastern portion—Windsor ...	13	79	8250	2725	1244	1372	3962	1167	304	185	254	51	166	19	32	6	24	59	58	3	...	13	1	17	
North-eastern portion—Richmond ...	116	117	18373	15281	1867	96	13078	8936	3427	5379	420	99	1257	12	11	2	23	49	67	...	...	...	...	35
Total	381	348	58916	37592	4629	3697	29009	18045	25277	15850	1227	316	338	33	55	33	70	154	787	81	...	73	10	358	
CUMBERLAND.																									
Sydney—City	1	...	215	...	...	...	30	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmain	56	14	7813	276	219	31	522	243	9	2	42	1	2	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Glebe	3	2	126	8	19	5	107	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redfern and Botany ...	79	106	1370	1080	207	240	573	804	52	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Paddington	123	81	2781	503	39	197	1826	204	559	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Concord	139	37	4255	2388	554	77	3348	2258	352	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Newtown	22	24	3888	378	40	63	324	302	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. George	263	137	10628	3144	1181	229	7626	1385	1891	1529	8	35	27	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
St. Leonards	217	45	1571	4192	1204	149	2784	581	758	3470	4	4	48	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
South-eastern portion—Campbelltown ...	94	100	17238	17454	1894	152	14659	9595	684	1694	1993	189	164	304	26	12	37	66	1500	8	...	18	6	18	
Central portion—Liverpool ...	124	254	315514	45401	1029	2023	28432	37045	2038	6333	346	197	118	19	34	38	23	81	1824	8	...	9	...	26	
Central and Northern portion—Parramatta ...	464	199	42048	31121	5205	2099	30537	21435	6305	7586	61	344	207	72	20	19	38	35	206	18	...	9	...	19	
Parish of Hunter's Hill—Ryde ...	164	45	54478	995	1190	2409	3974	747	277	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
South-western portion—Camden ...	49	68	16684	19545	827	1189	16156	18362	3941	5314	124	121	62	20	11	23	21	889	92	...	21	2	7		
Western portion—Penrith ...	170	306	53007	69345	2126	573	46940	59528	4941	4542	1584	322	2701	504	80	29	123	191	14354	15	...	51	22	71	
North-western portion—Windsor ...	133	152	17661	15183	3032	2911	12388	9750	2240	2513	437	420	1894	158	75	33	55	135	1093	47	...	42	16	54	
Western portion—Richmond ...	38	57	29914	2759	1002	1445	1783	1314	2058	...	140	50	1303	22	53	...	70	64	254	60	...	36	...	30	
South-eastern portion—Wollongong ...	25	10	2144	558	225	28	974	152	944	377	35	...	42	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total	2264	1637	221136	206625	304152	177191	173041	163813	27679	28092	4283	1692	6634	497	3114	171	484	600	9439	248	...	188	53	6	
DURHAM.																									
North-eastern portion—Dungog ...	52	83	21973	9286	650	1104	7983	1583	13340	6598	607	1	886	...	69	11	...	10	3	...	...	6	...	32
Eastern portion—Claremont ...	50	50	101564	61244	612	913	40753	4063	5469	1147	480	27	600	...	40	8	1	60	66	...	...	24	...	8
Southern portion—Morpeth ...	74	129	3760	11081	1255	3671	2499	4752	6	2657	424	223	1025	16	170	97	12	21	200	23	...	3	2	186	
South-west portion—Muswellbrook and Merton ...	32	130	13211	14506	704	2582	11505	5581	1001	6350	332	72	1050	3	107	25	25	11							

AND VINEYARDS.

(exclusive of the Area Occupied for Pastoral purposes) exceeding one Acre, the extent of their Holdings, the Quantity during the Year ended 31st March, 1871.

Table with columns for Crops (Tobacco, Sorghum and Imphee, Sugar-cane, Sown Grasses, Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards, All other, Total number of Acres under Crop) and Produce (Wheat, Maize, Barley, Oats, Cotton, Rye, Millet, Potatoes, Tobacco, Sorghum and Imphee, Sugar, Arrowroot, Hay, Wine-making, Table use, Vines unproductive). Rows contain numerical data for various agricultural categories.

* Estimated—No produce returned by the grower.

† The discrepancy between the acreage under crop and land in cultivation is caused by double cropping

No. 103 (continued).—RETURN OF AGRICULTURE IN THE OLD SETTLED COUNTIES—continued.

COUNTIES. (Census Districts, and parts of.)	Number of Holders of Land exceeding one Acre.		Total extent of Holdings exceeding one Acre.		Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land enclosed but not in Cultivation.		Extent of Holdings Unenclosed.		CROPS.														
	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Millet.		Potatoes.		
											For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Food for Cattle.		For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.
GEORGIANA.																									
Southern portion—Goulburn ...	166	97	31447	78693	19741	5344	12311	11799	17161	66360	19162	152	3	4	10	3	3	175	41	4	18	5	...	260	
North-eastern portion—Hartley ...	35	4	2776	760	280	18	1348	217	1148	525	178	3	1	1	...	...	...	39	9	...	...	...	60		
North-eastern portion—Bathurst ...	35	21	12786	8219	528	202	5104	1339	7153	6677	561	39	9	10	13	...	...	53	10	13	...	...	33		
Western portion—Carcoar ...	113	17	25416	5766	1473	178	5793	1221	18239	3767	1110	112	50	...	...	...	19	34	119	...	...	...	82		
Total ...	334	139	72425	93439	4295	933	24467	15176	43702	77330	3765	163	57	13	27	10	22	301	179	2	26	14	...	438	
GLOUCESTER.																									
Southern portion—Dungog ...	48	74	18130	18604	880	1401	6041	1761	11200	15441	665	...	1278	1	8	3	8	5	14	5	...	...	...	25	
Western portion—Clarence Town ...	1	15	681	1447	17	353	648	1384	16	10	97	4	191	...	...	...	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Southern portion—Newcastle ...	8	2	1566	1650	14	5	830	965	722	980	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Midland and North-western portions—Port Stephens ...	170	124	12146	9135	1754	1632	6427	6562	3954	935	883	1	209	13	68	...	23	19	8	...	...	...	...	40	
Southern portion—Raymond Terrace ...	73	80	15302	15014	397	752	10827	10615	4278	3647	70	16	349	53	27	10	24	21	130	3	14	...	3	85	
North-eastern portion—Manning River ...	111	47	9981	4022	2355	1207	5493	2156	2130	359	558	2	250	1	86	6	...	94	4	...	...	...	...	24	
Total ...	411	342	58008	49872	5418	5350	30269	23149	22320	21373	2274	23	6508	68	268	21	35	167	150	12	14	...	3	182	
HUNTER.																									
South-western portion—Muswellbrook and Merton ...	43	9	52401	26752	914	129	41983	22228	9503	4294	455	6	133	140	9	5	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9
North-eastern portion—Patrick's Plains ...	58	19	25653	2449	472	117	17327	1652	7855	679	140	7	139	4	1	...	9	3	13	...	...	...	...	7	
Western portion—Rylstone ...	3	...	2793	...	45	...	2661	...	87	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
South-eastern portion—Windor ...	19	21	2500	3856	265	276	532	319	1711	3261	27	...	481	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Southern portion—Richmond ...	2	4	205	475	51	92	143	...	98	179	11	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Part of—Wollombi ...	10	3	1716	1390	55	3	565	35	2095	1352	21	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Middle portion—Macdonald River ...	27	16	2615	1466	716	406	1506	823	393	237	...	...	1025	1	...	...	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	4	
Total ...	162	72	87885	36328	2511	1024	64631	25101	20743	10002	742	14	1960	145	11	5	21	10	24	2	3	...	2	...	25
KING.																									
South-western portion—Binalong ...	196	77	55439	67655	2651	216	21575	4653	31213	62785	2050	22	251	6	18	6	...	93	199	1	...	...	...	...	83
Southern portion—Yass ...	423	211	124612	198506	7971	1193	70098	29127	47441	162825	5129	210	282	17	38	22	14	119	429	...	...	...	...	...	418
Total ...	619	288	180051	266261	9722	1410	91673	33780	78654	231070	7189	232	533	23	56	28	14	212	628	1	1	...	...	...	501
MACQUARIE.																									
Central portion—Port Macquarie ...	174	70	42537	38727	2339	766	9128	5061	31069	32900	69	...	1693	22	1	2	2	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	14
Southern portion—Manning River ...	292	192	30328	8588	5383	3690	13664	3925	11335	973	1634	8	677	22	13	1	43	370	7	5	...	...	...	...	36
Part of—Macleay ...	102	129	9182	3994	1779	207	2072	202	5323	1116	3	...	3870	18	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total ...	568	391	82100	51225	9502	7046	24810	9182	47782	34989	1706	8	12327	63	132	3	51	375	14	9	...	...	...	...	173
MURRAY.																									
Eastern portion—Braidwood ...	84	52	51297	58528	1064	357	19885	5139	30347	5992	495	64	41	...	13	3	1	130	392	...	...	...	...	...	159
Greater portion—Queanbeyan ...	206	198	220551	21423	3374	3349	108156	7907	99022	11066	4790	197	287	16	60	6	13	160	321	44	...	...	...	...	300
Northern portion—Yass ...	106	40	76591	22866	1908	242	18443	1641	50239	20982	52	...	30	21	4	10	43	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Total ...	396	290	338439	102817	6347	3942	146484	13887	185607	84980	6595	314	606	19	94	13	24	334	897	44	...	...	...	...	539
NORTHUMBERLAND.																									
South-eastern portion—Brisbane Water ...	210	84	25320	19463	1181	255	5595	1778	18543	17430	10	3	985	30	...	...	1	12	37	88	...	...	...	...	30
Northern portion—Maitland ...	356	416	53236	48361	3154	2998	38764	3814	11316	6821	2026	59	184	54	27	31	133	95	221	182	...	...	...	...	328
Northern portion—Morpeth ...	11	63	1198	3817	137	925	910	269	151	22	29	...	203	3	50	...	6	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
North-eastern portion—Newcastle ...	146	89	18432	16541	605	697	6452	5740	8786	10103	15	12	252	61	32	9	12	5	48	64	...	...	...	...	32
North-western portion—Patrick's Plains ...	112	124	67271	65205	1899	1443	49441	44572	15937	18903	1272	80	533	17	59	14	19	2	77	6	...	...	...	...	56
North-east portion—Raymond Terrace ...	35	89	2774	4609	658	1855	1752	2496	364	258	97	12	1025	79	33	13	4	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Part of—Wollombi ...	127	127	21991	19854	1998	2211	8403	1059	11497	7191	2211	...	1666	5	28	5	6	181	13	...	...	...	...	...	22
South-western portion—Macdonald River ...	41	20	3583	1350	878	443	1979	709	785	198	53	...	1214	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	1038	1012	191191	179201	10513	10829	213357	107441	67321	60927	4714	172	7803	262	479	108	177	299	627	40	...	...	...	...	...
PHILLIP.																									
Western portion—Mudgee ...	242	73	39525	14125	496	210	19182	4151	15406	7564	3602	119	1301	31	81	9	28	27	309	15	...	...	...	...	130
Eastern portion—Rylstone ...	84	13	47771	593	1065	1400	1400	151	341	543	...	20	193	...	...	...	...	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	79
Total ...	326	86	86296	14719	6025	2510	33222	4393	47049	79058	4145	139	1494	31	81	9	34	38	325	15	...	...	...	...	...
ROXBURGH.																									
South-western portion—Bathurst ...	327	190	94934	41013	4849	5176	54516	9692	35569	26144	4857	1247	1133	141	393	25	27	150	926	...	...	...	...	...	477
Northern portion—Rylstone ...	77	43	20606	20782	953	498	8525	658	11124	13925	344	76	299	14	20	...	6	32	355	...	...	...	...	...	184
Eastern portion—Hartley ...	14	5	1485	6673	178	121	759	286	548	6866	16	92	3	7	...	...	...	11	120	...	...	...	...	...	46
Middle portion—Sofala ...	79	27	19072	1938	384	53	865	100	648	40	151	100	51	1	7	8	5	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	42
Total ...	497	265	118933	68662	6367	5842	64666	16437	47899	46375	5364	1515	1416	29	422	33	38	195	1426	4	...	...	...	...	...
ST. VINCENT.																									
South-western portion—Braidwood ...	263	103	83823	30762	3093	1783	44070	11697	36729	17582	1216	222	194	6	47	15	4	435	1172	8	...	...	...	...	423
South-eastern portion—Broulee ...	95	53	18586	5667	1592	1049	4874	575	12119	3943	189	22	1614	4	8	...	...	115	93	2	...	...	...	...	289
Northern portion—Shoalhaven ...	117	191	25454	17845	1947	5151	8692	4579	14815	8114	134	8	4519	10	27	2	7	58	18	23					

AGRICULTURE AND
No. 104.—RETURN of AGRICULTURE

PASTORAL DISTRICTS. (Consolidated, and parts of.)	Number of Holders of Land exceeding one Acre.		Total Extent of Holdings exceeding one Acre.		Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land Enclosed but not in Cultivation.		Extent of Holdings Unenclosed.		Crops.															
	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Millet.		Potatoes.			
											For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Food for Cattle.	Cotton.	For Grain.		For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.
ALBERT.																										
Part of—Bourke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western portion—Menindie	5	4	580	760	...	...	...	...	420	680	160	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	4	580	760	...	...	...	...	420	680	160	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BLIGH.																										
Part of—Dubbo ...	105	25	18061	4002	1688	268	11438	856	4935	2878	1060	209	1741	...	23	12	8	42	172	7	...	5	...	...	...	...
Part of—Coonabarabran ...	72	16	21985	12531	447	28	4267	21	17270	12482	144	122	991	...	1	8	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern portion—Walgett	1	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of—Wellington (portion of County of Lincoln)	15	2	4106	194	314	14	2672	...	1120	180	234	16	30	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	193	43	44353	16727	2449	310	18378	877	23525	15540	1447	347	304	...	27	13	16	42	205	7	...	5	...	...	...	...
CLARENCE.																										
Part of—Grafton ...	638	481	60754	24398	12350	8710	29437	9534	18957	6353	1384	17	17440	51	42	8	52	27	46	18	...	1	...	...	...	...
Part of—Richmond River ...	539	68	56020	9714	5761	415	16390	1548	33688	7758	131	...	4447	...	1	8	6	1	10	19	...	9	...	...	...	...
Part of—Wellington ...	5	6	204	2751	48	22	256	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small portion—Tenterfield ...	3	1	252	694	13	9	237	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.E. portion—Tweed River ...	97	29	15924	1382	1221	329	67	...	14635	1053	...	...	1479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1282	585	133254	36613	19403	9486	46587	11904	67362	15223	160	17	21382	60	43	18	58	31	79	37	...	10	...	...	...	...
DARLING.																										
Eastern portion—Balranald	6	...	350	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.E. portion—Wentworth	36	3	3718	10	15	1	1354	...	2349	9	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. portion—Menindie	2	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44	3	4148	10	21	1	1905	...	2622	9	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GWYDIL.																										
Greater portion—Warialda	92	29	38903	9915	531	45	12952	7162	2519	2706	110	45	80	...	1	7	2	6	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western portion—Walgett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	92	29	38903	9915	531	45	12952	7162	2519	2706	110	45	80	...	1	7	3	6	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LACHLAN.																										
Part of—Binalong ...	185	65	45135	39375	3544	431	22635	3592	18956	35351	2775	44	343	...	30	13	...	135	282	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Part of—Gundagai ...	225	10	53234	695	2360	95	2807	502	21067	1901	118	258	4	32	14	8	...	135	226	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Part of—Wagga Wagga ...	206	4	60480	293	1597	404	38311	88	20572	868	127	96	10	28	7	23	140	160	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Part of—Young ...	404	72	88228	116088	5283	288	47904	70476	34948	45324	3469	256	4124	49	54	104	72	295	513	5	...	7	...	...	...	...
Part of—Yass ...	18	7	5914	7130	294	37	1804	1372	3799	5720	156	12	78	...	2	...	...	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of—Cowra ...	35	3	13187	341	572	30	5804	302	6810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of—Forbes ...	50	10	10136	9217	515	70	6681	3785	29604	5362	1934	51	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of—Hay ...	35	30	71084	5795	274	123	2837	1197	3996	4475	3	88	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1164	201	283443	178896	14439	1124	135892	81315	113114	96499	9323	748	13651	63	175	59	40	729	1508	8	...	27	...	...	...	...
LIVERPOOL PLAINS.																										
Part of—Murrumbidgee ...	105	35	11192	25324	980	83	1990	192	8206	2257	576	31	2224	3	8	...	17	2	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern portion—Tamworth	345	82	414027	213255	3708	350	221160	34581	189159	138223	2530	211	390	...	23	264	44	10	98	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
S.E. portion—Nundee	148	23	15614	1965	1601	376	40794	4071	9970	1120	1392	16	278	...	33	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of—Wagga Wagga ...	62	16	13874	3297	182	29	3685	1793	10006	1475	17	30	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of—Coonabarabran ...	18	3	2588	310	5	1	1634	38	2349	305	3	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western portion—Walgett ...	9	1	852	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	687	160	458166	221368	6538	840	23121	37038	22057	183490	4486	290	968	59	35	61	28	12	325	24	...	5	...	...	...	...
MONARO.																										
Part of—Queanbeyan ...	30	5	8727	361	220	49	4827	184	3671	128	176	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of—Braidwood ...	9	3	4061	1181	63	10	2257	1110	1740	10861	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.E. portion—Broulee	184	39	50243	4692	2947	700	2226	1435	18020	2556	126	14	1290	31	9	104	25	128	108	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of—Bombala ...	114	40	70448	18130	1073	269	12168	2120	57229	15742	522	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of—Cooma ...	319	60	90580	14730	4116	493	14327	6198	72122	8028	2419	367	74	12	27	251	...	281	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.E. portion—Eden ...	105	34	108160	7611	647	268	4330	5376	5629	1066	774	4	291	...	30	19	51	84	23	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern portion—Bega	113	23	42462	87330	1462	1204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	874	419	277304	144337	10539	2994	101038	83164	166157	58978	3482	465	2745	139	139	112	75	582	1479	93	...	17	...	...	...	...
MURRUMBIDGEE.																										
Part of—Albury ...	957	88	282222	12310	2393	1025	188306	7672	70922	3621	14951	1379	513	...	45	297	56	19	19976	14421	10	...	...	...	...	...
Part of—Deniliquin ...	115	28	43835	11686	779	476	27186	6763	15869	4907	66	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of—(Co. Cadell) Monma	47	23	5880	646	1057	174	4180	3601	433	2027	101	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of—Gundagai ...	130	13	46930	1287	2032	115	39194	532	8424	640	1228	88	343	...	8	14	4	2	98	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portion of—Moulamein	10	2	100	14	100	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of—Tumut ...	204	76	31696	2267	3542	618	21504	5979	6449	15666	2254	219	662	...	7	5	...	96	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of—Wagga Wagga	195	38	79711	5213	3013	330	57189	3413	1614	1462	221	691	7	47	4	13	214									

No. 105.—SUMMARY of AGRICULTURE in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Holders of Land exceeding one Acre.		Total Extent of Holdings exceeding one Acre.		Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land enclosed but not in Cultivation.		Extent of Holdings Unenclosed.		Crops.															
	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Millet.		Potatoes.			
											For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.		For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Food for Cattle.
Argyle	651	498	321993	293054	9544	4601	230419	83096	82029	205356	7720	884	483	36	184	28	58	526	1255	31	41	6	3	1136		
Bathurst	803	555	247761	127431	18973	13455	83752	33363	145036	80613	21233	2841	2446	205	197	46	60	654	2084	11	46	5	1	1143		
Bligh	76	16	28957	53256	1466	90	16361	1612	11129	51553	1022	22	132	...	3	2	...	8	93	14	1	4	...	12		
Brisbane	392	136	189651	189206	4017	452	85544	22292	100090	166434	2235	463	555	10	34	8	20	5	460	...	2	...	...	58		
Camden	1214	1692	261411	224904	14543	15579	172949	179445	73918	29880	4935	1265	5208	490	494	74	230	724	2764	695	346	127	13	8	1401	
Cook	381	348	58916	37592	4629	3697	29009	18045	25277	15850	1227	316	3587	35	55	33	70	154	787	8	73	10	...	35		
Cumberland	2264	1637	221136	209625	20415	17719	173041	163813	27692	28092	4283	1698	6034	497	3114	171	484	600	9439	248	188	53	6	6	450	
Durham	619	901	338804	387190	8490	15105	184366	104488	145943	267596	6126	626	7276	59	648	222	86	167	567	5	58	7	75	11	624	
Georgiana	334	139	74425	93439	4256	933	24467	15176	43702	77330	3763	163	57	13	27	10	22	301	179	2	26	14	...	438		
Gloucester	411	342	58008	49272	5418	5350	30259	23149	22320	21373	2274	23	6508	68	268	21	35	167	152	12	14	...	3	9	182	
Hunter	162	72	87885	36328	2511	1024	64631	25301	20743	10002	742	14	1960	145	11	5	21	20	24	2	3	...	2	...	29	
King	619	288	18005	26621	9723	1410	91673	33780	78654	231070	7180	230	533	23	56	28	14	212	628	1	13	1	10	...	50	
Macquarie	568	391	82100	51225	9502	7046	24810	9189	47787	34989	1706	8	12337	63	132	3	51	375	14	9	...	...	...	...	173	
Murray	396	290	338439	102817	6347	3949	146484	13880	185607	84980	6595	314	606	19	94	13	24	334	827	44	21	1	...	539		
Northumberland	1038	1012	191191	179201	10513	10829	113357	107444	67321	60927	4714	170	7803	262	479	108	177	299	627	40	81	20	23	51	565	
Phillip	326	86	86296	14719	6025	2510	33222	4303	47049	7905	4745	139	1494	31	8	9	34	38	325	15	14	...	...	...	209	
Roxburgh	497	265	118933	68662	6367	5849	64666	16437	47899	46375	5368	1515	1416	29	422	33	38	195	146	4	26	7	...	...	749	
St. Vincent	611	399	151765	60353	16234	10997	62203	19247	73328	30109	1442	260	6738	66	88	33	15	756	1378	83	37	8	...	...	1047	
Wellington	525	290	168586	110809	8811	4640	52822	21342	106952	84826	6709	908	1903	94	77	124	94	176	976	3	19	6	...	1	403	
Westmoreland	286	129	51604	40664	4180	2301	23457	7308	23965	31053	3824	189	484	34	54	25	4	388	78	12	5	3	...	1	412	
TOTAL	12173	9486	3232016	2896164	171973	175362	1707310	902730	1316430	1500338	97282	12056	67707	2184	3724	1000	1516	6096	24794	1243	11	1007	274	343	94	10431
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.																										
Albert	5	4	580	750	...	...	420	680	160	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bligh	193	43	44353	16727	2449	310	18378	877	23525	15540	1447	347	304	...	27	13	16	42	205	7	5	4	...	...	...	35
The Clarence	1282	585	133254	36613	19403	9486	46587	11904	67262	15223	160	17	23382	60	43	18	58	31	79	37	...	...	10	1	6	245
The Darling	44	3	4148	10	21	1	1505	...	2622	9	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwydir	92	29	38903	9915	531	46	12952	7163	25419	2706	110	45	80	1	1	7	3	6	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
The Lachlan	1164	201	283443	178896	14439	1134	155892	81318	113111	96456	9323	748	1365	63	175	59	40	729	1508	8	27	19	1	1	282	
Liverpool Plains	687	160	458166	221368	6538	840	231121	37038	220507	183490	4486	290	668	59	35	6	28	12	325	24	...	...	5	...	9	216
Monaro	874	419	277730	144837	10339	2994	101033	83164	166157	58678	3487	465	2745	159	139	112	75	582	1479	93	...	...	117	8	...	934
Murrumbidgee	1693	290	599750	65350	34453	2904	344189	29217	131134	33438	20421	3245	1720	65	413	240	45	2464	2976	16	...	...	48	24	5	572
Macleay	387	154	43585	8007	5847	2224	16048	2624	21689	3158	19	...	6682	4	3	...	5	...	4	2	...	...	1	5	...	86
New England	804	369	157900	68846	11411	3936	75261	32675	71225	32234	8273	797	1593	47	50	72	23	610	1416	147	1	14	10	1	12	966
Warrego	16	2	1307	...	6	...	706	...	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	338	41	63155	7967	4581	422	32774	1986	25799	5559	3014	366	569	26	38	22	7	109	347	28	...	9	3	1	148	
Total of Pastoral Districts	7870	5300	2016286	758809	110204	22289	1002812	286642	809209	446074	60746	6329	30410	486	926	561	301	4567	8428	3652	1	228	83	16	61	3496
Total of Old Settled Counties	12173	9486	3232016	2896164	171973	175362	1707310	902730	1316430	1500338	97282	12056	67707	2184	3724	1000	1516	6096	24794	1243	11	1067	274	343	94	10431
GENERAL TOTAL	19762	11786	3272200	3366123	282177	101835	2714382	1191370	2246643	2012912	147997	18987	107179	2870	4630	1461	1847	10653	32226	1609	21	1239	382	380	168	13027

VINEYARDS—continued.

and PASTORAL DISTRICTS of the COLONY, for the Year ended 31st March, 1871.

Tobacco.	Crops.										Produce.														Vineyards.								
	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar-cane.	Sown Grasses.		Vineyards.	Gardens and Orchards.	All other.	Total Number of Acres under Crop.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Cotton.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar.	Arrowroot.	Hay.				Wine-making.		Table use.						
			For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.																	Productive.	Unproductive.	Arrowroot.	For Hay.	For Green Food for Cattle.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Sown Grasses.	No. of Acres.	Wine produced.	Brandy Manufactured.	No. of Acres.	Quantity obtained.	Vines Unproductive.
acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	lbs.	bushels	bushels	tons	lbs.	tons	cwt.	lbs.	tons	tons	tons	gallons	galls	tons	acres							
2	1	25	...	...	444	694	16	529	48	1414	4468	6457	1516	3731	...	223	...	2759	400	1	...	...	565	20	1058	453	13	160	...	1	3	2
3	1	5	...	...	500	500	55	257	128	3242	18169	32365	1735	8674	...	555	6	2918	200	3	...	...	1963	56	1988	1021	8	1550	...	6	1	40
...	...	...	...	...	113	105	8	11	3	156	5139	1957	106	129	...	15	...	17	...	...	...	...	15	8	37	157	2	630	...	1	1	6
...	1	2	...	...	157	141	79	121	109	4469	12449	8801	388	131	...	27	4	139	...	0	...	250	358	17	525	423	39	9016	75	12	6	27
...	15	129	12	706	9152	121	693	1704	29782	3038	7837	4087	6780	...	2882	141	3443	300	9	...	4890	895	81	2052	1077	48	3480	24	19	13	53
...	1	3	...	...	2	326	501	14	548	30	8147	8071	75308	632	2993	1	600	...	759	300	1	...	1274	297	53	733	941	...	...	4	1	9
2	8	217	1	1	3	1038	805	704	8950	670	37486	23934	134990	4519	5753	...	1374	30	1506	...	7	15	904	1167	1994	5844	1554	28	24098	538	177	78	245
142	88	35	5	206	14	3321	460	456	405	885	22584	35100	141216	5735	1745	...	530	2065	1587	52895	9	100	4730	908	163	745	6111	313	30091	18	24	7	119
...	...	...	...	...	19	58	12	75	3	5189	23847	577	196	3527	...	237	...	1233	1120	...	...	...	141	2	201	52	...	...	6	...	6	
18	3	16	69	96	2	49	101	159	202	160	10620	12911	164022	3042	2116	...	102	40	342	5755	3	447	1312	34	9	178	129	97	5560	46	8	2	54
5	4	2	1	228	164	44	95	17	3533	5187	27417	117	173	...	37	16	68	1020	7	...	179	18	33	23	505	32	1928	30	4	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	52	178	102	206	1143	11133	43897	8577	570	1831	...	107	50	1306	20	...	5	...	144	42	549	41	39	10870	237	10	38	5
...	1	6	73	865	4	33	534	85	158	41	17279	10209	284515	1312	4590	4	322	600	...	1668	1372	6	...	11	29	47	6636	...	4	2	33
...	...	8	...	...	8	428	6	176	154	10290	43294	13123	1307	2669	...	190	6	1431	...	...	11	...	229	43	596	87	...	...	3	5	2	
9	5	81	34	124	13	2084	695	830	1135	574	21214	14959	119078	4192	3210	...	329	2275	1399	1292	1	715	920	28	171	748	4608	536	75447	80	92	45	211
2	3	58	...	...	329	479	35	96	29	7544	33757	35990	1410	812	10	167	4	57	300	...	...	...	166	4	335	611	12	1750	250	8	29	15
...	2	10	...	306	...	381	167	63	293	36	12217	41873	22072	3400	3329	...	200	...	1953	...	...	...	1039	22	1199	542	41	4160	...	7	6	156
...	...	42	...	...	136	14252	50	316	51	26800	10604	77214	861	6305	...	368	...	2203	200	...	...	...	178	34	1196	181	35	1580	30	6	3	9
...	...	1	...	...	630	1127	52	266	42	13217	47896	31587	952	2501	...	290	...	1085	...	...	...	...	1145	192	1057	806	18	1362	10	21	19	12
...	...	5	...	...	44	37	...	35	8	6396	29627	7095	682	4121	...	542	...	804	150	...	...	...	137	44	596	139	...	...	...	...	...
191	1332	640	784	1320	65	10676	30625	2907	14683	4300	200265	659469	1270785	26709	65120	11	2775	464	23832	64552	42	2961	10840	9691	1198	19673	19471	1565	178318	1330	416	838	925
...
...	...	1	...	...	1	82	40	56	60	62	2759	5809	6462	470	699	...	80	...	85	...	...	...	200	408	10	301	92	54	...	1	2	1
9	8	21	463	949	20	16	235	76	267	158	26374	1886	708114	1457	400	...	2	602	3110	...	10112	4512	40	13	193	37	48	475	5	13	1	14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	1	50	...	1	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	64	...	10	21	1	438	620	1334	10	3	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	69	10	102	85	4	1000	...	2	3	36
...	19	7	...	...	102	425	86	322	73	15386	73111	24787	1325	9195	...	359	...	550	224	30	...	...	805	42	1782	129	36	3406	...	25	19	25
...	...	2	...	...	407	95	34	214	41	7266	23001	19653	514	252	...	68	31	572	2336	...	...	10	47	17	432	1239	13	796	18	11	4	9
...	...	...	...	...	6	409	2072	20	36	153	13424	30607	93804	2602	6555	...	1281	...	2696	300	...	1650	341	298	1340	43	6	250	...	7	11	6
18	19	39	...	19	169	2157	1188	806	205	36926	124164	39612	3381	28032	...	919	57	1421	6750	25	30	...	3126	424	3375	384	58	145158	482	39	53	564	
...	...	...	227	308	1	4	647	11	56	2	8071	140	139819	20	...	...	9	...	213	42	3	464	685	...	1	...	3	60	4	1	1	6
...	...	5	...	...	254	386	83	355	181	15303	65544	25159	760	8212	...	87	10	1716	45	...	...	...	630	81	1620	384	42	8055	...	1	4	39
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	52	37	25	115	49	4971	15244	11122	403	897	...	113	6	386	1000	...	...	...	271	6	570	40	13	1430	...	8	6	4
20	489	78	600	1271	29	1681	6091	1080	2964	102	13060	380126	102806	1002	5225	...	2016	166	8206	18807	68	10600	7067	6184	901	9780	2762	808	164306	509	116	108	674
1912	1330	640	784	1320	65	10676	30625	2907	14683	4300	200265	659469	1270785	26709	65120	11	2775	464	23832	64552	42	2961	10840	9691	1198	19673	19471	1565	178318	1330	416	838	925
229	182	728	1475	2071	84	12237	30212	4504	17108	6240	426970	990995	2340654	4770	119060	11	1169	4747	34118	78209	100	13507	22897	15856	2098	29414	22233	2371	343074	1847	533	1040	1090

AGRICULTURE AND VINEYARDS—continued.

No. 106.—DECENNIAL RETURN, showing the Quantity of LAND under Crop, and the PRODUCE of the same, &c., in the Colony.

Year ended 31 March.	Crops.																		Produce.																		
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Cotton.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Arrowroot.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar-cane.		Sown Grasses, Oats, Wheat, and Barley for Hay.	Vines.	Sown Grasses, Oats, Barley, Sorghum, &c., for Green Food for Cattle.	Gardens and Orchards.	All other in Crop.	Total Number of Acres in Crop.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Cotton.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Arrowroot.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar.	Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Sown Grasses, for Hay.	Vines.		
													Productive.	Unproductive.																					Wine.	Brandy.	Fruit for Table use.
acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	lbs.	bush.	bush.	tons	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	lbs.	tons	galls.	galls.	tons
1862	123468	57959	2023	7224	...	528	105	10039	223	...	56	.....	45175	1130	37601	8707	2360	297575	160634	1727434	41054	152426	...	4388	1099	30941	2647	...	...	597	.....	57363	85328	637	224
1863	108136	75991	2537	9998	54	313	83	9282	895	...	344	.....	52765	1459	28669	8410	3106	302138	1054954	2559258	30636	201415	7743	2637	882	24167	15315	...	...	18950	.....	74873	144888	2749	420
1864	103942	95688	4092	13022	18	326	81	11618	534	...	368	2	4829	1640	17652	8415	1339	307935	808919	2925950	67009	213924	1600	4257	690	32140	48501	...	...	18990	280	70548	136976	2033	393
1865	104568	101584	4723	14098	175	699	51	14397	806	...	317	22	52307	1849	12341	9739	1171	318854	1246458	3114211	60355	189584	29012	3998	722	52060	4035	...	...	163710	4478	69405	161298	3077	344
1866	131653	113442	5843	10939	11	1639	123	15209	1499	...	226	141	61909	2126	21252	10492	1746	378254	1013863	2759904	58370	116005	380	12343	1668	31367	7469	...	...	10040	5700	54230	168123	1439	550
1867	175033	119519	6211	14914	...	1571	197	18809	1326	...	172	116	74742	2281	21109	12274	2944	45122	222602	3878064	91741	304028	...	19968	2133	43869	2477	...	...	8915	17780	118010	242183	3176	668
1868	149142	115522	5140	13142	76	1879	192	15440	626	...	234	64	74346	2531	18822	12640	2766	413164	1433807	3122505	62392	156965	13680	15569	1963	33482	6035	7000	9480	134740	91869	285283	3856	700			
1869	164206	120807	6397	12120	...	2187	156	16391	875	...	14	261	67761	3116	21193	13529	3145	434756	1787085	3777405	94715	164687	...	23164	1931	30768	7925	...	14236	5240	3264824	80543	41257	1888	693		
1870	189452	128041	9151	17301	...	2378	134	17132	366	...	31	266	75934	3906	17375	14516	3289	482324	3200959	4880805	148617	400766	...	37434	1806	54300	3192	...	34046	8450	3953704	131985	460321	1687	955		
1871	147997	107178	4650	10683	2	1295	359	13927	225	...	84	182	1475	2607	65403	4504	43991	17168	3240	426976	999595	2340654	47701	119365	11	11691	4747	34118	699	...	22897	2005	1519560	69601	342674	1847	1046

OCCUPIERS OF LAND, WITH EXTENT OF HOLDINGS, &c., &c.					
Year ended 31st March.	Number of Occupiers of Land (excluding those for Pastoral purposes.)	Total Extent of Holdings.	Extent of Land in Cultivation.	Extent of Land enclosed but not in Cultivation.	Extent of Land Unenclosed.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	19,361	7,310,343	308,260	1,817,218	5,184,864
1865	21,540	7,545,117	321,526	1,742,128	5,481,463
1866	22,509	7,277,253	381,400	1,980,547	4,915,306
1867	24,629	7,448,200	452,850	2,374,201	4,621,148
1868	25,875	7,737,651	413,164	3,034,675	4,289,812
1869	26,581	7,404,924	434,820	3,301,140	3,728,957
1870	27,720	7,857,469	482,324	3,693,213	3,681,932
1871	31,538	8,628,326	434,012	3,935,758	4,258,555

LIVE STOCK.

No. 107.—RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES, on 31st March, 1871.

Counties. (Census Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.				Counties—continued. (Census Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
ARGYLE.					DURHAM.				
Goulburn	7,888	30,856	141,634	5,689	North-eastern portion—Dun- gog	1,103	4,613	147	1,796
BATHURST.					Eastern portion—Clarence Town	615	2,469	74	1,142
Eastern portion—Bathurst ...	3,763	5,122	89,736	3,648	Southern portion—Maitland...	1,072	4,760	74	1,550
Middle and southern portions— Carcoar	3,545	4,324	154,366	2,072	Southern portion—Morpeth...	917	2,205	395	1,096
South-western portion—Cowra	2,537	2,594	85,888	684	South-western portion—Mus- wellbrook and Merton ...	1,478	12,304	25,987	725
North-western portion—Orange	3,910	5,224	49,816	3,641	Midland and northern portion— Paterson	3,485	15,175	4,773	4,982
TOTALS	13,755	17,264	379,806	10,045	Southern portion—Patrick's Plains	3,626	21,208	37,703	3,761
BLIGH.					South-eastern portion—Ray- mond Terrace	636	2,457	178	762
Southern portion—Wellington	951	865	49,366	407	North-western portion—Scone	843	8,878	36,271	404
Greater portion—Cassilis ...	2,400	6,694	201,737	861	TOTALS	13,775	74,069	105,602	16,218
TOTALS	3,351	7,559	251,103	1,268	GEORGIANA.				
BRISBANE.					Southern portion—Goulburn	2,566	6,131	63,195	1,455
Western portion—Cassilis ...	744	3,805	69,115	175	North-eastern portion—Hart- ley	1,240	1,419	14,815	621
South-eastern portion—Mus- wellbrook and Merton ...	1,856	8,665	16,002	854	North-eastern portion—Bath- urst	896	637	37,152	449
North-western portion—Mur- rurundi	1,999	4,305	38,865	439	Western portion—Carcoar ...	2,661	4,712	125,019	1,261
Eastern and north-eastern por- tions—Scone	4,676	16,539	106,455	728	TOTALS	7,363	12,899	240,181	3,786
TOTALS	9,275	33,314	230,437	2,196	GLOUCESTER.				
CAMDEN.					South-western portion—Dun- gog	641	3,470	369	2,585
South-western portion—Ber- rima	2,632	22,421	16,000	3,290	Western portion—Clarence Town	135	1,093	20	241
Eastern portion—Kiama ...	2,272	29,969	315	11,127	Southern portion—Newcastle	59	317	.....	101
Northern portion—Camden ...	1,977	16,180	2,769	2,420	Midland and north-western portions—Port Stephens...	3,814	25,606	2,579	4,362
Western portion—Picton ...	1,476	12,222	4,884	2,728	Southern portion—Raymond Terrace	1,247	5,290	78	1,149
South-eastern portion—Shoal- haven	1,306	8,901	81	2,899	North-eastern portion—Man- ning River	1,377	3,989	294	2,114
North-eastern portion—Wol- longong	1,968	17,445	2,782	6,725	TOTALS	7,273	39,765	3,340	10,552
TOTALS	11,631	101,138	26,831	29,189	HUNTER.				
COOK.					North-western portion—Mus- wellbrook and Merton ...	682	9,791	3,479	373
Portion of—Picton	125	2,040	6	442	North-eastern portion—Pat- rick's Plains	1,101	3,322	6,591	521
Western portion—Hartley ...	2,193	3,641	*13,689	1,421	Western portion—Rylstone ...	112	220	.....	36
Eastern portion—Penrith ...	329	481	1,443	440	Southern portion—Windsor...	155	202	.....	445
Western portion—Rylstone ...	200	.....	2,000	.....	Southern portion—Richmond	43	60	.....	94
North-eastern portion—Wind- sor	764	1,204	118	1,834	Part of—Wollombi	336	1,215	821	130
North-eastern portion—Rich- mond	1,049	2,086	191	1,784	Middle portion—Macdonald River	329	739	.....	693
TOTALS	4,660	9,452	17,447	5,921	TOTALS	2,758	15,549	10,891	2,292
CUMBERLAND.					KING.				
Sydney—City	1,680	744	47	27	South-western portion—Bina- long	3,177	3,944	112,603	2,293
Balmain	239	307	48	708	Southern portion—Yass ...	6,106	10,024	156,445	3,192
Newtown	508	360	11	90	TOTALS	9,283	13,968	269,048	5,485
Glebe	367	140	4	46	MACQUARIE.				
Redfern and Botany	851	699	1,413	1,249	Central portion—Port Mac- quarie	1,739	8,639	219	2,311
Paddington and Alexandria ...	738	743	80	366	Southern portion—Manning River	3,079	13,919	505	5,713
Concord	712	570	3,818	819	Part of—Macleay	668	1,655	3	1,361
St. George	1,306	1,524	1,377	1,489	TOTALS	5,486	24,213	727	9,385
St. Leonards	494	1,137	410	454	MURRAY.				
South-eastern portion—Camp- belltown	1,055	4,263	5,586	1,044	Eastern portion—Braidwood...	1,503	6,736	21,814	586
Central portion—Liverpool ...	1,501	5,243	4,445	1,058	Greater portion—Queanbeyan	5,895	20,296	199,296	2,875
South-western portion—Cam- den	778	3,626	3,091	704	Northern portion—Yass ...	1,518	4,214	64,920	695
Western portion—Penrith ...	3,015	10,759	4,470	3,102	TOTALS	8,916	31,246	286,030	4,156
North-western portion—Wind- sor	1,750	3,723	2,151	2,408					
Western portion—Richmond	891	973	823	1,296					
South-eastern portion—Wol- longong	52	356	.....	114					
Central and northern portion— Parramatta	2,388	4,548	2,817	2,221					
Part of—Ryde	325	491	266	460					
TOTALS	18,650	40,206	30,857	17,655					

* Includes 8,300 travelling stock.

LIVE STOCK—*continued.*No. 107 (continued).—RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES—*continued.*

Counties— <i>continued.</i> (Census Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.				Counties— <i>continued.</i> (Census Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
NORTHUMBERLAND.					ST. VINCENT.				
South-eastern portion—Brisbane Water	900	3,860	43	1,508	South-western portion—Braidwood	4,695	14,989	30,059	1,966
Northern portion—Maitland... ..	4,111	12,067	4,920	6,295	South-eastern portion—Broulee	1,066	4,225	466	1,154
Northern portion—Morpeeth... ..	474	691	139	474	Northern portion—Shoalhaven	1,554	7,371	626	1,849
North-eastern portion—Newcastle	1,861	3,449	739	2,454	Part of—Ulladulla	703	8,399	312	2,779
North-western portion—Patrick's Plains	3,152	10,043	42,599	2,150	TOTALS	8,018	34,984	31,463	7,748
North-eastern portion—Raymond Terrace	502	1,486	105	846	WELLINGTON.				
Part of—Wollombi	2,185	5,577	791	2,229	Northern portion—Mudgee ...	4,099	6,013	78,630	3,228
South-western portion—Macdonald River	425	746	10	665	Western portion—Molong ...	146	154	20,401	105
TOTALS	13,610	37,919	49,346	16,621	Southern portion—Orange ...	1,506	1,631	24,397	1,126
PHILLIP.					South-eastern portion—Tamborooa	1,511	1,730	36,589	480
Western portion—Mudgee ...	3,626	5,847	48,162	2,328	North-western and Midland portions—Wellington ...	2,594	2,810	112,558	1,355
Eastern portion—Rylstone ...	1,215	5,085	50,247	573	TOTALS	9,856	12,338	272,575	6,294
TOTALS	4,841	10,932	98,409	2,901	WESTMORELAND.				
ROXBURGH.					Western portion—Bathurst ...	3,437	3,392	56,327	1,895
South-western portion—Bathurst	4,087	5,322	59,743	2,490	Central portion—Hartley ...	1,764	3,238	14,514	1,565
Northern portion—Rylstone... ..	2,078	3,080	51,135	1,394	Southern portion—Goulburn... ..	75	1,250	.....	25
Eastern portion—Hartley ...	508	496	3,439	148	Eastern portion—Picton ...	568	5,658	881	887
Middle portion—Sofala ...	1,011	2,177	20,635	853	TOTALS	5,844	13,538	71,722	4,372
TOTALS	7,684	11,075	134,952	4,795					

No. 108.—RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the PASTORAL DISTRICTS, on 31st March, 1870.

Pastoral Districts. (Census Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.				Pastoral Districts— <i>continued.</i> (Census Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
ALBERT.					DARLING.				
Eastern portion—Bourke ...	490	8,643	141,891	231	Eastern portion—Balranald ...	864	12,638	166,583	33
Western portion—Menindee... ..	1,113	18,738	385,651	182	South-eastern portion—Wentworth	868	5,253	265,011	249
TOTALS	1,603	27,381	527,542	413	North-western portion—Menindee	510	9,663	149,014	50
BLIGH.					TOTALS	2,242	27,554	580,608	332
Part of—Dubbo	3,742	36,906	225,879	1,725	GWYDIR.				
Part of—Coonabarabran	4,264	27,140	286,220	1,566	Greater portion—Warialda ...	7,479	160,156	779,500	1,097
Part of—Wellington	205	403	6,958	136	Western portion—Walgett ...	160	11,279	35	15
Northern portion—Walgett ...	692	12,009	26,626	278	TOTALS	7,639	171,435	779,535	1,112
Travelling Stock	30	900	.....	...	LACHLAN.				
TOTALS	8,933	77,358	545,683	3,705	Part of—Binalong	2,959	7,064	156,838	1,578
CLARENCE.					Part of—Gundagai	4,652	19,267	114,316	2,822
Part of—Grafton	7,839	62,193	3,752	5,022	Part of—Wagga Wagga	2,263	17,776	252,483	1,062
Part of—Richmond River	4,467	99,735	1,377	2,518	Part of—Young	5,752	20,028	408,940	2,471
Part of—Wellington	804	15,105	11	104	Part of—Yass	292	2,099	13,078	144
Small portion—Tenterfield ...	891	4,675	21,490	209	Part of—Cowra	459	726	50,969	420
North-eastern portion—Tweed River	135	340	.....	212	Part of—Forbes	4,539	34,665	115,960	1,416
TOTALS	14,136	182,048	26,630	8,065	Part of—Hay	4,549	53,749	1,260,150	1,285
					TOTALS	25,465	155,374	2,372,734	11,198

LIVE STOCK—continued.

No. 108 (continued).—RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the PASTORAL DISTRICTS, &c.—continued.

Pastoral Districts—continued. (Census Districts and parts of)	Live Stock.				Pastoral Districts—continued. (Census Districts and parts of)	Live Stock.					
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.		
LIVERPOOL PLAINS.				MACLEAY.							
Part of—Murrurundi ...	3,429	13,449	289,382	1,133	Part of—Macleay ...	3,127	16,042	487	3,444		
Eastern portion—Tamworth...	11,353	56,141	1,037,286	3,520	Part of—Armidale (Nil) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
South-eastern portion—Nundle	2,124	4,444	44,635	1,379	TOTALS ...	3,127	16,042	487	3,444		
Part of—Wee Waa ...	3,280	50,776	252,001	940							
Western portion—Walgett ...	745	22,195	51,741	183							
Part of—Coonabarabran ...	778	2,132	44,882	588							
TOTALS ...	21,709	149,137	1,719,927	7,743							
MONARO.				NEW ENGLAND.							
North-eastern portion—Broulee ...	2,061	11,165	1,080	2,771	Southern portion—Armidale...	10,417	85,332	725,303	4,693		
Part of—Queanbeyan ...	579	5,255	46,132	195	Northern portion—Tenterfield	2,290	21,557	119,581	709		
Portion of—Bombala...	3,042	14,669	231,931	655	Part of—Wellingrove ...	3,240	37,430	344,060	708		
North-western portion—Braidwood ...	206	1,597	.....	96	Part of—Inverell ...	3,988	213,133	304,946	1,425		
Part of—Cooma ...	8,608	45,933	476,130	1,889	Small portion—Richmond River*	.....	.....	.....	.....
South-eastern portion—Eden..	1,364	8,755	4,928	2,247	TOTALS ...	19,935	357,452	1,493,890	7,535		
Eastern portion—Bega ...	2,919	27,408	5,600	7,364							
TOTALS ...	18,779	114,782	765,801	15,217							
MURRUMBIDGEE.				WARREGO.							
Part of—Albury ...	9,829	41,754	591,708	4,316	North-eastern portion—Walgett ...	2,576	50,971	238,087	108		
Part of—Moama ...	554	3,400	107,451	213	Western and Southern portions—Bourke ...	2,020	24,845	411,704	651		
Part of—Deniliquin ...	2,613	14,733	956,956	1,336	TOTALS ...	4,596	75,816	649,791	759		
Part of—Moulamein ...	1,019	16,607	329,309	280							
Part of—Gundagai ...	2,596	11,432	31,420	2,114							
Part of—Tumut ...	2,902	7,792	3,115	1,524							
Part of—Wagga Wagga ...	5,081	34,281	388,017	1,927							
Part of—Yass... ..	866	3,765	5,464	222							
Part of—Balranald ...	393	7,250	42,957	61							
Part of—Hay	1,348	8,713	1,031,765	338							
TOTALS ...	27,201	149,727	3,488,162	12,331							
				WELLINGTON.							
				Part of—Dubbo				2,255			
				Part of—Molong				2,730			
				Part of—Wellington				720			
				Northern portion—Bourke ...				401			
				Part of—Forbes				2,209			
				TOTALS				8,315			

* Included in the Tenterfield District.

No. 109.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of LIVE STOCK in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES, for the Years ending 31 March, 1870 and 1871.

Counties.	Description of Stock.							
	Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Argyle	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bathurst	7,318	7,888	24,847	30,856	194,453	141,634	3,322	5,689
Bligh	8,779	13,755	15,523	17,264	487,177	379,806	3,221	10,045
Brisbane	2,916	3,351	6,287	7,559	242,449	251,103	688	1,268
Camden	10,015	9,275	32,230	33,314	286,727	230,437	1,665	2,196
Cook	12,786	11,631	90,036	101,138	28,179	26,831	21,142	29,189
Cumberland	3,668	4,660	4,954	9,452	11,413	17,447	4,708	5,921
Durham	19,459	18,650	37,619	40,206	42,982	30,857	15,278	17,655
Georgiana	12,095	13,775	63,246	74,069	135,499	105,602	12,169	16,218
Gloucester	6,113	7,363	11,799	12,899	212,317	240,181	2,407	3,786
Hunter	5,902	7,273	28,797	39,765	5,237	3,340	9,250	10,552
King	3,038	2,758	12,086	15,549	15,950	10,891	2,085	2,292
Macquarie	8,757	9,283	13,409	13,968	151,902	269,048	2,451	5,485
Murray	5,168	5,486	27,160	24,213	1,138	727	14,110	9,385
Northumberland...	7,852	8,916	27,739	31,246	339,870	286,030	3,080	4,156
Phillip	12,434	13,610	35,382	37,919	47,135	49,346	13,896	16,621
Roxburgh	3,850	4,841	9,834	10,932	80,306	98,409	1,350	2,901
St. Vincent	5,206	7,684	9,999	11,075	96,299	134,952	1,730	4,795
Wellington	7,321	8,018	38,636	34,984	39,824	31,463	8,804	7,748
Westmoreland	8,876	9,856	11,529	12,338	260,523	272,575	3,274	6,294
	5,360	5,844	10,696	13,538	46,261	71,722	2,324	4,372
TOTAL, COUNTIES...	156,913	173,917	511,808	572,284	2,725,641	2,652,401	126,954	166,568

LIVE STOCK—*continued.*

No. 110.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of LIVE STOCK in the PASTORAL DISTRICTS, for the Years ending 31 March, 1870 and 1871.

PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.							
	Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Figs.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Albert	1,706	1,603	28,730	27,381	619,462	527,542	97	413
Bligh	5,540	8,933	74,566	77,358	316,576	545,683	1,286	3,705
The Clarence	10,339	14,130	185,749	182,048	22,062	26,630	6,995	8,065
The Darling	2,705	2,242	31,608	27,554	597,594	580,608	210	332
Gwydir	6,615	7,639	143,322	171,435	759,722	779,535	603	1,112
Lachlan	19,281	25,465	130,421	155,374	2,033,476	2,372,734	6,981	11,198
Liverpool Plains... ..	15,152	21,709	130,129	149,137	1,263,322	1,719,927	3,605	7,743
Macleay	2,479	3,127	15,312	16,042	612	487	5,000	3,444
Monaro	11,907	18,779	76,336	114,782	656,288	765,801	9,261	15,217
Murrumbidgee	23,175	27,201	128,134	149,727	3,386,730	3,488,162	8,279	12,331
New England	18,675	19,935	253,860	357,452	1,815,296	1,493,890	5,192	7,535
Warrego	2,478	4,596	62,168	75,816	280,209	649,791	186	759
Wellington	3,339	8,315	23,761	118,706	512,933	705,394	1,275	4,644
Total, Pastoral Districts	123,391	163,680	1,284,096	1,622,812	12,264,282	13,656,184	48,970	76,498
Total, Counties	156,913	173,917	511,808	572,284	2,725,641	2,652,401	126,954	166,568
GENERAL TOTAL... ..	280,304	337,597	1,795,904	2,195,096	14,989,923	16,308,585	175,924	243,066

No. 111.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the Colony.

Year ended 31 March.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Figs.	Year ended 31 March.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Figs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
1862	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	146,091	1867	278,437	1,771,809	11,562,155	137,915
1863	273,389	2,620,383	6,145,651	125,541	1868	280,201	1,728,427	13,909,574	173,168
1864	262,554	2,032,522	7,790,969	135,899	1869	280,818	1,761,411	15,080,625	176,901
1865	284,567	1,924,119	8,271,520	164,154	1870	280,304	1,795,904	14,989,923	175,924
1866	282,587	1,961,905	8,132,511	146,901	1871	337,597	2,195,096	16,308,585	243,066

PART VI.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

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TAXES, DUTIES, &c.

No. 112.—SCHEDULE of TAXES, DUTIES, FEES, and all other sources of Revenue, specified under the respective Laws or Authorities under which they are derived.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																	
COLONIAL SPIRITS.																				
LICENSED DISTILLERIES.																				
29 Vict., No. 14 (19 Jan., 1866).	Upon spirits made or distilled within the Colony, from sugar which shall have paid Customs duties the gal.	s. d. 9 5	Act of Parliament } 59 Geo. III, c. 114 } 19 Vict., No. 15.	12 July, 1819. 14 Sept., 1855.																
	Upon spirits made or distilled within the Colony, wholly or in any proportion exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole from materials which are not subject to any duty of Customs do.	10 0																		
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 26 Vict., No. 18. (Assented to, 20 Dec., 1862) ..	BONDED DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR-HOUSES.																			
	All spirits, sugar and treacle, produced under this Act, subject to same rules and liable to the same duties as if imported.	26 Vict., No. 18..	20 Dec., 1862.																	
COLONIAL BRANDY.																				
VINEYARDS.																				
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 30 Vict., No. 15, 6 Dec., 1866 ..	Brandy distilled by the owners of vineyards, from grapes the produce of such vineyards, and deposited in any bonded warehouse, liable to the same duty as brandy imported into the Colony; and the same may be sold and delivered out of bond, either for export or home consumption, in the same manner as brandy imported.	30 Vict., No. 15..	6 Dec., 1866.																	
CUSTOMS.																				
IMPORT DUTIES.																				
19 Vict., No. 14 (14 Sept., 1855).	Tea the lb.	£ s. d. 0 0 3	Act of Parliament } 59 Geo. III, c. 114 } 19 Vict., No. 14. } 21 Vict., No. 1. } 25 Vict., No. 10. } 29 Vict., No. 3. }	12 July, 1819. 14 Sept., 1855. 20 Nov., 1857. 30 Dec., 1861. 20 June, 1865.																
	Sugar—refined and candy the cwt.	0 6 8																		
	unrefined do.	0 5 0																		
	treacle and molasses do.	0 3 4																		
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., No. 10, 30 Dec., 1861 ..	Coffee and Chicory the lb.	0 0 2																		
	Tobacco—manufactured and snuff do.	0 2 0																		
	unmanufactured do.	0 1 0																		
cigars do.	0 3 0																			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 14, 19 Jan., 1866 ..	Spirits—On all spirits the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer the proof gal.	0 10 0																		
	On all spirits and spirituous compounds the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer .. the liquid gal.	0 10 0																		
	Wines—On all imported wines the gal.	0 3 0																		
	Beer—On ale and porter in bottle do.	0 0 6																		
	On ale and porter in wood do.	0 0 3																		
	Malt per bush.	0 0 6																		
	Hops per lb.	0 0 2																		
	Opium do.	1 0 0																		
	Rice per ton.	2 0 0																		
	Dried Fruits per cwt.	0 10 0																		
29 Vict., No. 14 (19 Jan., 1866).	An <i>ad valorem</i> duty of five pounds for every one hundred pounds of the value thereof, is charged on all goods not liable to duty under the second section of the 29 Vict., No. 14, or under any previously existing law. The following articles excepted, which are admitted free of duty, viz. :—																			
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Animals, living.</td> <td>Plants, trees, and shrubs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fresh fruits and garden produce.</td> <td>Printed books.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fresh meat.</td> <td>Seeds and esculent roots, including bulbs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gold-dust, bullion, coin.</td> <td>Specimens of Natural History.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guano and manures.</td> <td>Tallow and wool.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hides and skins.</td> <td>Vine-stakes, and bark for building purposes.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Military and naval stores.</td> <td>Wheat and flour.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ores unsmelted.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passengers' baggage.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Animals, living.	Plants, trees, and shrubs.	Fresh fruits and garden produce.	Printed books.	Fresh meat.	Seeds and esculent roots, including bulbs.	Gold-dust, bullion, coin.	Specimens of Natural History.	Guano and manures.	Tallow and wool.	Hides and skins.	Vine-stakes, and bark for building purposes.	Military and naval stores.	Wheat and flour.	Ores unsmelted.		Passengers' baggage.		29 Vict., No. 14..
Animals, living.	Plants, trees, and shrubs.																			
Fresh fruits and garden produce.	Printed books.																			
Fresh meat.	Seeds and esculent roots, including bulbs.																			
Gold-dust, bullion, coin.	Specimens of Natural History.																			
Guano and manures.	Tallow and wool.																			
Hides and skins.	Vine-stakes, and bark for building purposes.																			
Military and naval stores.	Wheat and flour.																			
Ores unsmelted.																				
Passengers' baggage.																				

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
CUSTOMS—<i>continued</i>.			
IMPORT DUTIES—<i>continued</i>.			
EXEMPTIONS.			
19 Vict., No. 14 (14 Sept., 1853).	All goods imported for the supply of Her Majesty's Service exempted from all duties and imposts of every description whatsoever.		
7 Vict., No. 28	All Wine imported into the Colony of New South Wales, or taken out of bond, for the use of Military or Naval Officers serving on full pay in the said Colony or the adjoining seas, is exempted from duty.		
—			
EXPORT DUTIES.			
	Gold per oz. (Troy) s. d. 1 6 Wrought or unwrought, by sea or land.		
EXCEPTIONS.			
26 Vict., No. 5.	This duty not leviable upon assayed duty-paid gold from the Branch Royal Mint at Sydney, coined gold issued from the Royal Mint at London, or of the Branch thereof at Sydney, or of any Foreign State. Articles of plate, jewellery, or ornament, actually worn upon the person, or made elsewhere than in the Colony.	20 Vict., No. 17.	15 Feb., 1857.
—			
WINE, CIDER, AND PERRY.			
Act of the Parliament of N.S.W., *26 Vic., No. 16, (Assented to, 20 Dec., 1862) ..	Produced from fruit grown in the Colony, license fee £1 0 0 Every license, whensoever granted, shall have effect on and from the day of the date thereof until 1st July then next, and may be renewed as of that day in each year, on payment of aforesaid fee.	26 Vict., No. 16.	20 Dec., 1862.
* This Act does not affect Act 25 Vict., No. 14.			
—			
BRANCH ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY.			
RECEIPT AND ISSUE OF GOLD.			
26 Vict., No. 5.	Gold imported, 1s. 3d. per oz. Troy of standard fineness, as declared after the said gold shall have been assayed and brought to the standard of 22 carats fine at the Mint.	20 Vict., No. 17.	15 Feb., 1857.
EXCEPTIONS.			
	Duty not payable upon gold the produce of any other country, brought for coinage to the Mint, through the Customs.		
Proclamation dated 3 February, 1866 .. Governor and Executive Council, under Regulations dated 23 Aug., 1870	In addition to the charge of 3d. per ounce on the coinage of gold, there shall be paid for melting, assaying, and refining, the following charges, viz. :— (1.) On undivided parcels containing not less than 1,000 ounces standard (to be melted and assayed in one lot), at the rate of 3d. per ounce (standard). (2.) On parcels containing less than 1,000 ounces standard, at the rate of 5d. per ounce (standard). A reduction of the above Mint charges, to the amount of 3d. per ounce standard, will be made in respect to gold the produce of any other country, imported to the Mint under the conditions prescribed in the second clause of the Act 26 Vict., No. 5. The Mint will issue, if required, gold bullion in bars or ingots at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, standard. When the bars or ingots are required to be alloyed with silver, the silver will be charged for at 5s. per ounce.		
—			
BONDED WAREHOUSES.			
20 Vict., No. 21 (23 Feb., 1857).	Occupier of any Warehouse not containing more than 50 tons £50 per annum And for every additional 10 tons, the further duty of £1 do. not exceeding £300. To be paid on the 31st March in each year.	20 Vict., No. 21.	23 Feb., 1857.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
STAMP DUTIES OFFICE.			
SCHEDULE I.			
<i>Containing the Duties on Deeds or other instruments relating to transactions between living persons.</i>			
		£ s. d.	
	Agreement on any minute or memorandum of an agreement under hand only, where the matter thereof shall be of the value of five pounds or upwards, whether the same shall only be evidence of a contract or obligatory on the parties from its being a written instrument, together with every schedule, receipt, or other matter put or indorsed thereon or annexed thereto Provided always that where divers letters shall be offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it shall be sufficient if any of such letters shall be stamped with a duty of two shillings and sixpence.	0 1 0	
	Bills of exchange—		
	Inland bill of exchange or promissory note for the payment to the bearer or to order or on demand of any sum of money not exceeding £50	0 1 0	
	Do. not exceeding £100	0 2 0	
	And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50 and also for any fractional part of £50	0 1 0	
	Foreign bill of exchange or promissory note drawn in but payable out of the Colony of New South Wales—		
	If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more	0 0 4	
	If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall not exceed £50	0 0 8	
	And where it shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100.. .. .	0 0 8	
	And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50 and also any fractional part of £50	0 0 4	
	Exemption from the foregoing duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes—All debentures and Treasury bills issued by the Government of New South Wales		
	Exemption from the foregoing duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes, but not from any other duty to which the same shall be liable—All promissory notes for the payment of money on demand issued by any Bank or Banking Company of New South Wales.		
	Bill of exchange draft or order drawn or indorsed out of the Colony for payment of money on demand.. .	0 0 4	
	All bills drafts or orders for the payment by any Bank or Banking Company of any sum of money, though not made payable to the bearer or to order, and whether delivered to the payee or not, and all writings or demands entitling any person to the payment by any Bank or Banking Company of any sum of money, whether the person to whom payment is to be made shall be named or designated therein or not, or whether the same shall be delivered to him or not, shall respectively be deemed to be bills drafts or orders for the payment of money chargeable with stamp duty as if the same had been made payable to bearer or to order.		
	Bill of lading or receipt from the master mate or agent of any vessel, for any goods merchandise or effects to be carried to any place beyond the boundaries of the Colony—		
	For every such bill of lading or copy thereof	0 1 0	
	For every such receipt or copy thereof	0 0 6	
Acts of the Parliament of New South Wales 29 Vict., No. 6, and 31 Vict., No. 26. Continued in force until 31 December, 1870, by Act 33 Vict., No. 4			29 Vict., No. 6 .. 20 June, 1865.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
STAMP DUTIES OFFICE—<i>continued.</i>			
SCHEDULE I—<i>continued.</i>			
	£ s. d.		
	Conveyance—		
	Of any kind or description whatsoever upon the sale of any property in respect of the principal or only writing whereby the property sold shall be conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or any other person or persons by his direction (except transfers expressly provided for by this Act)—		
	Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed shall not exceed £50 ..	0 5 0	
	And where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100 ..	0 10 0	
	Then for every £100 and any fractional part of £100	0 10 0	
	Exemptions from the preceding duties on conveyances—		
	Any grant from the Crown under the hand of the Governor for the time being of the Colony of New South Wales to any purchaser of Crown Lands in New South Wales.		
	Any certificate of title granted under the hand of the Registrar General, pursuant to the Act 26 Vict., No. 9, called the "Real Property Act."		
	Deed or instrument of any kind whatever not otherwise charged in this Schedule ..	1 0 0	
	Exemptions from the preceding duties on deeds or instruments not otherwise charged in this Schedule—		
	Apprenticeship and clerkship—All instruments relating to the services of apprentices, clerks, or servants.		
	Mortgage—All mortgages of real property or mortgages given by way of bill of sale or otherwise of live stock, goods, chattels, and effects, and personal estate generally; and all transfers, agreements, releases, reconveyances, and discharges thereof.		
	All preferable liens under the Act 11 Victoria, No. 4		
	All liens on crops under the Act 26 Victoria, No. 10.		
	All Customs bonds.		
	All administration bonds.		
	All bonds on appointment of special bailiffs.		
	Draft or order for the payment of any sum of money to the amount of forty shillings and upwards to the bearer or to order on demand ..	0 0 1	
	Lease or agreement for a lease or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, the following duties in respect of the yearly rent—		
	Where the yearly rent shall not exceed £50 ..	0 2 6	
	Where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100 ..	0 5 0	
	Above £100, for every fractional part of £100 ..	0 5 0	
	Lease of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of premium, and also of a yearly rent amounting to £20 and upwards ..		
	<small>Both the ad valorem duties payable upon a conveyance according to the consideration therein expressed and for a lease in consideration of a rent of the same amount.</small>		
	<small>The same duty as for a conveyance for the sale of lands for a like sum the consideration of such transfer.</small>		
	Memorandum of transfer under the Act 26 Vict., No. 9 ..		
	Policy of insurance against risk of loss or damage by fire or other casualty to any property on land—		
	For every £100 insured for any period above six months ..	0 1 0	
	For every £100 insured for any period under six months ..	0 0 6	
	Policy of insurance or other instrument whereby any insurance shall be made upon any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise, or other property on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight thereof covered by a time policy for any period exceeding three months ..	0 2 6	
	And for all other policies—for every sum of £100 and for every fractional part of £100 ..	0 1 0	
Acts of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 6, and 31 Vict., No. 26. Continued in force until 31 December, 1870, by Act 33 Vict., No. 4 ..		29 Vict., No. 6 ..	20 June, 1865.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
	STAMP DUTIES OFFICE—<i>continued.</i>		
	SCHEDULE I—<i>continued.</i>		
	<p>Progressive Duty, that is to say— Where any deed or instrument chargeable with any stamp duty under this Act, together with any schedule, receipt, or other matter put or indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall contain two thousand one hundred and sixty words or upwards, then for every one thousand and eighty words over and above the first one thousand and eighty words there shall be charged the further progressive duty following, that is to say— Where such deed or instrument shall be chargeable with any <i>ad valorem</i> stamp duty or duties not exceeding in the whole the sum of five shillings, a further progressive duty equal to the amount of such <i>ad valorem</i> duty or duties, and in every other case a further progressive duty of.. ..</p>	£ s. d.	
	Promissory notes. (See Bills of Exchange.)	0 5 0	
	Promissory notes payable to the bearer on demand issued by any Bank or Banking Company, at the rate of for every one hundred pounds of the average annual amount in circulation as certified under 4 Vic. No. 13.	2 0 0	
	Receipt or discharge given for any sum of money for forty shillings and upwards	0 0 1	
	Exemptions from the preceding duties on receipts— Receipts given for or upon the payment of money to or for the use of Her Majesty. Receipts indorsed upon any instrument duly stamped under this Act, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed. Acknowledgment given for money deposited in any Banks to be accounted for Provided that this exemption shall not extend to receipts or acknowledgments for sums paid or deposited for or upon any letters of allotment of shares, or in respect of calls upon any scrip or shares of or in any joint stock or other company or intended company, which said last-mentioned receipts or acknowledgments, by whomsoever given, shall be liable to the duty charged upon receipts.		
Acts of the Parliament of New South Wales 29 Vict., No. 6, and 31 Vict., No. 26. Continued in force until 31 December, 1870, by Act 33 Vict., No. 4	Transfer of any run or station held under lease or promise of lease from the Crown, or of any interest therein, where the declared value of the said run or station, or interest, or the value thereof assessed as in this Act provided, shall not exceed £100	0 10 0	
	And where such value shall exceed £100, then for every £100 and any fractional part of £100	0 10 0	
	Transfer of any share or shares in the stock and funds of any corporation, company, or society whatever, in New South Wales, upon sale thereof— Where the purchase or consideration money therein expressed shall not exceed £50	0 2 6	
	Exceeding £50, and not exceeding £100	0 5 0	
	For every additional £50 or fractional part of £50	0 2 6	
	SCHEDULE II.		
	<i>Containing the Duties on Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration, and on Legacies and Successions to Real and Personal Estate.</i>		
	Probate of a Will and Letters of Administration with a will annexed, where the effects as sworn to by the executor or administrator shall be—		
	Under the value of £100	1 0 0	
	Above the value of £100 and under £200	2 0 0	
	Do. £200 do. £300	3 0 0	
	Do. £300 do. £400	4 0 0	
	Do. £400 do. £500	5 0 0	
	And above £500 one per cent.		
			29 Vict., No. 6 .. 20 June, 1865.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
STAMP DUTIES OFFICE— <i>continued.</i>			
SCHEDULE II— <i>continued.</i>			
	Letters of administration without a will annexed, where the effects as sworn to by the administrator shall be—	£ s. d.	
	Under the value of £100.. .. .	1 10 0	
	Above the value of £100 and under £200	3 0 0	
	Do. £200 do. £300	4 10 0	
	Do. £300 do. £400	6 0 0	
	Do. £400 do. £500	7 10 0	
	And above £500, one and a half per cent.		
SCHEDULE III.			
	<i>Legacies and Successions to Personal Estate under any Testamentary Disposition or upon Intestacy.</i>		
	Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a child of the deceased, or any descendant of a child of the deceased, or to or for the benefit of the father and mother or any lineal ancestor of the deceased, a duty at and after the rate of one pound per centum on the amount or value thereof ..	£1 4 ¹ / ₂ centum	
	Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of the deceased, a duty at and after the rate of three pounds per centum on the amount thereof	£3 4 ¹ / ₂ centum	
Acts of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 6, and 31 Vic., No. 26. Continued in force until 31 Dec., 1870, by Act 33 Vic., No. 4.	Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of the father or mother, or the descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, a duty at and after the rate of five pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof	£5 4 ¹ / ₂ centum	20 Vict., No. 6 .. 20 June, 1865.
	Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, a duty at and after the rate of six pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof	£6 4 ¹ / ₂ centum	
	And where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of any person in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the deceased than is above described or to or for the benefit of any stranger in blood to the deceased, a duty at and after the rate of ten pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof ..	£10 4 ¹ / ₂ centum	
	And all gifts of annuities or by way of annuity or of any other partial benefit or interest out of any such estate or effects as aforesaid shall be deemed legacies within the intent and meaning of this Schedule.		
	And where any legatee shall take two or more distinct legacies or benefits under any will or testamentary instrument which shall together be of the amount or value of £20, each shall be charged with duty though each or either may be separately under that amount or value.		
31 Vict., No. 26 (Assented to, 27 April, 1868).	Exemption: Legacy, or residue, or part or share of any residue to the husband or wife of the deceased.		
	Excepting always devises and bequests to charitable or religious purposes, which shall not be charged with any duty.		

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Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
STAMP DUTIES OFFICE—<i>continued</i>.			
SCHEDULE IV.			
<i>Successions to Real and Personal Estate.</i>			
Acts of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 6, and 31 Vict., No. 26. Continued in force until 31 Dec., 1870, by Act 33 Vict., No. 4.	Where the successor shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, a duty upon the value of the succession at the rate of	£1 ⁴ / ₁₀₀ centum	29 Vict., No. 6 .. 20 June, 1865.
	Where the successor shall be a brother or sister or a descendant of a brother or sister of the predecessor, a duty upon the value of the succession of	£3 ⁴ / ₁₀₀ centum	
	Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or the descendant of the brother or sister of the father or mother of the predecessor, a duty upon the value of the succession of	£5 ⁴ / ₁₀₀ centum	
	Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, a duty upon the value of the succession of	£6 ³ / ₁₀₀ centum	
	Where the successor shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the predecessor than is hereinbefore described, or shall be a stranger in blood to him, a duty upon the value of the succession of	£10 ³ / ₁₀₀ centum	
	Exemption from the foregoing duties— All successions that shall be acquired upon trust for charitable or religious purposes.		
WHARFAGE RATES.			
PUBLIC WHARVES.			
8 Vict., No. 16 (29 Dec., 1844).		In-wards	Out-wards
		s. d.	s. d.
	Acids	0 8	0 6
	Agricultural Implements	0 8	0 6
	Alum, barrel or keg	0 8	0 6
	.. the ton	1 8	1 3
	Alkali, loose, the ton	1 8	1 3
	.. in casks, according to size.		
	Almonds, the hogshead	1 0	0 9
	.. the package, cask, or case	0 4	0 3 ¹ / ₂
	.. the bag	0 2	0 1
	Anchors, Grapnels, the ton	2 4	1 9
	.. in small packages, each	0 4	0 3
	Anchovies, the crate	0 8	0 6
	.. the case	0 4	0 3
	.. the barrel or keg	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Aniseed, the package	0 4	0 3
	Annatto, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	.. the basket or bag	0 3	0 2 ¹ / ₂
	Antimony Ore, the ton	2 4	1 9
	Anvils, each	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	.. per ton	1 8	1 3
	Asses and Mules, each	0 8	0 6
	Axletrees, each	0 4	0 3
	Apples, the package	0 4	0 3
	Arrowroot, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Apparel, Wearing, the case	0 4	0 3
	Bacon, the bale, bundle, or case	0 4	0 3
	.. the side	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Bags, empty, the bale or bundle	0 4	0 3
	Bark, loose or in bags, the ton	1 8	1 3
	.. Peruvian, the case or chest	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
Barley, loose or in bags, the bushel	0 0 ³ / ₄	0 0 ¹ / ₂	
.. Pearl, the cask or case	0 4	0 3	
.. the keg or jar	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂	
Baskets, empty, each	0 1	0 0 ¹ / ₂	
Beans, in bags, the bushel	0 0 ³ / ₄	0 0 ¹ / ₂	
.. in casks, according to size.			
Beef and Pork, the tierce or hogshead	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂	
.. the barrel	0 4	0 3	
			Order of Governor King .. 11 Oct., 1800.
			Order of Governor Bligh .. 11 Nov., 1807.
			Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Council 6 Geo. IV., No. 20 .. 14 Aug., 1818.
			Acts of Council—3 Wm. IV., No. 6 .. 1 Nov., 1825.
			6 .. 31 Aug., 1832.
			4 Vict., No. 4 .. 21 July, 1840.
			7 Vict., No. 12 .. 8 Dec., 1843.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued</i>.			
PUBLIC WHARVES.			
		In-wards. Out-wards.	
		s. d. s. d.	
	Chillies, the bag	0 2 0 1½	
	China-ware, the cask or case	0 8 0 6	
	Chocolate, the package	0 4 0 3	
	Cigars, the case	0 8 0 6	
	" the box	0 2 0 1½	
	Clay, the hogshead	0 8 0 6	
	" the cask	0 4 0 3	
	Clay Figures, the case	0 8 0 6	
	Cloves, the case	0 4 0 3	
	" the bag	0 2 0 1½	
	Clover and Lucerne Seed, the cask	0 4 0 3	
	" the bag	0 2 0 1½	
	Clocks, per case	0 4 0 3	
	Coals, the ton	0 6 0 3	
	Coffee and Cocoa, the bag	0 2 0 1½	
	" " in casks, the ton	1 8 1 3	
	Cocoanuts, per 100	0 4 0 3	
	Colours, the cask or case	0 4 0 3	
	" the hogshead	1 8 1 3	
	" the butt	1 8 1 3	
	" 14 to 28 lbs. keg	0 1 0 0½	
	" 30 to 56 lbs. keg	0 1½ 0 1½	
	" 56 to 112 lbs. keg	0 2 0 1½	
	Cordage, the ton	1 8 1 3	
	Confectionery, the package	0 4 0 3	
	Coir Rope, the ton	2 4 1 9	
	Copper Ore, per ton	0 6 0 4½	
	" loose, the ton	0 6 0 4½	
	Corn, in bulk or bags, the bushel	0 0½ 0 0½	
	Corks, the cask	0 4 0 3	
	" the bag	0 2 0 1½	
	Coolers, per bundle	0 4 0 3	
	Carboy Spirits, each	0 4 0 3	
	Curiosities, Natural, the package	0 8 0 6	
	Cutlery, the package	0 6 0 4½	
	Currants, the butt	1 8 1 3	
	" the caroteel	0 6 0 4½	
	" the cask or case	0 4 0 3	
	" the jar	0 1 0 0½	
8 Vict., No. 16 (20 Dec., 1844)	Cider. (See Beer.)		
	Dates, the bale, cask, or case	0 4 0 3	
	" the bag	0 2 0 1½	
	" the jar	0 1 0 0½	
	Deals, per 100	3 4 2 6	
	" ends, per 100	2 4 1 9	
	Dholl or Gram, the bushel	0 0½ 0 0½	
	Drugs, the hogshead	0 8 0 6	
	" the cask or case	0 4 0 3	
	" the bag	0 2 0 1½	
	Doors, each	0 2 0 1¼	
	Drapery, the case	0 4 0 3	
	Earth, Fullers', the ton	1 8 1 3	
	Earthenware, the hogshead or crate	0 8 0 6	
	" the cask or case	0 6 0 4	
	" the ton	1 8 1 3	
	Eau de Cologne, the case	0 4 0 3	
	Engines, Fire, each	3 4 2 6	
	" Beer or Garden, each	0 8 0 6	
	Essences and Essential Oils, the case	0 4 0 3	
	" " the bottle or jar	0 1 0 0½	
	Fans, the case	0 4 0 3	
	Feathers, Ostrich, the package	0 8 0 6	
	" Bed, the package	0 4 0 3	
	Felt, the bale or case	0 4 0 3	
	Figs, the drum or half-drum	0 1 0 0½	
	" the package	0 4 0 3	
	Fish, the case	0 4 0 3	
	" the barrel or half-barrel	0 2 0 1½	
	Fire-arms, the chest or case	0 8 0 6	
	Flax, the ton	1 8 1 3	
	Flints, the keg	0 2 0 1½	
	Floor-cloth, the roll	0 4 0 3	
	Flags, Cooper's, the ton	0 8 0 6	
	Fireworks, the package	0 4 0 3	
	Flour, the barrel	0 3 0 2¼	
	" in sacks, the ton	1 8 1 3	
	Flowers, Artificial, the case	0 4 0 3	

Order of Governor King .. } 11 Oct., 1800.
 Order of Governor Bligh .. } 11 Nov., 1807.
 Proclamation, which was } 14 Aug., 1818.
 legalized by }
 Act of Council }
 6 Geo. IV., No. } 1 Nov., 1825.
 20 }
 Acts of Council— }
 3 Wm. IV., No. 6. } 31 Aug., 1832.
 4 Vic., No. 4 .. } 21 July, 1840.
 7 Vic., No. 12.. } 8 Dec., 1843.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.—continued.	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
WHARFAGE RATES—continued.			
PUBLIC WHARVES.			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Furniture, the crate	0 8	0 6
	" the package or case	0 4	0 3
	Fruit, Green, the package	0 4	0 3
	Furs, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Felloes, per 1,000	3 4	2 6
	Ginger, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" the bag	0 2	0 1½
	" per 100 pockets	3 4	2 6
	Glassware. (See Earthenware.)		
	Glass, Plate, the case	0 6	0 4½
	" Window, the box	0 4	0 3
	Glue, the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Grates and Stoves, each	0 4	0 3
	Grain. (See Corn.)		
	Grindstones, each	0 1	0 0½
	Grindery, the cask or case	0 6	0 4½
	Gunny Bags, the bale	0 4	0 3
	Gunpowder, free .. .. .	....	....
	Gum, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" Kawrie, per ton	1 8	1 3
	Gypsum, the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" loose, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Guano, loose, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Hair, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" the hogshead	0 6	0 4½
	Hams, loose, the dozen	0 2	0 1½
	" the hogshead	1 0	0 9
	" the case or cask	0 4	0 3
	Hardware, the hogshead or crate	0 8	0 6
	" Ironmongery, the cask or case	0 6	0 4½
	" the bag or keg	0 2	0 1½
	" the bundle	0 4	0 3
	Harps, each	1 0	0 9
	Harrows, each	0 4	0 3
	Hats, the case	0 4	0 3
	Hay, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Hemp, loose, the ton	1 8	1 3
	" the bale	0 4	0 3
	Herrings. (See Fish.)		
	Hides, per 40	1 9	1 3
	Honey, the package	0 4	0 3
	Hops, the bale or bag	0 8	0 6
	" the pocket	0 4	0 3
	Hoops, Wood, the bundle	0 1	0 0½
	" Iron. (See Iron.)		
	Horses, each	1 0	0 9
	" Cob or Pony	0 6	0 4½
	Horns, per 100	1 8	1 3
	Hoofs, per ton	2 4	1 9
	Ice, the ton	1 0	0 9
	India-rubber, the package	0 4	0 3
	Iron, in bars, hoop or rod, pig or sheet, pots, tire, or		
	hurdles, the ton	1 8	1 3
	" Machinery, the ton	2 4	1 9
	Ironmongery, cask or case	0 6	0 4½
	Isinglass, the package	0 4	0 3
	Ivory, the package	0 4	0 3
	Instruments, Metal	0 6	0 4½
	Jute. (See Hemp.)		
	Lacquered Ware, the package	0 4	0 3
	Lard, the case or cask	0 4	0 3
	" the keg	0 2	0 1½
	Laths, per 1,000	0 6	0 4½
	Lead, in rolls or loose, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Leather, the bale or case	0 4	0 3
	" loose, the ton	2 4	1 9
	Leeches, the package	0 4	0 3
	Lime, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Logwood, the ton .. .. .	....	....
	" in casks, according to size.		
	Looking-glasses	0 6	0 4½
	Manufactures, the package	0 4	0 3
	" soft goods	0 4	0 3
	Mangles, each	0 8	0 6

8 Vict., No. 16
(20 Dec., 1844).

Order of Govern- }
nor King .. } 11 Oct., 1800.
Order of Govern- }
nor Bligh .. } 11 Nov., 1807.
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3 Wm. IV., No. 6 } 31 Aug., 1832.
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Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i>			
PUBLIC WHARVES.			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Marble, manufactured, the package.. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" in blocks, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Matting, the roll	0 2	0 1½
	Machinery, per case	0 6	0 4½
	" castings, per ton.. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Minerals, the ton	0 6	0 3
	Mill-stones, each	1 4	1 0
	Molasses, the puncheon	0 8	0 6
	" the hogshead	0 6	0 4½
	" the cask	0 4	0 3
	" in tanks, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Mother-of-pearl Shells, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Mules, each	0 8	0 6
	Mustard, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Musical Instruments (not Piano or Harp), the case	0 8	0 6
	Nails, the cask	0 4	0 3
	" bag or keg.. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Needles, per case	0 6	0 4½
	Nuts, the case	0 4	0 3
	Nutmegs, the bag	0 2	0 1½
	Oats. (See Corn.)		
	Oakum, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Oatmeal, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" the keg	0 2	0 1½
	Oars, per dozen	0 4	0 3
	Oil-cake, loose, the ton	1 8	1 3
	" in casks, according to size.		
	Oil, Black or Sperm, the tun.. .. .	1 4	1 0
	" if in quantities of less than a tun to be charged by the cask.		
	Linseed and other Oils, the butt	1 4	1 0
	" " the pipe	0 8	0 6
	" " the hogshead	0 6	0 4½
	" " the cask	0 4	0 3
	" " the chest or case	0 4	0 3
	Oilmen's Stores, the sugar hogshead	1 0	0 9
	" " the hogshead	0 6	0 4½
	" " the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" " the keg, basket, or bag	0 2	0 1½
	Onions, per ton	1 1½	0 10
	Ornaments, figures, &c.	0 8	0 6
	Paint, sugar hogshead	1 4	1 0
	" (and see Colours) hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the butt.. .. .	1 8	1 3
	" the keg, according to weight.		
	Palings, per 1,000	5 0	....
	Pails, per dozen	0 3	0 2
	Paddy, in bulk, the ton	1 1½	0 10
	" the bag	0 1	0 0½
	Paper, the bale or case	0 4	0 3
	Pease, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" the bag or keg.. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	" the butt.. .. .	1 4	1 0
	Pepper and Spices, the bag	0 2	0 1½
	Pianofortes, each	1 4	1 0
	Pigs, each	0 2	0 1½
	Pictures, the case	0 4	0 3
	Piece goods, the bale or case.. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Pitch, the barrel	0 4	0 3
	Ploughs, Harrows, or Drills, each	0 4	0 3
	Pork, the barrel	0 4	0 3
	" the half-barrel	0 2	0 1½
	Potatoes, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Quicksilver, the bottle	0 2	0 1½
	Raisins, under 30 lbs., the box	0 1	0 0½
	" 30 to 56 lbs., the box	0 2	0 1½
	" 56 lbs. and upwards	0 4	0 3
	Rattans. (See Canes.)		
	Rice, the bag	0 1	0 0½
	Rope, the ton	2 4	1 9
	Salt, the ton	1 0	0 9
	" the basket, the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the sugar hogshead	1 4	1 0
	Sago, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" the bag	0 1	0 0½

8 Vict., No. 16
(20 Dec., 1844)

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Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
	WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i>		
	PUBLIC WHARVES.		
		In-wards. Out-wards.	
		s. d. s. d.	
	Seltzer and Soda Water, per dozen	0 1 0	0 3 1/2
	Sashes, per bundle of six	0 4 0	0 3
	Sheep or Goats, each	0 2 0	0 1 1/2
	Shingles, per 1,000	0 8 1	1 6
	Ship's Hearth, per ton	2 4 1	1 9
	Shot, the cask	0 4 0	0 3
	" the bag or keg	0 2 0	0 1 1/2
	Shooks, the bundle	0 2 0	0 1 1/2
	Shower-baths	0 6 0	0 4
	Soap, 112 lbs. the box	0 4 0	0 3
	" 56 lbs.	0 2 0	0 1 1/2
	" 28 lbs.	0 1 0	0 0 3/4
	Skins, loose, per dozen	0 2 0	0 1 1/2
	" the cask or case	0 4 0	0 3
	" the hogshead	0 8 0	0 6
	Slates, per 1,000	1 8 1	1 3
	" writing, per case	0 6 0	0 4 1/2
	Slops, the hogshead	0 8 0	0 6
	" the bundle	0 4 0	0 3
	" the bale	0 6 0	0 4 1/2
	" the case	0 4 0	0 3
	Spades, Shovels, Forks, and Frying-pans, the dozen	0 2 0	0 1 1/2
	Spars, the foot	0 0 1/2	0 0 3/4
	Spelter, the ton	1 8 1	1 3
	Starch, the case	0 4 0	0 3
	Stationery, the package	0 4 0	0 3
	Staves, per 100	1 0 0	0 9
	Steel, the ton	2 4 1	1 9
	Steam Engines and Boilers, per ton	2 4 1	1 9
	Steel, the cask or case	0 6 0	0 4 1/2
	Sugar, refined, per sugar hogshead	1 4 1	1 0
	" the hogshead	0 8 0	0 6
	" the tierce	0 6 0	0 4
	" the cask or case	0 4 0	0 3
	" raw, the bag	0 1 0	0 0 3/4
	" in casks or baskets, the ton	1 8 1	1 3
	Spokes, per 1,000	1 8 1	1 3
	Tallow, the hogshead	0 6 0	0 4 1/2
	" Slush, or Fat, the cask	0 4 0	0 3
	Tar or Pitch, the barrel	0 4 0	0 3
	Tea, the chest	0 4 0	0 3
	" the half-chest	0 2 0	0 1 1/2
	" the box	0 1 0	0 0 3/4
	Timber, the load	1 8 1	1 3
	Tin Plates, the box	0 4 0	0 3
	Thrashing and Winnowing Machines, each	2 0 1	1 6
	Treenails	1 8 1	1 3
	Twine, the hogshead	0 8 0	0 6
	" the bale, cask, or case	0 4 0	0 3
	Tobacco, the hogshead	1 0 0	0 9
	" the tierce	0 6 0	0 4 1/2
	" the keg	0 2 0	0 1 1/2
	" the basket or roll	0 1 0	0 0 3/4
	Toys and turnery, the cask or case	0 4 0	0 3
	Tongues and Tripe, the keg	0 2 0	0 1 1/2
	Tubs, per nest	0 4 0	0 3
	Vitriol, the case	0 8 0	0 6
	" the carboys	0 4 0	0 3
	Vinegar, the hogshead	0 6 0	0 4
	" the barrel or half-hogshead	0 3 0	0 2
	Wheels, cart or carriage, each	0 2 0	0 1 1/2
	Whalebone, the ton	2 4 1	1 9
	Whale and other Boats, each	0 8 0	0 6
	Wheelbarrows, each	0 2 0	0 1 1/2
	Wine and Spirits, the leaguer	1 0 0	0 9
	" the half-leaguer	0 8 0	0 6
	" the pipe, butt, or puncheon	0 8 0	0 6
	" the hogshead	0 6 0	0 4 1/2
	" the barrel or quarter cask	0 3 0	0 2 1/2
	" the 1 or 3 dozen cask or case	0 2 0	0 1 1/2
	" 3 or 4 dozen	0 3 0	0 2 1/2
	" 5 or 6 dozen	0 4 0	0 3
	" above 6 dozen	0 6 0	0 4 1/2
	Gin, case of 4 gallons	0 4 0	0 3
	" 2 gallons	0 2 0	0 1 1/2
	Wool, the bale	0 4 0	0 3
	Woolpacks, the bale	0 4 0	0 3
	Yams	1 1 1/2	0 10

8 Vict., No. 16
(20 Dec., 1844.)

Order of Govern- }
nor King .. } 11 Oct., 1800.
Order of Govern- }
nor Bligh .. } 11 Nov., 1807.
Proclamation, }
which was } 14 Aug., 1818.
legalized by }
Act of Coun- }
cil, 6 Geo. }
IV, No. 20.. } 1 Nov., 1825.
Acts of Council— }
3 Wm. IV, No. 6 } 31 Aug., 1832.
4 Vict., No. 4... } 21 July, 1840.
7 Vict., No. 12. } 8 Dec., 1843.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																																								
WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i>																																											
PUBLIC WHARVES.																																											
8 Vict., No. 16 (20 Dec., 1844).	Unenumerated goods—	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">In-</th> <th colspan="2">Out-</th> </tr> <tr> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>8</td> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> <td>0</td> <td>4½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>1½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0½</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	In-		Out-		s.	d.	s.	d.	2	4	1	9	1	4	1	0	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	4½	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1½	0	4	0	3	0	1	0	0½	Order of Governor King .. 11 Oct., 1800. Order of Governor Bligh .. 11 Nov., 1807. Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Council, 6 Geo. IV., No. 20 .. 14 Aug., 1818. Acts of Council—3 Wm. IV., No. 6 .. 31 Aug., 1832. 4 Vict., No. 4 .. 21 July, 1840. 7 Vict., No. 12.. 8 Dec., 1843.
	In-		Out-																																								
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heavy, the ton.. ..	2 4 1 9																																										
ditto, in packages, the tun butt ..	1 4 1 0																																										
the butt or puncheon.. ..	0 8 0 6																																										
the hogshead or crate ..	0 6 0 4½																																										
the barrel	0 4 0 3																																										
the keg or firkin	0 2 0 1½																																										
the bundle or case	0 4 0 3																																										
the jar, can, or bottle	0 1 0 0½																																										
LICENSES.																																											
GOLD FIELDS.																																											
30 Vict., No. 8, (27 Sept., 1866), and Government Regulations of 24 Sept., 1869, and 17 Feb., 1870..	MINERS' RIGHTS—If issued between 1 January and 30 June, in any year each	£ 0 10 0	Proclamation .. 22 May, 1851. 23 May, 1851. Government .. 1 June, 1851. Notices .. 7 Oct., 1851. 29 Mar., 1852. Acts of Council—1 Feb., 1853. 1 Oct., 1853. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 Vict., 1 Jan., 1855. Nos. 43, 23, 19, 20, and 29; and 25 Vict., No. 4.. 1 Jan., 1856. 11 Mar., 1857. 25 Nov., 1861. Government .. 5 Aug., 1858. Regulations.. 9 Feb., 1862. 31 July, 1866.																																								
	If issued between 30 June and 31 December .. do.	0 5 0																																									
	BUSINESS LICENSES—If issued between 1 January and 30 June do.	1 0 0																																									
	If issued between 30 June and 31 December .. do.	0 10 0																																									
All Miners' Rights and Licenses terminate on 31 December in each year, at whatever time during the said year they may have been issued.																																											
LEASES OF AURIFEROUS TRACTS.																																											
One to twenty-five acres alluvial and quartz reef.. per acre		2 0 0	Government .. 9 Feb., 1862. Regulations.. 31 July, 1866.																																								
Two hundred to one thousand yards, river-bed .. per 100 yds.		2 0 0																																									
RENT OF OLD RUNS IN THE UNSETTLED AND SECOND CLASS SETTLED DISTRICTS.																																											
LICENSED RUNS ASSESSED.																																											
Order of the Queen in Council, dated 9 Mar., 1847, and Regulations framed thereunder ..	The minimum rent is £10 per annum, to which is added £2 10s. per annum for every additional 1,000 sheep over 4,000, or every additional 160 head of cattle over 640, which the run is estimated as capable of carrying.		Government .. 1 Oct., 1836. Notices .. 21 May, 1839. 2 April, 1844. 10 July, 1845. 30 June, 1846. 18 June, 1847. 1 June, 1848. 29 May, 1849. 11 June, 1850. 19 May, 1851. 5 June, 1852. 1 June, 1853.																																								
	LICENSED RUNS WHEN NOT ASSESSED. The rent is chargeable on the recorded extent. Minimum rent, £10. For every additional 5 square miles over 25, an additional charge of £2. All Licenses cease and determine on the 31st December in each year.																																										
Order of the Queen in Council, 9 Mar., 1847. Government Notices of 1 Jan., 1848, and 12 Aug., 1851..	RUNS ACQUIRED BY TENDER.		Order of the Queen in Council, dated .. 9 Mar., 1847. Government .. 1 Jan., 1848. Notices .. 12 Aug., 1851.																																								
	The annual rent not less than £10 A further payment at the rate of £2 10s. per 1,000 for the number of stock above 4,000 sheep, or every additional 160 head of cattle over 640, which the run is estimated capable of carrying.																																										
RENT OF RUNS IN THE UNSETTLED AND SECOND CLASS SETTLED DISTRICTS.																																											
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., No. 2 (18 Oct., 1861)..	The minimum rent is £10 per annum—the rent being determined by an appraisalment of the fair annual value of the run for pastoral purposes. (Runs held under Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861 are not liable to assessment under Act 22 Vict., No. 17.)		25 Vict., No. 2 .. 18 Oct., 1861.																																								
	RENT OF LEASES WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS. Minimum rent of leases acquired at auction, for every section of 640 acres per annum																																										
Government Regulations of 1 Nov., 1861 ..	Minimum rent of renewed leases, for every section of 640 acres do.	£ 1 0 0	Government .. 1 Nov., 1861. Regulations..																																								
	Rent of pre-emptive leases to holders of land in fee simple, for every 640 acres do.	2 0 0																																									
	For any smaller area, not less than do.	2 0 0																																									
	For any smaller area, not less than do.	1 0 0																																									

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
LICENSES—<i>continued.</i>			
TRANSFER FEES.			
Government Regulations of 1 Nov., 1861 ..	On recording the transfer of lease or right of lease in any run within the Unsettled or Second Class Settled Districts, a fee of	Government Regulations ..	1 Nov., 1861.
ASSESSMENTS.			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 22 Vict., No. 17 (11 Nov., 1853).	Of Runs in the Unsettled and Second Class Settled Districts— For every 1,000 sheep or 160 head of cattle— On old licensed runs On runs acquired by tender On runs acquired under competition, by tender With proportionate amount for lesser number of stock.	Acts of Council— 2 Vict., No. 27 .. 11 Vict., No. 18 ..	1 July, 1839. 1 Jan., 1848.
TIMBER AND OTHER LICENSES.			
Government Notice, 14 Dec., 1866	To cut timber as well cedar or pine as hardwood, or for quarrying stone or digging clay, gravel, shells, or other material, per annum To cut hardwood only, per annum Licenses are ordinarily in force from date of issue to the 31st December; but are granted at any time, available to the end of the current quarter or half-year—for which one-quarter or one-half the regulated fee will be charged respectively.	Government Notices ..	21 July, 1826. 24 April, 1835. 21 May, 1839. 16 Sept., 1850. 1 Nov., 1861. 19 July, 1864.
Government Notice, 29 Dec., 1865	PASTORAL LEASE FEE.—On the preparation and issue of lease for pastoral purposes	Government Notice ..	29 Dec., 1865.
AUCTIONEER'S GENERAL LICENSE.			
11 Vict., No. 16 (31 Aug., 1847).	For all parts of the Colony, including the city of Sydney Annually	Order of Governor King } Act of Council } 9 Geo. IV, } No. 13 .. }	15 Jan., 1801. 9 Aug., 1828.
AUCTIONEER'S DISTRICT LICENSE.			
	For a Police District only do		
SPIRIT MERCHANTS.			
20 Vict., No. 37 (18 Mar., 1857).	Registration of the same, and description of the premises of any Spirit Merchant, if his premises are situated within the boundaries of the city do If situated elsewhere do	20 Vict., No. 37 ..	18 Mar., 1857.
PUBLICAN'S GENERAL LICENSE.			
Act of Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., No. 14. (Assented to, 20 Jan., 1862).	To retail fermented and spirituous liquors .. do And if allowed to keep a billiard-table, the additional sum of do And if allowed to keep a bagatelle-table, the additional sum of do	Government Order } Acts of Council— } 7 Geo. IV, No. 2 } 6 Geo. IV, No. 4 } 11 Geo. IV, No. 11 } 3 Wm. IV, No. 8 } 2 Vict., No. 18 .. } 13 Vict., No. 29 .. } 17 Vict., No. 6 .. }	21 July, 1810. 20 Feb., 1826. 8 Feb., 1825. 12 May, 1830. 13 June, 1833. 26 Sept., 1838. 2 Oct., 1849. 8 July, 1853.
PACKET LICENSE.			
	To retail fermented and spirituous liquors, during the time the vessel is actually on her passage do	Government Order ..	3 Feb., 1821.
13 Vict., No. 27 (27 Sept., 1849)	DISTILLING SPIRITS do	Acts of Council— 6 Geo. IV, No. 20 } 2 Vict., No. 24 .. } 3 Vict., No. 9 .. }	1 Nov., 1825. 12 Oct., 1838. 18 Sept., 1839.
13 Vict., No. 27 (27 Sept., 1849)	RECTIFYING AND COMPOUNDING SPIRITS .. do APOTHECARY, CHEMIST, OR DRUGGIST, or any other person to use a still of not more than 8 gallons for any scientific purpose, or for making scent or perfume do To distil Brandy from Wine made in the Colony .. do	Acts of Council— 2 Vict., No. 24 .. } 3 Vict., No. 9 .. }	12 Oct., 1838. 18 Sept., 1839.
	Auctioneers', Distillation Licenses, &c., cease and determine on 31 December; Publicans' Licenses, &c., on 30 June in each year.	Act of Council } 13 Vict., No. 27 }	1 Oct., 1849.
HAWKER'S AND PEDLER'S.			
13 Vic., No. 26 (9 Oct., 1849).. The 11th & 12th sections amended by Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 26 Vict., No. 2.	For trading on foot within a Police District .. Annually For trading by pack-horse or other animal, or by cart or other vehicle, or by a boat, vessel, or craft, within a Police District do Licenses may be granted on the first ordinary sitting day of any month.	Proclamation } Act of Council } 5 Wm. IV, } No. 7 .. }	30 April, 1818. 25 July, 1834.
EXEMPTIONS.			
	Under the Act of Council 16 Vict., No. 4, sale of books pamphlets, periodicals, or other printed publications.		

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
LICENSES—<i>continued.</i>			
	PAWNBROKER'S.		
13 Vict., No. 37 (10 Oct., 1849).	For a Police District annually Licenses are in force for one year from the date thereof.	£ s. d. 10 0 0	{ Act of Council } 13 Vict., No. 37
6 Wm. IV., No. 2 (4 Aug., 1835).	STAGE CARRIAGE do. For a copy of such license do. Licenses cease and determine on 30 Sept. in each year.	0 5 0 0 1 0	{ Act of Council } 6 Wm. IV., No. 2
4 Wm. IV., No. 7 (6 Aug., 1833).	CARTER'S, SYDNEY each PORTER'S, SYDNEY do.	0 2 6 0 5 0	{ Order of Gover- } nor Macquarie
4 Vict., No. 17 (6 Oct., 1840).	BOATMEN do.	0 5 0	{ Act of Council } 4 Wm. IV., No. 7
5 Wm. IV., No. 1 (4 July, 1834).	SLAUGHTERING CATTLE INTENDED FOR SALE .. do.	0 2 6	{ Government } Order .. { Act of Council } 11 Geo. IV., No. 4 ..
TONNAGE DUTY.			
14 Vict., No. 15 (19 Sept., 1850)	Per ton register, per diem	s. d. 0 0 ½	{ 8 Vict., No. 16 .. } 7 Vict., No. 12 ..
HUNTER RIVER—TONNAGE DUTY.			
Acts of Council, 19 Vict., No. 25, (13 Nov., 1855). 20 Vict., No. 12, duty not to be leviable before 1 January, 1858	Every ship or vessel entering the river Hunter from the sea, 6d. per ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel.		
EXCEPTIONS.			
	Tonnage duty not required to be paid on account of any ship or vessel (except steamers navigating the river to ports above the port of Newcastle) at any time within four months next after a previous payment thereof on account of such ship or vessel, nor on account of steamers so navigating at any time within two months next after such previous payments on account of such steamers.		{ Act of Council } 19 Vict., No. 25
Acts of the Par- liament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., Nos. 5 & 6. (3 Dec., 1861).	KIAMA AND WOLLONGONG—TONNAGE DUTY. Every ship or vessel entering the harbour of Kiama or Wollongong, 6d. per ton of the registered tonnage of such vessel. Such tonnage duty shall not be demanded or become payable before the 1st July, 1862.*		{ 25 Vict., Nos. 5 & 6 }
* By recent enactments (27 Victoria) such tonnage duty not to be demanded or become payable before 1st July, 1864.			
TOLLS.			
2 Wm. IV., No. 12 (9 March, 1832)	For every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat ox, or head of neat cattle horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule cart, dray, or other such vehicle, with two wheels, drawn by 1 horse or other animal If drawn by 2 horses or ditto If drawn by 3 horses or ditto If drawn by 4 horses or ditto horse or other animal above 4, drawing a cart, dray, or other such vehicle, with two wheels wain, waggon, or other such carriage, with 4 wheels, drawn by 2 horses or other animals If drawn by 3 horses or ditto If drawn by 4 horses or ditto horse or other animal above 4, drawing a waggon or other such carriage with 4 wheels gig, chaise, or other such carriage on springs, with 2 wheels, drawn by 1 horse or other animal If drawn by 2 horses or other animals coach, chariot, or other such carriage, on springs, with 4 wheels, drawn by 1 horse or other animal If drawn by 2 horses or other animals If drawn by 3 horses or ditto If drawn by 4 horses or ditto	s. d. 0 0 ¼ 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 1 0 8 0 9 0 10 0 2 0 6 0 9 0 9 1 0 1 3 1 6	{ Proclamation .. } 30 Mar., 1811.
MEMO.—The Governor, by Proclamation, can increase or diminish the above rates, by section 5 of 14 Vict., No. 5.			

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																																																																																																																										
2 Wm. IV. No. 12 (9 March, 1832)	<p style="text-align: center;">FERRIES.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">For every foot passenger</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">s.</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, drawing or not drawing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>gig, dray, or cart, with two wheels only</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>waggon, carriage, or other vehicle, with 4 wheels</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ox, or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing, being more than 10 in number</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>not exceeding 10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sheep, lamb, pig, or goat</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0½</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Memo.</i>—The Governor, by Proclamation, can increase or diminish the above charges, by Act 14 Vict., No. 3, section 5.</p>	For every foot passenger	s.	d.		0	2	horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, drawing or not drawing	0	6	gig, dray, or cart, with two wheels only	1	0	waggon, carriage, or other vehicle, with 4 wheels	1	6	ox, or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing, being more than 10 in number	0	3	not exceeding 10	0	4	sheep, lamb, pig, or goat	0	0½	Government Order ..	7 May, 1832.																																																																																																		
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22 Vict., No. 4 (21 July, 1858)	<p style="text-align: center;">PILOTAGE RATES.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">On arrival and departure per ton</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">s.</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> </table> <p>And one moiety of such rate in case of a vessel being compelled to return into port after having put to sea; but in no case shall the amount of such rate be less than £5 for the port of Sydney or Newcastle, nor less than £2 10s. for any other port of the Colony.</p> <p>All intercolonial steam-vessels, coasters, traders, or whaling vessels, being registered in any one of the Australian Colonies, or in the United Kingdom, and not requiring or employing a pilot, are subject to one payment only of 4d. per ton per annum.</p>	On arrival and departure per ton	s.	d.		0	4	Proclamation .. Act of Council, 3 Wm. IV, No. 6 ..	6 Feb., 1819. 31 Aug., 1832.																																																																																																																				
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Act of Council 16 Vict., No. 46 (28 Dec., 1852). (Came into operation 1 March, 1853)	<p style="text-align: center;">EXCEPTIONS.</p> <p>Vessels registered in Sydney under 50 tons, or employed in the coasting trade from one port of New South Wales to another.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STEAM NAVIGATION BOARD, SYDNEY.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">For every certificate granted by the Board to the owner of any steam-vessel—</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">£</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">s.</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Where the tonnage of such vessel does not exceed 100 tons, a sum not exceeding</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Where such tonnage exceeds 100 tons and does not exceed 300 tons, a sum not exceeding</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Where such tonnage exceeds 300 tons, a sum not exceeding</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </table> <p>No certificate to be in force for more than six months.</p>	For every certificate granted by the Board to the owner of any steam-vessel—	£	s.	d.	Where the tonnage of such vessel does not exceed 100 tons, a sum not exceeding	1	0	0	Where such tonnage exceeds 100 tons and does not exceed 300 tons, a sum not exceeding	2	0	0	Where such tonnage exceeds 300 tons, a sum not exceeding	3	0	0	Acts of Council,— 11 Vict., No. 3. 14 Vict., No. 32. 16 Vict., No. 46.	24 July, 1847. 1 Oct., 1850. 28 Dec., 1852.																																																																																																										
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Governor General and Executive Council ..	<p style="text-align: center;">FITZ ROY DRY DOCK, COCKATOO ISLAND.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Conditions.</i></p> <p>All vessels belonging to H. M. Navy, the Colonial Government, and men-of-war of other nations, will be admitted to repair in the Fitz Roy Dock, Sydney Harbour, free of any dock dues or rates, but they will be required to repay all actual expenditure of stores, wages, and material.</p> <p>All other vessels will be liable to a minimum dock-rate of 6d. per ton per diem, if of 1,500 tons register or upwards, and an additional $\frac{1}{4}$th of a penny per ton for every decrease of 50 tons or portion of 50 tons down to a maximum rate of 9d. per ton for a vessel of 300 tons, and all below, as set forth in the scale attached hereto.</p> <p>Double rates will be charged for the day of docking.</p> <p>The Dock dues will include and cover the cost of pumping, shoring, wedges, and blocking, and the cost of all labour connected with opening and closing the Dock, and all incidental labour connected with the actual operation of docking a vessel.</p> <p>No vessel will be permitted to enter the Dock with gunpowder or combustible ammunition on board.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Workshops and Machinery.</i></p> <p>Vessels in Dock and private engineering establishments will be permitted to avail themselves of any portion of the machinery of the Dockyard workshops on payment of a rate per hour; preference being always given to the requirements of a vessel in Dock. These charges will be in addition to Dock dues, and in accordance with the rates mentioned in the subjoined Schedule.</p> <p>The rate for the machinery will include the cost of putting and maintaining the machine in motion, the use of the 20-ton overhead traversing crane, and all tools belonging to the Machine in use, but nothing further.</p>	Governor General and Executive Council ..	30 Aug., 1861.																																																																																																																											
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Per ton per diem.	<i>Scale of Charges.</i>		s. d.	1,500 tons, and all above	0 6	1,450 tons, and under 1,500..	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,400 " " 1,450..	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,350 " " 1,400..	0 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,300 " " 1,350..	0 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,250 " " 1,300..	0 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,200 " " 1,250..	0 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,150 " " 1,200..	0 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,100 " " 1,150..	0 7	1,050 " " 1,100..	0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,000 " " 1,050..	0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	950 " " 1,000..	0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	900 " " 950..	0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	850 " " 900..	0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	800 " " 850..	0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	750 " " 800..	0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	700 " " 750..	0 8	650 " " 700..	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	600 " " 650..	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	550 " " 600..	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	500 " " 550..	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	450 " " 500..	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	400 " " 450..	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	350 " " 400..	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	300 " " 350..	0 9	Schedule of Rates for the use of Machinery.		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POSTAGE RATES.			
<i>Letters.</i>			
		s. d.	
	Town per half ounce	0 1	
	Inland "	0 2	
	Intercolonial, viz. :—		
	Victoria—by sea "	0 3	
	" overland "	0 2	
	Queensland "	0 6	
	South Australia—by sea "	0 3	
	" overland "	0 2	
	Tasmania "	0 3	
	Western Australia "	0 3	
	New Zealand "	0 3	
	*British Colonies not mentioned above, the United Kingdom, and Foreign Countries "	0 6	
<i>Seamen's and Soldiers' Letters.</i>			
	Letters sent to or by Seamen and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Service, transmitted within the Colony, and between the Colony and any Post Office in the British Dominions, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, and the postage prepaid	0 1	
BOOKS, PACKETS, PATTERNS, AND SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.			
<i>Town and Country.</i>			
31 Vict., No. 4.	Not exceeding 2 ounces	0 1	Govt. Order ..
	Every additional 2 ounces	0 1	Proclamation under Act of Council, 6 Geo. IV, No. 23 ..
			23 June, 1810. 16 Dec., 1825.
<i>Intercolonial, viz. :—</i>			
	Victoria } Not exceeding 1 ounce ..	0 1	Acts of Council—
	South Australia } " 2 ounces ..	0 2	5 Wm. IV, No. 24 ..
	Tasmania } " 4 " ..	0 4	2 Vict., No. 17 ..
	Western Australia } Every additional 2 " ..	0 2	5 Vict., No. 15 ..
	New Zealand }	0 2	11 Vict., No. 47 ..
	Queensland } Not exceeding 4 " ..	0 4	13 Vict., No. 38 ..
	.. .. . } Every additional 2 " ..	0 2	15 Vict., No. 12 ..
	*British Colonies not mentioned above, the United Kingdom, and Foreign Countries to which books, packets, patterns, and samples of merchandise can be sent } Not exceeding 1 " ..	0 1	16 Vict., No. 35 ..
	.. .. . } " 2 " ..	0 2	18 Vict., No. 17 ..
	.. .. . } " 4 " ..	0 4	20 Vict., No. 26 ..
	.. .. . } Every additional 4 " ..	0 4	11 Mar., 1857.
<i>Printed Reports of Proceedings of Religious and Charitable Institutions, for Town Delivery.</i>			
	Not exceeding 4 ounces	0 1	
	Every additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces	0 1	
NEWSPAPERS.			
27 Vict., No. 7	All Newspapers posted in the Colony are subject to a charge of, each	0 1	
FRES.			
31 Vict., No. 4	Private Boxes, per annum each	21 0	
	*Fee on Registered Letters	0 4	
	" Late	0 6	

* Additional rates are levied on behalf of Foreign Countries, and for transit through Foreign Countries, by authority of His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of the Act 31 Vict., No. 4. These additional rates being various and numerous, and, moreover, not being collected on behalf of the Colony of New South Wales, are not detailed in the above schedule.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.—continued.	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.					
MONEY ORDERS.								
COMMISSION FOR ISSUING MONEY ORDERS.								
<i>In the Colony.</i>								
Governor & Executive Council, under Act 31 Victoria, No. 4	1 Jan., 1863 { For sums not exceeding £5 0 6	Governor and Executive Council (under Act 31 Vict., No. 4)	1 Jan., 1863.					
	For sums exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10 1 0							
	<i>Intercolonial.</i>							
	8 Apl., 1863 { For sums not exceeding £5 1 0			Governor and Executive Council (under Act 31 Vict., No. 4)	8 April, 1863.			
	For sums exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10 2 0							
	<i>United Kingdom.</i>							
	1 June 1863 {					For sums not exceeding £2 1 0	Governor and Executive Council (under Act 31 Vict., No. 4)	1 June, 1863.
						For sums exceeding £2, and not exceeding £5 2 0		
						For sums exceeding £5, and not exceeding £7 3 0		
						For sums exceeding £7, and not exceeding £10 4 0		
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.								
NEW SOUTH WALES RATES.								
Governor and Executive Council, 2 Sep., 1870 (under Act 20 Vict., No. 41)	All messages of 10 words to any Station exceeding 35 miles 2 0	Act 20 Vict., No. 41. Govt. Order	18 Dec., 1865.					
	Every additional word 0 2							
	Messages of 10 words, to all Stations under 35 miles, or between any two Stations within that distance 1 0							
	Every additional word 0 1							
	Press rates—For 10 words 1 0							
	For every word exceeding 10 words 0 1							
	INTERCOLONIAL RATES.							
	<i>Victoria.</i>							
	Between all Stations in New South Wales (excepting Albury and Deniliquin) and Victoria, to or from any Station, for 10 words 3 0			Act 20 Vict., No. 41. Govt. Order	18 Dec., 1865.			
	Every additional word 0 3							
Press rates—For 10 words 1 6								
For every word exceeding 10 words 0 1½								
<i>South Australia.</i>								
Between all Stations in New South Wales (except Euston and Wentworth) and South Australia, for 10 words 5 0	Act 20 Vict., No. 41. Govt. Order	18 Dec., 1865.						
Every additional word 0 4								
Press rates—For 10 words 2 0								
For every word exceeding 10 words 0 2								
<i>Queensland.</i>								
Between all Stations in New South Wales, Brisbane, and Southern Section of Queensland—for 10 words 4 0			Act 20 Vict., No. 41. Govt. Order	18 Dec., 1865.				
Every additional word 0 3								
New South Wales to Rockhampton and Central Section of Queensland—for 10 words 6 0								
Every additional word 0 4								
New South Wales to Northern Section of Queensland—for 10 words 8 0								
Every additional word 0 4								
Press rates—For 10 words 2 0								
For every word exceeding 10 words 0 2								
<i>Tasmania.</i>								
Between all Stations in New South Wales and Tasmania—for 10 words 8 0	Act 20 Vict., No. 41. Govt. Order	18 Dec., 1865.						
Each additional word :—								
Per Land Lines—extra 0 4								
Per Cable, 5 words or any portion of 5 words—extra 2 0								

FEEs.

No. 113.—SCHEDULE of FEES, &c., received by the several Officers in the respective Departments of the Government, specifying the authority under which they were originally established, and by which the present Rates were fixed, and at what period.

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES.	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																				
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.																							
Act of Council 6 Geo. IV., No. 20. (1 Nov., 1825) Govt. Notice of 26 July, 1849, and 30 Sept., 1853, in pursuance of the Act of Council 11 Vict., No. 39 (Aliens) ..	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transcript of all papers, per folio of 72 words</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 1 3</td> <td>Govt. Order ..</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every certificate of Naturalization</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 1 0</td> <td>Govt. Notice ..</td> </tr> </table>		£ s. d.		Transcript of all papers, per folio of 72 words	0 1 3	Govt. Order ..	For every certificate of Naturalization	1 1 0	Govt. Notice ..		12 Oct., 1811. 26 July, 1849.											
	£ s. d.																						
Transcript of all papers, per folio of 72 words	0 1 3	Govt. Order ..																					
For every certificate of Naturalization	1 1 0	Govt. Notice ..																					
LANDS OFFICE.																							
Govt. Notice, 1 March, 1843, under the authority of Her Majesty's Instructions ..	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>* On the preparation of title-deeds of grants or sales of land from the Crown</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 15 0</td> <td rowspan="4">By His Majesty's Instructions, under the Royal Sign Manual.. As promulgated by Orders of the Governor ..</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For each grant (including Town lots) where the quantity does not exceed 50 acres</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 17 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Above 50 acres, and not exceeding 300 acres</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Above 300 acres, and not exceeding 640 acres</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 10 0</td> </tr> </table>		£ s. d.		* On the preparation of title-deeds of grants or sales of land from the Crown	0 15 0	By His Majesty's Instructions, under the Royal Sign Manual.. As promulgated by Orders of the Governor ..	For each grant (including Town lots) where the quantity does not exceed 50 acres	0 17 6	Above 50 acres, and not exceeding 300 acres	1 0 0	Above 300 acres, and not exceeding 640 acres	2 10 0		20 Aug., 1789. 12 Oct., 1811. 9 Jan., 1832.								
	£ s. d.																						
* On the preparation of title-deeds of grants or sales of land from the Crown	0 15 0	By His Majesty's Instructions, under the Royal Sign Manual.. As promulgated by Orders of the Governor ..																					
For each grant (including Town lots) where the quantity does not exceed 50 acres	0 17 6																						
Above 50 acres, and not exceeding 300 acres	1 0 0																						
Above 300 acres, and not exceeding 640 acres	2 10 0																						
* Under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the Fee on each Deed of Grant from the Crown is £1.																							
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.																							
Govt. Notice, 12 Aug., 1858. ..	Fees from Licensed Surveyors—on examination of candidates	Govt. Notice ..	12 Aug., 1858.																				
Secretary for Lands, 16 July, 1860	From Surveyors—for inspecting and copying the public maps	Secretary for Lands	16 July, 1860.																				
Ditto, 17 Sept., 1869	From Candidates for employment as Volunteer Draftsmen..	Ditto ..	17 Sept., 1869.																				
COURT OF CLAIMS.																							
FOR EXAMINING AND REPORTING UPON CLAIMS TO GRANTS OF LAND, UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.																							
Act of Council 5 Wm. IV., No. 21. (2 June, 1835)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every summons for witnesses, each summons containing four names, by the party requiring the same</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 2 6</td> <td rowspan="5">Act of Council, 4 Wm. IV., No. 9 } Act of Council, 5 Wm. IV., No. 6 }</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every witness examined, or document or voucher produced in evidence, by the party on whose behalf examined or produced</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For taking down the examination of any witness</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every one hundred words after the first hundred, additional</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every certificate granted by Commissioners, of default, refusal to answer, or wilful withdrawing of any witness..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Act of Council, 18 Vict., No. 11 (4 Aug., 1854) ..</td> <td data-bbox="309 2040 991 2101">For every final report, to be paid by the party or parties in whose favour report made</td> <td data-bbox="991 2040 1176 2101">Ditto ditto, 5 Wm. IV., No. 21, (and 6 Vict., No. 11.)</td> <td data-bbox="1176 2040 1332 2101">Ditto ditto. 2 June, 1835. 16 Aug., 1842.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">By the 10th section of the Act of Council 5 Wm. IV., No. 21, poor persons are allowed to appear and prosecute their claims without payment of any of the foregoing fees, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that they are not in a condition to pay the same.</td> </tr> </table>		£ s. d.		For every summons for witnesses, each summons containing four names, by the party requiring the same	0 2 6	Act of Council, 4 Wm. IV., No. 9 } Act of Council, 5 Wm. IV., No. 6 }	For every witness examined, or document or voucher produced in evidence, by the party on whose behalf examined or produced	0 1 0	For taking down the examination of any witness	0 1 0	For every one hundred words after the first hundred, additional	0 1 0	For every certificate granted by Commissioners, of default, refusal to answer, or wilful withdrawing of any witness..	1 0 0	Act of Council, 18 Vict., No. 11 (4 Aug., 1854) ..	For every final report, to be paid by the party or parties in whose favour report made	Ditto ditto, 5 Wm. IV., No. 21, (and 6 Vict., No. 11.)	Ditto ditto. 2 June, 1835. 16 Aug., 1842.	By the 10th section of the Act of Council 5 Wm. IV., No. 21, poor persons are allowed to appear and prosecute their claims without payment of any of the foregoing fees, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that they are not in a condition to pay the same.			
	£ s. d.																						
For every summons for witnesses, each summons containing four names, by the party requiring the same	0 2 6	Act of Council, 4 Wm. IV., No. 9 } Act of Council, 5 Wm. IV., No. 6 }																					
For every witness examined, or document or voucher produced in evidence, by the party on whose behalf examined or produced	0 1 0																						
For taking down the examination of any witness	0 1 0																						
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Act of Council, 18 Vict., No. 11 (4 Aug., 1854) ..	For every final report, to be paid by the party or parties in whose favour report made	Ditto ditto, 5 Wm. IV., No. 21, (and 6 Vict., No. 11.)	Ditto ditto. 2 June, 1835. 16 Aug., 1842.																				
By the 10th section of the Act of Council 5 Wm. IV., No. 21, poor persons are allowed to appear and prosecute their claims without payment of any of the foregoing fees, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that they are not in a condition to pay the same.																							

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.		
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.					
MEMORIALS OF DEEDS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY.					
Acts of Council 7 Vic., No. 16 (20 Dec., 1843), 13 Vic., No. 45 (12 Oct., 1849), Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 20 Vic., No. 27 ..	For receiving every will or certified copy or memorial of any deed for registration, including verifying the same and indorsement of receipt on original deed	£ s. d. 0 7 6	Proclamation .. 18 Jan., 1817. Acts of Council— 6 Geo. IV., No. 22 16 Nov., 1825. 5 Vic., No. 21.. 3 Jan., 1842. 7 Vic., No. 16.. 20 Dec., 1843.		
	For every acknowledgment, before whomsoever made, and whether already made or to be thereafter made	0 10 0			
	*For the enrolment of every grant of land hereafter issued under the Great Seal of the Colony, where the quantity granted shall not exceed 50 acres	0 5 0			
	*For ditto, where the quantity shall be over 50 but under 300 acres	0 7 6			
	*For ditto, where the quantity shall exceed 300 acres ..	0 10 0			
	For every search of copy of any deed, or of any memorial of deed, or will of one property	0 2 6			
	For every search for any copy of any grant of land ..	0 2 6			
	For every examined copy of memorial, or of any deed not exceeding six folios	0 5 0			
	For every folio of 90 words, exceeding six folios	0 0 8			
	For every extract from any memorial, will, or other writing, per folio	0 0 8			
	For receiving and noting every will deposited for safe custody	0 5 0			
	For every search for will	0 1 0			
	*The fees for enrolment of grants of land are paid at the Lands Office, on the delivery of the grant, and are in addition to those payable for the preparation of the same.				
	11 Vic., No. 38 (1 Oct., 1847). . .	Certified copies of grants, at per folio of 72 words		0 1 3	11 Vic., No. 38.. 1 Oct., 1847.
	CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION OR DEEDS OF SETTLEMENT OF BANKING OR OTHER PUBLIC COMPANIES.				
Act of Council 13 Vic., No. 45 (12 Oct., 1849)	For every examined copy of deed of public company or charter of incorporation, per folio	£ s. d. 0 0 8	Acts of Council— 2 Vic. 17 Aug., 1838. 4 Vic., No. 13.. 23 Sept., 1840. 7 Vic., No. 16.. 20 Dec., 1843.		
	For every search for copy of deed of settlement of public company or charter of incorporation	0 1 0			
CERTIFICATES OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS.					
Acts of Council 11 Vic., No. 4, 11 Vic., No. 58, and sections 2 and 3 of 14 Vic., No. 24, made permanent by 23 Vic., No. 9	For every search for certificates of marriages, baptisms, and burials	£ s. d. 0 1 0	7 Vic., No. 16.. 20 Dec., 1843.		
	For every copy of such certificate	0 1 0			
REGISTRATION OF MORTGAGES OF SHEEP, CATTLE, AND HORSES, AND OF AGREEMENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WOOL.					
Acts of Council 11 Vic., No. 4, 11 Vic., No. 58, and sections 2 and 3 of 14 Vic., No. 24, made permanent by 23 Vic., No. 9	For the registration of every agreement for the purchase of wool, or advances thereon	£ s. d. 0 2 6	*Act of Council 7 Vic., No. 3. } 15 Sept., 1843. *This Act disallowed by Her Majesty.		
	For the registration of every mortgage of sheep, cattle, and horses	0 2 6			
	For each affidavit	0 1 0			
	For every search	0 1 0			
REGISTRATION OF LIENS ON CROPS.					
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 26 Vic., No. 10. (Assented to, 9 Dec., 1862) ..	For every entry	£ s. d. 0 2 6	26 Vic., No. 10.. 9 Dec., 1862.		
	For each affidavit	0 1 0			
	For every search	0 1 0			

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.												
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE—<i>continued.</i>															
BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.															
19 Vict., No. 34 (3 Dec., 1855).	Every search in index	£ s. d. 0 5 0	19 Vict., No. 34.. 1 Mar., 1856.												
	Every certified copy	0 2 0													
	Every marriage performed by Registrar	1 0 0													
REAL PROPERTY.															
FEES PAYABLE FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SEVERAL ACTS, MATTERS, AND THINGS HEREIN SPECIFIED.															
For hearing application to bring land under the provisions of this Act, or to be registered in respect to an estate of freehold of a deceased proprietor, to be paid to the Land Titles Commissioners, over and above the cost of all advertisements herein prescribed to be in such case published.															
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">When the applicant is the original grantee, and the land has never been sold, mortgaged, encumbered, or made the subject of settlement</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">£ s. d. 0 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto exceeds £400 and does not exceed £500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto exceeds £300 and does not exceed £400</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto when the value does not exceed £200</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 10 0</td> </tr> </table>				When the applicant is the original grantee, and the land has never been sold, mortgaged, encumbered, or made the subject of settlement	£ s. d. 0 5 0	When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £500	2 10 0	Ditto ditto exceeds £400 and does not exceed £500	2 0 0	Ditto ditto exceeds £300 and does not exceed £400	1 10 0	Ditto ditto exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300	1 0 0	Ditto ditto when the value does not exceed £200	0 10 0
When the applicant is the original grantee, and the land has never been sold, mortgaged, encumbered, or made the subject of settlement	£ s. d. 0 5 0														
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Ditto ditto exceeds £300 and does not exceed £400	1 10 0														
Ditto ditto exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300	1 0 0														
Ditto ditto when the value does not exceed £200	0 10 0														
Contribution to Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold in possession, derived by settlement, will, or intestacy:—															
In the pound sterling 0 0 0½															
Other Fees:—															
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 26 Vict., No. 9. (Assented to, 7 Nov., 1862) .. This Act to commence and take effect from and after 1 Jan., 1863	For every certificate of title		1 0 0												
	Registering memorandum of transfer, lease, mortgage, or encumbrance, or the transfer or discharge of a mortgage, or the transfer or surrender of a lease		0 10 0												
	Registering proprietor of any estate or interest derived by settlement or transmission		1 0 0												
	For every power of attorney		0 10 0												
	For every registration abstract		1 0 0												
	For cancelling registration abstract		0 5 0												
	For every revocation order		0 10 0												
	Noting caveat		0 10 0												
	Cancelling or withdrawing of caveat, and service of notice to caveator or caveatee		0 5 0												
	Issuing order for foreclosure		1 0 0												
	For every search		0 2 0												
	For every general search		0 5 0												
	For every map or plan deposited		0 5 0												
	For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited		0 10 0												
	For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity, or re-entry by lessee		0 10 0												
	For registering vesting of lease in mortgagee, consequent on refusal of assignees to accept the same		0 10 0												
	For entering notice of marriage or death		0 10 0												
	For entering notice of writ, or order of Supreme Court		0 10 0												
	Taking acknowledgment of married women		0 5 0												
	Taking declaration in case of lost grant or other instrument, or where production of duplicate is dispensed with		0 10 0												
	For the exhibition or return of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting or returning deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor		0 5 0												
For certified copy, first five folios of seventy-two words		0 5 0													
For every folio, or part folio, after first five		0 0 8													
For every instrument drawn on parchment		0 2 6													
Taking affidavit, or statutory declaration		0 5 0													
When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first		0 2 0													
26 Vict., No. 9 .. 7 Nov., 1862.															

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.		
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE—<i>continued</i>.					
TRADE MARKS.					
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., No. 9 (26 May, 1865) ..	Registration of Trade Mark	£ s. d.	} 23 Vict., No. 9 ..		
	Inspection of Register.. .. .	3 3 0		26 May, 1865.	
	Transfer of Certificate.. .. .	0 0 6			
	1 1 0				
REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.					
For registering any brand, including the cost of advertising such brand in the <i>Gazette</i> for two consecutive issues, and for publishing the same in the Brand Directory of the Colony, as follows, namely:—					
CATTLE.					
*Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 30 Victoria, No. 12 (5 Oct., 1866).. *To come into operation on and after 1 January, 1867 ..	The proprietor of 1 animal and not exceeding 20	£ s. d.	} 30 Vict., No. 12..		
	" 20 " " " 100	0 5 0		5 Oct., 1866.	
	" 100 " " " 500	0 10 0			
	" 500 " " " 1,000	0 15 0			
	" 1,000 " " " 3,000	1 0 0			
	" 3,000 " " " 4,000	1 5 0			
	" 4,000 " " " 5,000	1 10 0			
	" 5,000 " " " 6,000	1 15 0			
	" 6,000 and upwards	2 0 0			
	HORSES.				
The proprietor of 1 animal and not exceeding 10	0 5 0	} 30 Vict., No. 12..	5 Oct., 1866.		
" 10 " " " 20	0 10 0				
" 20 " " " 50	0 15 0				
" 50 " " " 100	1 0 0				
" 100 " " " 200	1 5 0				
" 200 " " " 400	1 10 0				
" 400 " " " 600	1 15 0				
" 600 and upwards	2 0 0				
For every search in any Register of Brands	0 1 0			} 30 Vict., No. 12..	5 Oct., 1866.
For the transfer of any brand, one-half of the above rates respectively, according to the scale mentioned.					
For any extract from the Brand Directory, <i>Gazette</i> , or Brand Register, for the first hundred words, or portion thereof	0 1 0				
For every additional one hundred words, or portion	0 0 6				
For notice of similarity of brand, or of distinguishing brand fixed upon by the Registrar, by post	0 1 0				

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES—continued.	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
SUPREME COURT.			
COMMON LAW AND GENERAL JURISDICTION.			
	FEES PAYABLE TO THE PROTHONOTARY.		
	Administering oath of allegiance or office	£ 0 10 6	
	On filing articles of clerkship	5 5 0	
	On filing assignments of articles	1 1 0	
	Affixing seal of Court to any commission or document	0 10 6	
	Every certificate under hand of a Judge	0 5 0	
	Ditto under hand of Prothonotary or Chief Clerk	0 2 6	
	Every oath administered, whether in Court or by a Commissioner or Judge	0 1 0	
	And for marking exhibits attached to any affidavit (each such exhibit an additional sum of)	0 0 6	
	On reference to the Prothonotary, Chief Clerk, or any Commissioner. For each attendance not exceeding two hours	1 1 0	
	For every additional hour	0 5 0	
	For his report or award thereon	1 1 0	
	The like where very special	2 2 0	
	Every examination of a witness or other person (including taking down and certifying the same):—The like fees. If required to attend at any other than his own office or residence (over and above his actual and necessary travelling expenses) an additional	0 10 6	
	Every recognizance, of whatever kind	0 5 0	
	For each name beyond the first	0 2 6	
	For every office search	0 1 0	
	The like (judgments), and additional fee for every term beyond the first	0 0 4	
	For every Judge's summons	0 1 0	
	If with stay of proceedings	0 2 6	
	Entering case in clerk's list	0 1 0	
	For Judge's order for special bailiff, or the issue of any writ of execution	0 1 0	
	Order to plead double, or for examination of witnesses	0 1 0	
	In other cases	0 2 6	
	Filing affidavits in Chambers	0 0 6	
	For rule of Court	0 5 0	
	Taxing costs, whether in actions or between attorney and client	0 5 0	
	If exceeding one hour	0 7 6	
	Where the bill exceeds thirty folios, for every thirty folios above the first thirty	0 5 0	
	Taxing interlocutory costs	0 2 6	
	Appointment to tax or compute in any matter	0 1 0	
	Filing declaration, demurrer, or pleading; affidavit not in Chambers, or bill of costs; return to any writ, or paper, or writing not specified	0 1 0	
	Filing notice of motion for new trial, nonsuit, or in arrest of judgment; or return to any special writ	0 2 6	
	Entering any case or matter in the Prothonotary's paper, including demurrers, rules nisi, new trial applications, special cases, appeals and applications, or motions, or any writ of certiorari, extent, habeas corpus, quo warranto, or mandamus	0 2 6	
	All office copies, per folio of 72 words (and for certifying any such copy, 1s.)	0 0 4	
	Writ of habeas corpus	0 5 0	
	Every other writ (not being in action)	0 10 0	
	Mesne process in an action (including the writ of scire facias)	0 5 0	
	Every subpoena	0 2 6	
	Any other writ issuing in an action	0 5 0	
	Entering appearance	0 3 6	
	On putting in special bail	0 5 0	
	Filing exception to bail	0 2 6	
	On justifying bail	0 5 0	
	Withdrawing any pleading	0 5 0	
	Entering cause for assessment on trial	0 10 0	
	Entering every verdict, or judgment of nonsuit	0 2 0	
	On praecept for any judgment by default	0 5 0	
	Signing judgment after verdict	0 10 0	
	Ditto in other cases	0 5 0	
	Ditto on warrant of attorney	0 15 0	
	Ditto on old warrant of attorney	1 1 0	
	For recording and indorsing every cognovit or warrant of attorney	0 2 6	
	On money paid into Court, for every sum of 20s.	0 0 3	
	On every trial or assessment of damages, crier, courtkeeper, and tipstaves	0 7 6	
	Every witness sworn on any such trial or assessment (to crier)	0 0 6	
	Every exhibit, at trial or on assessment	0 1 0	
	Taking down evidence on trial, per folio of 72 words	0 1 0	
	Entry of any suggestion on the record	0 2 6	
By the Judges of the Supreme Court, in pursuance of the powers given them by the Act of Parliament 9 Geo. IV., cap. 83, sec. 16; and Act of the Colonial Legislature 4 Victoria, No. 22, sec. 23.		By Chief Justice Sir Francis Forbes, under the authority of the Act of Parliament 4 Geo. IV., c. 96.	1824.
	Act of Council, 10 Vic., No. 10 (Assented to, 30th Oct., 1846)			All Court fees in actions for sums not exceeding £30 are abolished.

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
	<p>SUPREME COURT—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.</p> <p>FEES PAYABLE TO THE CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES.</p> <p>Intestacies; where effects are collected by authority of the Court:</p> <p>For every order to collect, where effects shall appear to be above £50 £ s. d. 0 7 6 Where effects shall appear to be £50 or under 0 5 0 For every order to pay money, if £10 and under £20 .. 0 2 6 If £20 and under £50 0 5 0 If £50 and under £100 0 10 0 And on every £100 above the first 0 2 6 For every common order 0 2 6 For every special order 0 5 0 For every office copy, 3d. per folio. On every audit of accounts, including the direction to invest assets, if the amount which shall have been in the Curator's hands be under £20 0 5 0 If £20 and under £50 0 7 6 If £50 and under £100 0 10 0 For every £100 above the first 0 2 6 For every other order 0 2 6</p> <p>MEMORANDUM.—The whole of the preceding fees (which are inclusive of all fees and affidavits for filing of the petition and order, the taking of the bond and oath, and every other incidental matter) are paid in each instance on the order, whether in cases of probate, orders to collect, or letters of administration. On all moneys collected by the Curator of Intestate Estates, a commission at the rate of 5 per cent., which is paid into the Colonial Treasury. If collected by an agent, an allowance of 3 per cent. is made out of such commission, as a remuneration for his services.</p> <p>PAYABLE TO THE PROTHONOTARY.</p> <p><i>Miscellaneous Matters.</i></p> <p>Office copy of any will, per folio of 72 words.. .. . 0 0 8 The like of pleadings in any ecclesiastical suit, or other matter, per folio 0 0 6 Every search 0 1 0 For every citation, or entering any caveat 0 5 0 Entering any appearance 0 2 6 Filing every libel, allegation, plea, or answer in any suit .. 0 5 0 On every exhibit annexed to or forming part of any libel, plea, or answer 0 1 0 For taking down every account of debt, and reporting upon the same 0 3 0 For setting down a cause for hearing 0 10 0 Every appointment to proceed before the Registrar in any reference to him 0 2 0 Registrar's attendance on every such appointment, per hour; filing every petition or notice of appeal 0 5 0 On any order for a feigned issue 0 5 0 Exemplification of process in any ecclesiastical matter, per folio 0 0 8 Affixing seal of the Court to such exemplification 0 10 6 All matters not enumerated, the same fees to be paid as at common law.</p> <p>EQUITABLE JURISDICTION.</p> <p>FEES PAYABLE TO THE MASTER.</p> <p>Every appointment or warrant 0 3 0 Every search in any cause or matter pending 0 1 0 Search in other cases 0 2 6 Certifying any office copy 0 2 6 If under five folios 0 1 0 Filing any affidavit (whether to be used in Court or before the Master) 0 1 0 Filing charge, state of facts, proposals, or similar matter .. 0 2 0 Allowance of any such matter 0 5 0 Every certificate not being a "Master's certificate" 0 2 6 For amending any pleading 0 10 0 Every subpoena and testificandum 0 2 6 Each name beyond the first 0 1 0 Every other subpoena 0 5 0 Every common injunction, or writ of attachment, or fi. fa... 0 10 6</p>		
Act of Council 11 Vict., No. 24			
		Act of Parliament 4 Geo. IV. cap. 96	1824.
Act of Parliament 9 Geo. IV., cap. 83, and Act of the Colonial Legislature, 4 Vict., No. 22 ..			

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.	
SUPREME COURT—<i>continued.</i>				
EQUITABLE JURISDICTION—<i>continued.</i>				
FEES PAYABLE TO THE MASTER—<i>continued.</i>				
		£ s. d.		
Act of Parliament 9 Geo. IV, cap. 83, and Act of the Colonial Legislature 4 Vict., No. 22...	Every special injunction, writ of ne exeat coloniâ, sequestration or writ of assistance	1 1 0		
	Every decree	2 0 0		
	Office copy thereof	1 0 0		
	Every order not being an order of course, or on appeal, or re-hearing	0 10 6		
	Office copy thereof	0 5 0		
	Filing bill or information	0 10 0		
	Filing answer or any pleading	0 5 0		
	Entering appearance, each defendant	0 2 6		
	Setting down a cause	0 10 6		
	Every oath or affirmation	0 1 0		
	On every exhibit to affidavit, or on taking accounts before the Master	0 0 6		
	Every other exhibit	0 1 0		
	On any advertisement	0 5 0		
	Every bond or recognizance	0 10 6		
	Examination of any party or witness, inclusive of oath	0 2 6		
	If above one hour	0 4 0		
	If above two hours	0 5 0		
	Commission in Lunacy	1 1 0		
	Superseding same	0 10 6		
	Grant of person or estate, or both, including enrolment	1 1 0		
	Where value of property exceeds £500	2 2 0		
	Every revocation, including enrolment	1 1 0		
	In respect of all matters and things not enumerated in the above table, which would in England be done and transacted in the High Court of Chancery, the like fees are in this Court demanded and taken as may lawfully be demanded and taken in the said Court of Chancery.			
	For filing a claim	0 5 0		
	For sealing every writ of summons	0 5 0		
For filing a caveat	0 2 6			
For every order on the hearing of a claim, or on further directions	1 0 0			
For every office copy thereof	0 10 0			
For every order or hearing exceptions	0 10 0			
For every office copy thereof	0 5 0			
For appearances, certificates, &c., and for other orders and office copies, the same fees as are now received by the Master in Equity.				
Act of Council 16 Vict., No. 13.	For every summons in Chambers	0 2 6		
	For every order in Chambers	0 7 6		
	For entering appearance, each defendant	0 1 0		
	COMMON LAW AND GENERAL JURISDICTION.			
	FEES PAYABLE TO THE SHERIFF.			
Act of Parliament 9 Geo. IV, cap. 83, and Act of the Colonial Legislature 4 Vict., No. 22..	For the service of a summons (besides mileage to bailiff), each defendant	0 5 0		
	Fee to cover postage (each writ requiring to be sent by post)	0 0 6		
	On caption of any defendant, under ca. re.	0 10 6		
	Service of foreign attachment (besides mileage to bailiff), each garnishee	0 5 0		
	On every bail bond	0 5 0		
	Assignment of bail bond	0 5 0		
	Where a view shall be had—summoning a jury within five miles	0 3 6		
	If a greater distance	0 5 0		
	Receiving and entering every writ of execution	0 1 0		
	On every warrant	0 1 0		
	The like for special warrant	0 2 6		
	Receiving and entering every order of suspension of any writ	0 2 6		
	On every enlargement of return	0 1 0		
	Executing every writ of fi. fa., ca. sa., or Judge's warrant, 5 per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ per cent. above that			
	Executing every writ of habere facias, the like on the amount of rent or annual value.			
	Office copy of any document, per folio of 72 words	0 0 4		
	For every office search, or inspection of any document	0 1 0		
	Attending every inquisition (in lunacy, or as to property, &c.)	1 1 0		
	On every warrant in replevin	0 5 0		
	Executing process of attachment	1 1 0		
			Act of Parliament } 1824. 4 Geo. IV, cap. 96 }	

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.		
COURT OF INSOLVENCY.					
FEES TAKEN BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND OTHERS IN INSOLVENT ESTATE PROCEEDINGS.					
CHIEF COMMISSIONER.					
Act of Council 7 Vict., No. 19 (21 Dec., 1843, and 25 Vict., No. 8).. ..	Upon filing every petition by a person surrendering his estate as insolvent, including the Chief Commissioner's order thereon, where the assets shall appear not to exceed £100	s. d.) 2 6			
	When above that amount	5 0			
	For drawing and inserting each advertisement, besides the expenses paid for advertising, when required to be done by him	2 6			
	Upon receiving and filing every petition against a person having committed an act of insolvency	5 0			
	For every affidavit used therewith	1 0			
	For the Chief Commissioner's order thereon	5 0			
	For every summons of debtor to show cause	5 0			
	For every examination taken on the hearing, per folio of ninety words	0 4			
	For every person examined or document exhibited	1 0			
	For making up and recording the judgment thereon	5 0			
	For taxing costs in any case (same as in the Supreme Court Office).				
	For making every necessary application and report to the Court, or a Judge, or the Chief Commissioner, and minute of the order thereon	2 6			
	For every warrant of attachment of movable property	2 6			
	For every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or be examined	5 0			
	For every certified extract from, or copy of proceedings relating to, insolvent estates, of less than ninety words	2 6			
	And above that number, per folio	0 4			
	For every inspection of proceedings in each estate not exceeding half an hour	1 0			
	For every summons or other process for procuring the attendance of any person before the Court, or any Judge, or before the Chief Commissioner (same as in the Supreme Court Office in similar cases).				
	CHIEF AND OTHER COMMISSIONERS.				
	For presiding at meeting of creditors, in estates under £100 assets	15 0		By the Judges of the Supreme Court, under the authority of the Act of the Colonial Legislature, 5 Vict., No. 17. See Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court, published in the <i>New South Wales Government Gazette</i> , dated	4 Jan., 1842.
For presiding at any meeting of creditors, per diem	15 0				
For every proof of debt, to be paid by the person offering it	1 0				
For swearing every affidavit, by the party sworn	1 0				
For every affidavit, filed by the party using it	1 0				
For every person examined, by the party producing him	1 0				
For making up the minutes, and reporting when necessary the proceedings at any meetings of creditors	5 0				
For every warrant for apprehension of insolvent	5 0				
For every warrant of commitment of any person	7 6				
MESSENGERS' FEES.					
For making every attachment of person or property (the same as now paid for service of civil process of the Supreme Court, and mileage).		7 Vict., No. 19.			
For making inventory and notice, and report to Commissioner ..	2 6				
Copy of ditto	2 6				
SHERIFF'S FEE.					
For registering every order for sequestration, and delivering to Chief Commissioner	1 0				

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																																																																	
	<p align="center">FEES TAKEN BY THE REGISTRARS AND BAILIFFS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICT COURTS IN THE COLONY.</p> <p align="center">COURT FEES.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="782 433 1044 734"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>In cases not exceeding £5.</th> <th>In cases not exceeding £10.</th> <th>In cases not exceeding £20.</th> <th>In all other cases.</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>s. d.</th> <th>s. d.</th> <th>s. d.</th> <th>s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For filing every plaint, issuing summons, and other proceedings to judgment ..</td> <td>2 6</td> <td>5 0</td> <td>7 6</td> <td>20 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For issuing every subpoena ..</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>1 0</td> <td>1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For service of every summons or subpoena, if within two miles of the Court House</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>0 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For such service, every mile beyond two miles ..</td> <td>0 3</td> <td>0 3</td> <td>0 3</td> <td>0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For issuing every writ of execution ..</td> <td>2 0</td> <td>2 6</td> <td>5 0</td> <td>5 0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p align="center">SPECIAL FEES.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="371 815 1044 988"> <tbody> <tr> <td>For filing every plea ..</td> <td>1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every search ..</td> <td>0 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every copy ..</td> <td>0 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For swearing and filing every special affidavit ..</td> <td>2 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For taxing every bill of costs ..</td> <td>2 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every summons to show cause in interlocutory matter ..</td> <td>1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every interlocutory order ..</td> <td>1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every writ of attachment ..</td> <td>2 6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p align="center">BAILIFF'S FEES.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="371 1061 1044 1296"> <tbody> <tr> <td>For keeping possession under an execution against the goods, each day ..</td> <td>6 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For making levy where the sum levied for shall not exceed £20</td> <td>5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For making levy where the sum levied for shall exceed £20, the like sum for the first £20, and for every £1 over that sum ..</td> <td>0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For executing every writ against the person ..</td> <td>5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For executing every writ of habere in ejection ..</td> <td>5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For mileage in the execution of any writ where the same shall be executed not more than two miles from the Court House ..</td> <td>1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For such mileage where the writ shall be executed beyond such distance of two miles, for every such mile beyond ..</td> <td>0 6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		In cases not exceeding £5.	In cases not exceeding £10.	In cases not exceeding £20.	In all other cases.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	For filing every plaint, issuing summons, and other proceedings to judgment ..	2 6	5 0	7 6	20 0	For issuing every subpoena ..	0 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	For service of every summons or subpoena, if within two miles of the Court House	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	For such service, every mile beyond two miles ..	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	For issuing every writ of execution ..	2 0	2 6	5 0	5 0	For filing every plea ..	1 0	For every search ..	0 6	For every copy ..	0 6	For swearing and filing every special affidavit ..	2 0	For taxing every bill of costs ..	2 6	For every summons to show cause in interlocutory matter ..	1 0	For every interlocutory order ..	1 0	For every writ of attachment ..	2 6	For keeping possession under an execution against the goods, each day ..	6 0	For making levy where the sum levied for shall not exceed £20	5 0	For making levy where the sum levied for shall exceed £20, the like sum for the first £20, and for every £1 over that sum ..	0 3	For executing every writ against the person ..	5 0	For executing every writ of habere in ejection ..	5 0	For mileage in the execution of any writ where the same shall be executed not more than two miles from the Court House ..	1 0	For such mileage where the writ shall be executed beyond such distance of two miles, for every such mile beyond ..	0 6	22 Vict., No. 18..	12 Nov., 1858.
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Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER.			
Act of Council 7 Wm. IV, No. 7, and 16 Vict., No. 47..	For each and every barrel or package containing 50 lbs. of Gunpowder and upwards, for any period not exceeding six weeks	s. d. 1 0	} 7 Wm. IV, No. 7 3 July, 1828.
	Do. do. above six weeks—per week	0 2	
	For each and every barrel containing less than 50 lbs., for any period not exceeding six weeks	0 6	
	Do. do. above six weeks—per week	0 1	
CATTLE EXPORT ACT.			
27 Vict., No. 9 } (14 April, 1864)	For every head of cattle examined, 1s.	27 Vict., No. 9..	14 April, 1864.
SHEEP DISEASE PREVENTION ACT.			
Proclamation, dated 23 Feb., 1870	Owner of every 1,000 sheep, or portion of 1,000 sheep, per annum, 10s. (No contribution payable by any owner whose sheep do not exceed 500.)	3 Wm. IV, No. 5	31 Aug., 1832.
		5 Wm. IV, No. 19	28 Oct., 1834.
		6 Wm. IV, No. 10	9 Oct., 1835.
		2 Vict., No. 12 ..	29 Aug., 1838.
		3 Vict., No. 27 ..	9 June, 1840.
		5 Vict., No. 22 ..	26 May, 1842.
		8 Vict., No. 3 ..	1 Aug., 1844.
		9 Vict., No. 10 ..	27 Oct., 1845.
		10 Vict., No. 8 ..	30 Oct., 1846.
		17 Vict., No. 27 ..	24 Oct., 1853.
		18 Vict., No. 26 ..	18 Nov., 1854.
		19 Vict., No. 27 ..	22 Nov., 1855.
		22 Vict., No. 10 ..	7 Oct., 1858.
		24 Vict., No. 9 ..	26 Mar., 1861.
		27 Vict., No. 3 ..	22 Sept., 1863.
		27 Vict., No. 6 ..	18 Jan., 1864.
29 Vict., No. 13 ..	27 Dec., 1865.		
30 Vict., No. 16 ..	6 Dec., 1866.		
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.			
SLAUGHTERING FEES—(Reserved Abattoir).			
By Act of Council 14 Vic., No. 36, and Orders and Regulations of 3 Dec., 1864	For every ox, cow, bull, heifer, or steer (including an Inspection Fee of 3d.)	s. d. 1 0	} 14 Vict., No. 36.. And Orders and } Regulations of } 22 Aug., 1860. 22 Aug., 1860. 1 June, 1861.
	For every calf (including inspection fee)	0 6	
	For every sheep or lamb	0 1½	
	For every head of swine	0 6	
INSPECTION FEE—(Leased Abattoir).			
	For each head of horned cattle slaughtered	0 3	
INSPECTORS OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND OF CATTLE INTENDED FOR SLAUGHTER.			
IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS THROUGHOUT THE COLONY TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF COUNCIL 5 Wm. IV, No. 1, HAVE BEEN EXTENDED.			
Act of Council 5 Wm. IV, No. 1 (4 July, 1834)..	For the inspection of each and every head of cattle intended to be slaughtered for sale	s. d.	} Govt. Order .. 20 May, 1811. Acts of Council— 11 Geo. IV, No. 4 15 Mar., 1830. 2 Wm. IV, No. 15 15 Mar., 1832.
		0 3	

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																																
	<p style="text-align: center;">INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOR EXAMINING, COMPARING, AND STAMPING ALL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE JURISDICTIONS.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Brass Weights.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Iron or other Metal Weights except Brass.</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>½ cwt. each</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>¼ " "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stone "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under a stone to 1 lb. inclusive.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under a stone "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 0½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under 1 lb... .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 0½</td> <td style="text-align: center;">....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Set of 1 lb and under "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Brass Weights.	Iron or other Metal Weights except Brass.		s. d.	s. d.	½ cwt. each	0 9	0 3	¼ " "	0 6	0 2	Stone "	0 4	0 1	Under a stone to 1 lb. inclusive.. .. . "	0 1	Under a stone "	0 0½	Under 1 lb... .. . "	0 0½	Set of 1 lb and under "	0 2	0 2							
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<p>Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 30 Vict., No. 5 (24 Sept., 1866).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRUNKARDS PUNISHMENT ACT.</p> <p>Any person found drunk in any highway, street, road, or public place, liable, on conviction, to a fine or penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.</p> <p>Drunk and disorderly persons, on conviction, liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.</p>	<p>30 Vict., No. 5..</p>	<p>24 Sept., 1866.</p>																																
<p>Act of Council, 4 Wm. IV, No. 5 (16 July, 1833).</p> <p>Act of Council, 16 Vic., No. 34.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLERKS AT POLICE OFFICES AND PETTY SESSIONS, AND CLERKS OF MAGISTRATES ACTING SINGLY.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Summons, copy and serving</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subpoena, not including more than four names</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Copies of subpoenas to serve, each</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawing affidavits and informations in cases within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, not exceeding one folio of 72 words ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every additional folio</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swearing the same</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swearing any other affidavits, affidavits for military and naval pensions excepted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warrants to apprehend, in cases not felonious</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recognizance, and notices of the nature thereof</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warrant to distrain under Penal Acts</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Order of a Justice or Justices.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawing any other document required in the discharge of the police duties not enumerated above, per folio of 72 words ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Copy of proceedings, per folio of 72 words</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For copies of depositions to a prisoner committed to take his trial, per folio of 90 words.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every weight or measure compared with the standards in their possession</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		s. d.	Summons, copy and serving	2 6	Subpoena, not including more than four names	1 6	Copies of subpoenas to serve, each	0 4	Drawing affidavits and informations in cases within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, not exceeding one folio of 72 words ..	1 0	For every additional folio	0 8	Swearing the same	1 0	Swearing any other affidavits, affidavits for military and naval pensions excepted	1 0	Warrants to apprehend, in cases not felonious	2 6	Recognizance, and notices of the nature thereof	5 0	Warrant to distrain under Penal Acts	2 6	Order of a Justice or Justices.. .. .	1 0	Drawing any other document required in the discharge of the police duties not enumerated above, per folio of 72 words ..	0 8	Copy of proceedings, per folio of 72 words	0 4	For copies of depositions to a prisoner committed to take his trial, per folio of 90 words.. .. .	0 1½	For every weight or measure compared with the standards in their possession	0 3	<p>Proclamation ..</p> <p>Act of Council } 4 Wm. IV, No. 4 }</p>	<p>28 Oct., 1824.</p> <p>24 Aug., 1832.</p>
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Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
REGISTRATION OF DOGS.			
PAYABLE ANNUALLY.			
Act of Council 6 Wm. IV, No. 4 (25 Aug., 1835)		s. d.	
	For one dog, if only one be kept	1 0	Act of Council, } 11 G. IV, No. 8 }
	For each dog, if two only be kept	2 0	
	For each dog, if three only be kept	2 6	Act of Council, } 2 W. IV, No. 8 }
	For every dog above three	5 0	
For copy of Registration, or of any particulars thereof	0 6		
During the last six months of the year, half the above fees only.			
IMPOUNDING.			
RATES OF DAMAGE TO BE CHARGED FOR TRESPASS.			
		In any paddock of grass enclosed by a suffi- cient fence.	In any garden, uncut meadow, or growing crop of any kind enclosed by a sufficient fence.
		s. d.	s. d.
	For every horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, ass, mule, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf, &c.	1 0	4 0
	For every ram, ewe, sheep, or lamb &c.	0 1	0 4
	For every goat }	2 0	6 0
	For every pig }		
RATES OF MILEAGE FOR DRIVING OR TAKING ANIMALS TO THE POUND.			
		Per Mile.	
†Act of the Par- liament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 2. 20 June, 1865.*	*Came into opera- tion, 1 July, 1865 † Amended by Act, 32 Vict., No. 11, 30 Mar., 1869	For the first, 3d., and for every other trespassing and impounded at the same time, ½d.	
		6d. for the first, 1d. for every hun- dred or portion of a hundred above that number.	
		£	s.	d.
	Every horse, mare, gelding, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf	0	0 0½
	Every 100 rams, ewes, sheep, or lambs, or under that number	0	1 0
	Every goat	5	0 0
	Every pig		
	Entire horses and bulls above the age of one year, each (In addition to authorized poundage fees.)		
<p>NOTE.—The term "cattle" to include bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers, and calves. The term "horses" to include horses, mares, geldings, colts and fillies, asses, mules, and foals. The term "sheep" to include rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs. The term "animal" to include cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine, whether one or more.</p>			
		Government Order	21 Sept., 1811.
		Acts of Council— 4 Wm. IV, No. 3 19 Vict., No. 36.	12 July, 1833. 18 Dec., 1855.

ACCOUNTS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

No. 114.

ACCOUNTS KEPT IN	WEIGHTS.	MEASURES.
Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.	The Weights in use are the Standard Imperial Weights of Great Britain as regulated by the Act of Council 16 Victoria, No. 34. By this Act, Gold, Silver, Platina, Diamonds or other Precious Stones, are to be sold by Troy Weight, and Drugs, when sold by retail, may be sold by Apothecaries' Weight.	The Measures in use are the Standard Imperial Measures of Great Britain, as regulated by the Act of Council 16th Victoria, No. 34.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

No. 115.—RETURN, showing the RATE per Cent. per ANNUM DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, and the RATE of EXCHANGE ON BILLS ON LONDON, in the Year 1870.

BANKS.	Period.		Rate per Cent. per annum Discount on Local Bills.					Rate of Exchange on Bills on London at 60 days' sight.			
	From	To	Under 85 days' Currency.	From 85 to 125 days' Currency.	Above 125 days' Currency.	From 125 to 155 days' Currency.	Above 155 days' Currency.	Maximum Purchase Rate.	Minimum Purchase Rate.	Maximum Selling Rate.	Minimum Selling Rate.
New South Wales ... {	1 January 29 April ...	28 April ... 31 December	5 6	6 7	... ...	7 8	8 9	1 prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ disc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
Commercial ... {	1 January 29 April ...	28 April ... 31 December	5 6	6 7	7 8	... ...	... ...	1 prem.	$\frac{3}{4}$ disc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
Australasia ... {	1 January 28 April ...	27 April ... 31 December	5 6	6 7	7 8	... ...	... ...	1 prem.	1 disc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.	Par.
Union of Australia ... {	1 January 18 June ...	17 June ... 31 December	5 6	6 7	7 8	... ...	... ...	1 prem.	1 disc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
Australian Joint Stock ...	1 January	31 December	6	7	8 and 9	... ...	...	1 prem.	$\frac{3}{4}$ disc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
London Chartered ... {	1 January 1 May ...	30 April ... 31 December	5 6	6 7	7 and 8 8 and 9	... ...	... ...	1 prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ disc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered } }	1 January 30 April ...	29 April ... 31 December	5 6	6 7	7 8	... ...	... ...	1 prem.	1 disc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation ... } }	1 January 2 May ...	1 May ... 31 December	5 6	6 7	7 8	... ...	... ...	1 prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ disc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
City ... {	1 January 30 April ...	29 April ... 31 December	5 6	6 7	7 8	... ...	... ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ disc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
Mercantile ...	1 January	31 December	*7	†8	9	... ...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ disc.	Par.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.	Par.

* Under 100 days currency.

† From 100 to 125 days currency.

RATES OF INTEREST.

No. 116.—RETURN, showing the RATES OF INTEREST allowed to DEPOSITORS by the BANKS, in the Year 1870.

BANKS.	Period.		Rates of Interest allowed on Deposits for		
	From	To	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
			per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Bank of New South Wales ...	1 Jan. ... 19 Mar. ... 11 May ...	18 Mar. ... 10 May ... 31 Dec. ...	2½ 3 3½	3½ 4 4½	4½ 5 5
Commercial Bank ...	1 Jan. ... 30 April ...	29 April ... 31 Dec. ...	3½ 3½	4 4½	4½ 5
Bank of Australasia ...	1 Jan. ... 29 April ...	28 April ... 31 Dec. ...	3 3½	4 4½	4½ 5
Union Bank of Australia ...	1 Jan. ... 19 April ...	18 April ... 31 Dec. ...	3 3	4 4½	4½ 5
Australian Joint Stock Bank ...	1 Jan. ...	31 Dec. ...	2½ to 3	4	4½ to 5
London Chartered Bank ...	1 Jan. ...	31 Dec. ...	3 & 3½	3, 4, 4½, & 5	4½ & 5
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	1 Jan. ... 1 May ...	30 April ... 31 Dec. ...	3 3½	4 4½	5 5
Oriental Chartered Bank ...	1 Jan. ...	31 Dec. ...	2½ & 3½	3 & 5	3½ & 5½
City Bank* ...	1 Jan. ...	31 Dec. ...	.....	4½	5
Mercantile ...	1 Jan. ...	31 Dec. ...	4	5	6

* This Bank also allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on all weekly minimum credit balances to 30th June; afterwards, 3 per cent. per annum on weekly minimum credit balances when sums do not fall below £200.

COIN AND BULLION.

No. 117.—RETURN, showing the Amount of COIN and BULLION in the Mint, Treasury, and Military Chests, and the Banks in the Colony, on 31 December, 1870.

	On 31st December.			Average of the Year.			
	British Coin and Australian Sovereigns.	Bullion Gold.	Total.	British Coin and Australian Sovereigns.	Bullion Gold.	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
In the Mint ...	.....	24,703 4 8	24,703 4 8	.....	.....	.....
In the Colonial Treasury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In the Military Chest ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banks.	New South Wales ...	417,508 16 9	24,579 19 4	442,088 16 1	389,409 9 3	31,039 19 10	420,449 9 1
	Commercial ...	273,156 3 11	7,210 4 11	280,366 8 10	305,430 1 5	8,281 18 1	313,711 19 6
	Australasia ...	78,899 19 0	.....	78,899 19 0	84,913 19 4	.....	84,913 19 4
	Union of Australia ...	161,716 6 0	415 19 5	162,132 5 5	100,064 14 1	1,788 5 6	101,852 19 7
	Australian Joint Stock ...	158,831 4 3	2,376 17 8	161,208 1 11	160,061 7 6	9,545 13 1	169,607 0 7
	London Chartered ...	14,667 0 8	.....	14,667 0 8	31,337 15 4	.....	31,337 15 4
	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered ...	64,101 16 3	.....	64,101 16 3	66,449 17 9	.....	66,449 17 9
	Oriental Bank Corporation	75,000 0 0	35,783 11 6	110,783 11 6	122,807 5 8	19,246 3 8	142,053 9 4
	City ...	108,961 3 10	.....	108,961 3 10	70,748 19 8	.....	70,748 19 8
Mercantile*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL TOTAL ..	£ 1,352,842 10 8	95,069 17 6	1,447,912 8 2	1,331,223 10 0	69,902 0 2	1,401,125 10 2	

* This Bank, not being a Bank of Issue, does not keep reserves of Coin in the Bank.

COIN AND BULLION—*continued.*

No. 118.—DECENNIAL RETURN, showing the Amount of COIN and BULLION in the Branch Royal Mint, and the Banks, on 31st December in each year.

Year.	Branch, Royal Mint, Sydney.		Banks.		Total.	Increase on Previous Year.	Decrease on Previous Year.
	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1861	37 19 6	85,822 13 10	1,329,721 18 8	112,408 11 2	1,527,991 3 2	.....	119,274 10 6
1862	60 18 9	11,897 14 2	1,239,636 2 4	153,120 16 11	1,404,715 12 2	.....	123,275 11 0
1863	.....	49,653 13 5	962,426 0 7	16,569 0 10	1,028,648 14 10	.....	376,066 17 4
1864	.....	44,230 16 2	1,144,117 0 7	25,559 17 11	1,213,907 14 8	185,258 19 10	.....
1865	.....	37,459 12 3	1,228,449 16 2	120,801 0 2	1,386,710 8 7	172,802 13 11	.....
1866	240 0 0	18,635 10 2	1,259,150 6 0	78,750 17 2	1,356,776 13 4	.....	29,933 15 3
1867	524 5 10	28,209 13 9	1,708,536 8 2	44,547 3 5	1,781,817 11 2	425,040 17 10	.....
1868	.....	43,949 5 9	2,224,268 15 0	111,698 3 2	2,379,916 3 11	598,098 12 9	.....
1869	.....	48,675 16 11	1,305,789 15 4	37,778 5 10	1,392,243 18 1	.....	987,672 5 10
1870	.....	24,703 4 8	1,352,842 10 8	70,366 12 10	1,447,912 8 2	55,668 10 1	.....

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

No. 119.

The Coins in circulation are the Coins of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns coined at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, all of which are current at their sterling value.

AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

No. 120.—RETURN, showing the Amount of NOTES of the several Banks, in Circulation on 31st December, 1870.

BANKS.	ON 31 DECEMBER, 1870.		AVERAGE OF THE YEAR.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
New South Wales	257,904	0 0	234,159	10 8
Commercial	205,476	10 0	190,177	12 4
Australasia	35,037	0 0	32,285	0 0
Union of Australia	14,414	10 0	14,018	9 0
Australian Joint Stock...	129,351	0 0	115,473	15 4
London Chartered	5,667	0 0	6,344	9 3
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered...	24,524	0 0	23,958	5 0
Oriental Bank Corporation	41,808	0 0	43,434	0 0
City	28,308	10 0	28,478	10 6
Mercantile*	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	742,490	10 0	688,329	12 1

* Not a Bank of Issue.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

No. 121.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the AVERAGE ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony, for the Quarters ended 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December, 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 and 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.	£ s. d.
FIRST QUARTER.																
New South Wales	239507 10 10	2159 11 2	80170 13 6	2252985 4 10	2574923 0 4	371219 8 3	21468 17 8	47800 0 0	8532 13 7	1121442 2 5	* 2369227 16 8	3939690 18 7	1000000 0 0	15 3/4 cent.	75000 0 0	333333 6 8
Commercial	200992 8 6	2702 3 6	19974 15 4	1648279 10 2	1871948 17 6	331192 16 4	5639 12 7	38909 9 5	10106 16 2	195724 5 6	1849731 11 2	2431304 11 2	400000 0 0	17 3/4 cent.	34000 0 0	125374 16 10
Australasia	32218 16 11	4555 19 8	.....	384087 16 6	420862 13 1	61270 2 2	.....	37895 0 0	540 9 8	.....	454660 12 6	554366 4 4	1200000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	60000 0 0	332760 15 10
Union of Australia	13124 13 1	7050 9 1	.....	525411 18 6	545587 0 8	57503 9 10	3546 1 9	16000 0 0	901 13 1	.....	524356 18 9	602308 3 5	1250000 0 0	15 3/4 cent.	93750 0 0	496573 11 8
Australian Joint Stock.....	123036 3 4	17327 18 6	5502 2 1	761162 1 5	907028 5 4	175445 17 10	6487 4 1	57942 11 4	7686 13 3	232913 4 11	943068 14 4	1423544 5 9	484656 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	19386 4 10	19792 10 6
London Chartered of Australia	7370 12 4	317 16 6	.....	146693 1 3	154381 10 1	25547 7 4	.....	20000 0 0	582 1 7	2483 9 0	319392 19 5	368005 17 4	1000000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	40000 0 0	163840 11 5
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	23985 10 9	2101 6 6	1468 6 2	249875 7 3	277430 10 8	53006 8 9	.....	24932 5 2	206 10 9	359 18 3	420293 0 5	498798 3 4	600000 0 0	7 3/4 cent.	21000 0 0	45000 0 0
Oriental Chartered	43136 0 0	14828 1 10	179983 3 6	559012 12 3	796959 17 7	130209 0 0	18725 16 1	25791 15 0	1897 0 0	25546 0 2	784871 0 5	987040 11 8	1500000 0 0	12 3/4 cent.	90000 0 0	444000 0 0
City.....	31343 19 3	.....	463 8 5	458117 0 6	489924 8 2	86410 11 7	.....	14592 7 1	38 7 8	9768 13 8	605982 2 10	716792 2 10	200000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	8000 0 0	13202 10 8
TOTALS	714815 15 0	57043 6 9	287562 9 0	6985624 12 8	8039046 3 5	1291805 2 1	55867 12 2	283863 8 0	30492 5 9	1588237 13 11	8271584 16 0	11521850 18 5	7634656 0 0	.....	441136 4 10	1973878 3 7
SECOND QUARTER.																
New South Wales	229387 4 7	2786 13 1	53143 9 10	1997056 11 4	2282373 18 10	422311 14 8	28820 16 8	47800 0 0	8755 14 3	964251 19 8	* 2188528 6 5	3660468 11 8	1000000 0 0	15 3/4 cent.	75000 0 0	333333 6 8
Commercial	189753 6 11	3974 14 2	32224 10 10	1638617 19 2	1864570 11 1	352360 15 5	5354 6 10	39000 0 0	10271 19 5	189068 4 2	1812512 14 3	2408368 0 1	400000 0 0	17 3/4 cent.	34000 0 0	125374 16 10
Australasia	31262 15 5	5504 16 2	.....	381681 3 4	418448 14 11	96479 0 3	.....	40484 4 7	354 7 8	.....	440694 7 2	578011 19 8	1200000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	60000 0 0	331128 6 1
Union of Australia	14633 12 10	6370 16 1	.....	356165 0 5	377169 9 4	77177 13 8	1323 17 11	16000 0 0	1059 17 0	.....	382699 0 6	478260 9 1	1250000 0 0	15 3/4 cent.	93750 0 0	496573 11 8
Australian Joint Stock.....	110007 5 5	15460 9 1	6062 14 9	709039 19 2	840570 8 5	149960 15 4	8512 1 11	57925 5 3	8349 0 10	222768 0 11	902109 1 6	1349624 5 9	484656 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	19386 4 10	19792 10 6
London Chartered of Australia	6664 18 6	547 11 3	23 12 9	131179 4 3	138415 6 9	23820 18 0	.....	20000 0 0	412 15 5	3101 3 5	317683 5 2	365018 2 0	1000000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	50000 0 0	171612 6 4
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	23513 15 5	1398 6 7	986 17 10	247760 2 2	273059 2 0	78002 12 11	.....	24566 14 5	447 3 1	359 16 7	407382 14 11	510759 1 11	600000 0 0	7 3/4 cent.	21000 0 0	45000 0 0
Oriental Chartered.....	42839 0 0	11510 7 9	233885 3 1	502784 0 10	791018 11 8	130008 13 3	26287 10 1	25790 10 0	2020 0 0	49506 5 10	742373 6 3	975986 5 5	1500000 0 0	12 3/4 cent.	90000 0 0	444000 0 0
City.....	28509 17 8	.....	.....	432897 11 10	461407 9 6	58480 10 5	.....	16511 11 8	39 15 5	17936 8 7	624109 18 5	717078 4 6	265965 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	8374 16 4	20106 18 4
TOTALS	676371 16 9	47553 14 2	326326 9 1	6397181 12 6	7447633 12 6	1388502 13 11	70298 13 5	288078 5 11	31710 13 1	1446991 19 2	7818092 14 7	11043775 0 1	7700621 0 0	.....	451511 1 2	1986921 16 5

* Including Government Securities, £268,883 11s. 1d.

* 6 3/4 cent. per annum, and bonus of 4 3/4 cent. per annum.

* Including Government Securities, £121,397 11s. 8d.

* 8 3/4 cent. per annum, and 1 3/4 cent. bonus for half-year.

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No. 121 (continued.)—GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—continued.

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 and 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.	£ s. d.
THIRD QUARTER.																
New South Wales	226736 16 1	3971 7 5	88347 4 3	1852812 12 11	2171868 0 8	420659 14 2	29613 4 10	47800 0 0	7200 9 5	964236 12 7	*2060314 2 10	3529884 3 10	1000000 0 0	15 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	75000 0 0	333333 6 8
Commercial	184903 18 6	2724 16 7	14996 6 7	1660638 16 1	1863163 17 9	297414 10 9	5758 15 10	39015 7 8	10229 16 10	209670 14 0	1863809 14 4	2425898 19 5	400000 0 0	17 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	34000 0 0	126523 9 8
Australasia	32740 18 6	5272 13 2	.....	385443 12 1	423457 3 9	91749 15 5	.....	40700 0 0	497 18 5	.....	459286 2 0	591933 15 10	1200000 0 0	10 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	60000 0 0	331128 6 1
Union of Australia.....	14200 13 1	6824 14 2	.....	253776 18 7	274802 5 10	94459 12 10	980 13 6	16000 0 0	643 10 3	.....	304514 10 5	416598 7 0	1250000 0 0	13 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	75000 0 0	478714 8 2
Australian Joint Stock ..	107618 13 4	13903 14 7	5230 15 8	694907 19 6	821661 3 1	167685 9 10	13773 5 8	57392 17 0	7998 16 8	149813 12 10	932373 7 6	1329527 9 6	484655 0 0	8 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	19386 4 10	9206 1 5
London Chartered of } Australia	5600 1 7	2555 7 9	725 2 11	147234 8 5	156115 0 8	40803 13 5	.....	20000 0 0	324 6 2	799 15 10	331995 12 8	393923 8 1	1000000 0 0	10 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	50000 0 0	171612 6 4
English, Scottish, and } Australian Chartered } Oriental Chartered.....	24165 3 1	1911 0 5	770 7 10	240917 13 5	267764 4 9	65776 16 7	.....	24566 14 5	438 10 9	359 16 7	406153 18 0	497295 16 4	600000 0 0	7 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	21000 0 0	40000 0 0
City.....	26934 0 9	.....	.....	415166 3 8	442150 4 5	67214 14 3	.....	18523 2 5	33 7 8	31820 19 11	631102 18 2	748695 2 5	280858 0 0	8 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	8374 16 4	2016 18 4
TOTALS	666565 4 11	52512 4 1	318281 3 4	6123296 14 3	7160655 6 7	1353308 19 8	66697 15 11	290310 5 8	29364 16 2	1399326 18 1	7727619 9 9	10866628 5 3	7715514 0 0	.....	432761 1 2	1954624 16 8
FOURTH QUARTER.																
New South Wales	240906 11 2	4877 8 8	69638 10 7	1866799 18 1	2182222 8 6	343446 19 10	44287 0 1	47926 18 5	6746 14 10	1040719 19 6	42055294 12 2	3538392 4 10	1000000 0 0	10 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	50000 0 0	300000 0 0
Commercial	185160 15 5	3348 18 8	25944 3 7	1637023 17 7	1851477 15 3	240752 4 2	16374 15 2	39096 3 1	11360 2 9	177133 6 3	1920536 7 6	2405252 18 11	400000 0 0	17 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	34000 0 0	126523 9 8
Australasia	32917 12 3	8000 11 10	.....	376942 11 9	417860 15 10	90156 19 5	.....	40912 6 2	549 19 1	.....	440428 3 8	572047 8 4	1200000 0 0	10 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	60000 0 0	331128 6 1
Union of Australia.....	14114 17 1	9269 10 11	.....	265826 3 1	289210 11 1	171117 19 11	1322 8 10	16000 0 0	1003 0 11	.....	297750 2 7	487173 12 3	1250000 0 0	13 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	75000 0 0	478714 8 2
Australian Joint Stock ..	121232 19 4	15803 16 11	7337 0 1	707505 18 8	851879 15 0	147153 7 0	9410 0 10	58581 3 3	9537 7 2	161382 6 10	967744 17 3	1353869 2 4	484656 0 0	8 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	19386 4 10	9206 1 5
London Chartered of } Australia	5742 4 7	1010 14 4	63 8 9	157956 9 4	164772 17 0	35179 2 9	.....	20000 0 0	512 9 3	1227 19 6	339391 19 1	366311 10 7	1000000 0 0	9 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	40000 0 0	167527 14 9
English, Scottish, and } Australian Chartered } Oriental Chartered.....	24168 10 9	1410 5 4	423 2 5	235352 15 9	261334 14 3	69013 12 11	.....	24134 14 5	237 4 7	359 16 7	402634 2 7	496379 11 1	600000 0 0	7 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	21000 0 0	40000 0 0
City.....	27076 4 3	.....	.....	368872 9 1	395348 13 4	70890 2 6	.....	21556 10 1	65 4 3	24776 4 11	601284 9 6	718572 11 10	234124 10 0	8 ¹¹ / ₁₆ cent.	8853 2 5	25757 6 0
TOTALS	695365 14 10	50515 2 0	344800 7 2	6107999 0 0	7191580 4 0	1291177 5 5	86743 17 5	294038 2 12	32195 2 10	1427644 6 2	7814116 9 9	10945915 4 5	7668780 10 0	.....	398239 7 3	1921257 6 1

* Including Government Securities, £2,123 19s. 3d.

† 6 ¹¹/₁₆ cent. per annum, and bonus of 4 ¹¹/₁₆ cent. per annum.

‡ 8 ¹¹/₁₆ cent. per annum, and 1 ¹¹/₁₆ cent. bonus for half-year.

§ Including Government Securities, £309 13s. 2d.

• Including £82,762 13s. 1d., average amount of New South Wales Government Treasury Bills held.

NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS' BANK.

No. 122.—RETURN, showing the Number of DEPOSITORS, Amount of DEPOSITS, INVESTMENTS, &c., on 31st December, 1870.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sydney :—							
Amount at the credit of 19,048 Depositors	736,523	1	2	Lent on 299 Mortgages, with interest to 31st December, 1870	383,185	4	5
Amount at the credit of Prisoners of the Crown	11,847	8	9	Investments in Government Debentures, &c.	328,333	11	2
				Investment in Queensland Consolidated Revenue Debentures	51,500	0	0
Country Districts :—				Investment in Sydney Corporation Debentures	10,300	0	0
Amount at the credit of 4,522 Depositors	188,094	1	3	Deposit with Bank of New South Wales (Working Account)	7,512	6	4
	936,464	11	2	Deposit with City Bank	40,663	0	4
Drafts drawn by Branch Accountants upon the office in Sydney, and included in their Returns, but not paid on 31st December, 1870... ..	2,231	11	10	Deposit with Oriental Bank	40,410	19	2
Amount at the credit of Reserved Fund ...	115,000	0	0	Deposit with London Chartered Bank ...	35,583	6	8
Amount at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, carried to next year to meet future dividends	23,113	8	6	Deposit with Joint Stock Bank	40,666	13	4
				Deposit with English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	40,216	15	8
				Deposit with Commercial Bank	40,666	13	4
				Deposit with Bank of Australasia	20,350	13	8
				Deposit with Bank of New South Wales ...	30,468	9	11
				Permanent Investment Land and Banking House	3,000	0	0
				Deposits received on 31st December, 1870, forming part of amount at the credit of Sydney Depositors, and not paid into Bank of New South Wales until 3rd January, 1871... ..	1,691	9	0
				Cash received from Branch Accountants, after 31st December, 1870, but included in their Returns	2,260	8	6
	£	1,076,809	11 6		£	1,076,809	11 6

No. 123.—RETURN, showing the RATES OF INTEREST charged by and received from the NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS' BANK, for Money lent on Mortgage, &c., during the Year 1870.

Rates of Interest charged on Mortgages, &c.	6 per cent. per annum.
Rates of Interest paid to Depositors	5 per cent. per annum.

GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT THE MINT.

No. 124.—RETURN, showing the Quantity and Value of Gold Received and Issued at the BRANCH ROYAL MINT, from its opening on the 14th May, 1855, to the 31st December, 1870, inclusive.

Period.	Gold Dust or Bullion received for Coinage.		Issued.						Revenue.			
			In Coin.			In Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.	From Gold the produce of New South Wales.	From Gold the produce of Victoria.	From Gold the produce of New Zealand, Tasmania, California, Queensland, and from other sources.	Total Revenue.
	Weight.	Value at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.	Sovereigns.	Half Sovereigns.	Total Value of Coin.	Weight.	Value at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.					
1855.—14th May to 31st December	ozs.	£ s. d.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1856.—1st January to 31st December	217,589'205	871,300 2 6	502,000	21,000	512,500 0 0	1,221'970	4,758 0 11	517,258 0 11	3,211 14 5	2,193 2 8	2 17 6	5,407 14 7
1857.—1st January to 31st December	239,491'990	939,776 6 5	981,000	478,000	1,220,000 0 0	654'850	2,549 16 5	1,222,549 16 5	8,079 14 0	3,760 2 7	716 8 0	12,556 4 7
1858.—1st January to 31st December	223,215'890	879,181 19 4	499,000	537,000	767,500 0 0	14,889'830	57,977 5 7	825,477 5 7	6,001 11 11	2,940 5 2	1,898 17 9	10,840 14 10
1859.—1st January to 31st December	342,540'530	1,332,034 3 1	1,101,500	483,000	1,343,000 0 0	14,927'920	58,125 11 10	1,401,125 11 10	13,192 12 11	2,908 8 9	2,047 3 7	18,148 5 3
1860.—1st January to 31st December	358,127'000	1,380,402 14 10	1,050,500	341,000	1,221,000 0 0	39,591'620	156,557 5 3	1,377,557 5 3	14,641 9 2	1,289 4 1	3,032 8 0	18,963 1 3
1861.—1st January to 31st December	470,464'300	1,823,637 16 11	1,573,500	156,000	1,651,500 0 0	48,543'520	195,052 9 2	1,846,552 9 2	16,618 6 4	2,869 7 3	2,141 15 9	21,629 9 4
1862.—1st January to 31st December	477,607'470	1,863,632 2 0	1,626,000	186,500	1,719,250 0 0	24,880'005	98,187 0 6	1,817,437 0 6	19,000 16 8	1,163 17 0	2,403 8 3	22,568 1 11
1863.—1st January to 31st December	696,311'580	2,700,452 1 1	2,477,500	.....	2,477,500 0 0	74,995'174	298,191 14 4	2,775,691 14 4	26,805 10 2	1,004 9 8	4,996 18 3	32,806 18 1
1864.—1st January to 31st December	493,332'110	1,908,526 17 6	1,255,500	558,500	1,534,750 0 0	84,549'596	342,212 9 10	1,876,962 9 10	18,555 6 8	1,032 19 8	4,014 6 7	23,602 12 11
1865.—1st January to 31st December	728,019'350	2,878,398 17 10	2,698,500	.....	2,698,500 0 0	44,897'291	182,168 4 3	2,880,668 4 3	14,399 0 10	4,870 18 7	7,625 15 8	26,895 15 1
1866.—1st January to 31st December	598,606'740	2,351,402 0 10	2,130,500	282,000	2,271,500 0 0	21,913'669	88,061 13 9	2,359,561 13 9	14,033 3 9	2,039 13 4	7,737 12 0	23,810 9 1
1867.—1st January to 31st December	739,362'930	2,935,923 7 9	2,911,000	.....	2,911,000 0 0	11,113'931	44,732 8 2	2,955,732 8 2	11,784 13 5	3,423 11 1	9,802 16 4	25,011 0 10
1868.—1st January to 31st December	629,721'990	2,501,368 19 9	2,370,000	62,000	2,401,000 0 0	22,666'213	91,853 15 3	2,492,853 15 3	10,099 15 4	2,218 1 2	7,852 10 6	20,170 7 0
1869.—1st January to 31st December	605,806'840	2,359,525 10 1	2,319,000	.....	2,319,000 0 0	6,581'244	26,728 8 1	2,345,728 8 1	8,946 19 1	686 5 8	9,884 0 11	19,517 5 8
1870.—1st January to 31st December	346,003'940	1,323,487 8 3	1,202,000	154,000	1,279,000 0 0	9,936'444	40,388 2 2	1,319,388 2 2	6,601 13 1	2 11 5	8,684 1 9	15,288 6 3
TOTALS	3,175,279'660	1,218,730 4 8	1,220,000	.....	1,220,000 0 0	5,983,456	23,298 1 9	1,243,298 1 9	4,607 8 11	395 1 8	6,557 2 11	11,559 13 6
TOTALS	7,483,729'825	29,267,780 12 10	25,917,500	3,259,000	27,547,000 0 0	427,346'733	1,710,842 7 3	29,257,842 7 3	196,579 16 8	32,797 19 9	79,398 3 9	368,776 0 2

*Countries from which Imported:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	143,709'44	532,743 16 8
Victoria	31,603'23	131,055 16 9
New Zealand	53,090'39	218,754 16 3
Queensland	85,337'76	301,719 14 2
Coin	3,787'14	14,456 0 10
TOTAL	317,527'96	1,218,730 4 8

GREAT SOUTHERN, GREAT WESTERN, RICHMOND, AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

No. 125.—RETURN, showing the EARNINGS and EXPENDITURE of the GREAT SOUTHERN, GREAT WESTERN, RICHMOND, and GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAYS, during the Year 1870.

Lines and Months.	Total Length of Lines in Miles.	Number of Passengers carried.															Amount for Coaching.	Rents and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Tonnage of Goods.	Amount for Goods.	Total Earnings.	Expenditure for Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Excess of Expenditure over Earnings.											
		Season Ticket-holders.										Other Passengers.																								
		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Half-Yearly.		Yearly.		Total.		First Class.		Second Class.		Total.										General Total.										
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.																					
SOUTHERN—																																				
January	134 miles.	1054	7192	930	2418	999	1488	2108	1426	5084	12524	17608	17781	2239	10685	18755	33397	51005	5760	3 7	175	3 1	5935	6 8	3553	6 1	7	6939	19 0	12175	5 8	5755	19 11	6419	5 9	
February		1176	7953	840	2576	895	1288	2016	1232	4928	13048	17976	12168	2166	7109	17234	27752	45732	4991	9 6	33	4 8	5024	14 2	4412	14 2	25	6308	19 4	11333	13 6	8287	4 3	3046	9 3	
March		1178	8398	1116	3224	1054	1488	2170	1426	5518	14446	19964	16954	1937	6511	15724	25096	43014	4183	15 3	145	0 7	4328	15 10	3669	10 0	8	5702	17 7	10031	13 5	8672	18 2	1358	15 3	
April		1140	7500	1140	3120	1200	1560	2380	1380	3760	13860	19620	17612	1992	10240	20195	34188	53868	5970	7 10	38	15 5	5309	3 5	3690	10 1	19	4381	16 8	9491	0 1	7972	1 4	1318	18 3	
May		1054	8060	1178	3472	1426	1798	2356	1426	6014	14756	20770	1925	1837	26655	4945	1814	3117	5433	4181	14 9	51	17 5	4233	3 5	3469	9 3	20	4775	8 2	9068	10 4	7506	19 7	1501	10 9
June		1140	8560	960	3480	1320	1800	2700	1320	5520	14400	19920	17440	2148	7439	20650	30012	4945	4372	1 9	184	19 1	4557	0 6	4620	17 2	19	4721	0 9	9348	1 0	9995	5 2	352	15 10	
July		992	7440	930	2782	1550	1860	1922	1302	5394	14384	19778	17440	2276	8003	13197	33419	51977	4931	1 2	62	7 11	4993	9 1	3636	2 0	0	5142	17 1	9436	6 2	7387	3 2	2049	3 0	
August		1364	8432	868	4278	1426	2046	2046	1240	5704	15966	21700	19022	2333	7587	21033	37704	54462	4333	10 9	49	12 2	4381	2 11	4031	14 3	15	4897	8 9	9280	11 8	9661	6 9	219	4 11	
September		1260	8160	840	4320	1440	1980	1200	1200	5340	15560	21000	16000	972	2715	7943	33483	45810	4746	1 3	50	17 9	5796	10 0	3651	15 3	17	5841	8 2	11638	7 2	5948	8 5	5689	18 9	
October		1240	8804	992	5208	1550	1426	1860	1364	5642	16892	22444	972	2261	7471	17784	28483	50927	4281	16 1	52	18 2	4334	14 3	3728	15 2	24	5513	14 1	9848	8 4	7148	14 1	2609	14 1	
November		1200	8280	1080	4800	1440	1440	1800	1380	5520	15900	21420	10000	1000	29419	50839	29419	18075	29419	4217	7 10	46	19 2	4364	14 3	3551	11 3	13	6821	15 3	11086	2 3	8700	18 2	2385	3 10
December		1488	8494	1116	5208	1426	1488	1984	1550	6014	16740	22754	12534	2033	9364	16055	28904	51658	5299	19 7	39	18 3	6218	3 1	3903	7 0	14	9079	14 11	18297	18 0	10983	6 3	7314	11 9	
Total ...	134	14286	95482	11990	45826	15720	19962	24442	16246	66438	178516	244954	148152	26604	977413	240641	379802	624795	56669	9 0	6809	9 1	61478	18 1	45849	16 2	23	69496	19 9	130975	17 10	96420	5 11	34555	11 11	
WESTERN—																																				
January	98 from 2 July.	248	806	600	186	124	124	62	1054	1116	2170	1067	943	5549	5484	13043	15213	2324	18 3	56	2 3	2591	0 8	4922	10 2	11	4313	9 4	6904	10 0	2468	15 4	4435	14 8		
February		224	728	616	280	158	112	...	1008	1120	2128	904	1142	3901	5116	11063	13191	13191	2147	13 3	10	1 11	2157	15 2	5561	0 0	0	3655	7 5	6013	2 7	3437	3 8	2575	18 11	
March		310	682	682	310	186	124	...	1178	1116	2294	680	738	3298	4760	9487	11781	1849	11 0	49	4 9	1808	15 9	4567	12 2	5	3761	10 2	5660	5 11	3078	6 5	1681	19 6		
April		180	480	780	420	120	120	...	1080	1020	2100	1008	1038	2276	4783	11879	13979	2156	18 8	14	16 1	2171	14 9	4965	0 1	7	3697	3 7	5868	18 4	3735	7 6	2133	10 10		
May		124	558	868	372	62	124	...	1054	1054	2108	738	938	3808	5460	10945	13053	1726	15 1	17	8 6	1744	3 7	4145	2 3	1	3452	16 7	5197	0 2	3748	14 9	1448	5 5		
June		120	540	900	360	120	120	...	1140	1020	2160	682	1074	3723	5723	11202	13362	1708	7 6	81	14 5	1790	1 11	5820	7 0	8	3326	4 2	5116	6 1	3849	19 8	1266	6 5		
July		186	558	868	372	186	124	...	1240	1054	2294	703	1112	4074	5950	11932	14261	1999	10 2	27	12 9	2027	11 0	6263	15 1	11	4156	4 2	6183	16 1	3892	19 3	2290	16 10		
August		186	372	930	434	124	124	...	1240	930	2170	918	1285	3811	7082	13077	15207	15207	15207	15207	15 19	4	15 19	9073	17 4	6249	4 2	16	4112	1 10	6085	19 2	2468	11 0	1817	8 2
September		240	420	840	420	120	120	...	1300	960	2160	14654	12342	3860	17281	23840	26000	26000	26000	26000	12 8	18	0 0	2627	12 8	6493	17 1	10	5474	2 5	8101	15 1	2758	3 9	5343	11 4
October		186	372	1054	434	124	124	...	1364	930	2294	709	976	3840	5031	11157	13451	1930	4 11	21	18 7	6739	11 3	5805	13 7	5	6739	11 3	5805	13 7	7757	17 1	3666	4 2	4091	12 11
November		180	600	1020	360	120	60	...	1320	1020	2340	869	883	3576	5360	10656	12966	1875	8 8	19	1 0	1894	9 8	6529	8 0	8	6625	18 6	8520	8 2	4199	5 2	4321	3 0		
December		62	620	1120	372	120	62	...	1240	1054	2294	1013	921	5724	3611	13269	13563	2272	12 4	4	19	62	0 7	4689	12 11	5920	4 2	9	6982	5 3	11671	18 2	5941	4 6	5730	13 8
Total ...	98 from 2 July.	2246	6736	10294	4320	1315	1338	62	14115	12394	26512	10282	12093	50263	78209	131544	178026	25225	0 0	2203	19 10	2758	19 10	67648	4 0 7	35926	17 0	83081	16 10	45944	15 2	37137	1 8			
RICHMOND—																																				
January	16 miles.	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	280	290	1409	1326	3314	3376	317	8 7	...	...	317	8 7	1026	12 0	8	213	4 2	530	12 9	374	8 5	156	4 4	
February		56	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	56	105	105	805	1449	2604	2600	231	9 0	...	...	231	9 0	1106	1 2	12	205	16 10	437	5 10	530	19 7	...	93 13 9	
March		62	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	120	148	712	1357	2337	2399	198	0 4	...	...	198	0 4	930	18 3	25	178	19 4	376	19 8	549	5 3	...	172 5 7	
April		60	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60	254	158	1279	1517	3240	3300	286	12 9	...	...	286	12 9	990	14 3	19	190	14 3	477	7 0	526	16 3	...	49 9 3	
May		62	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	148	195	827	1495	2654	2727	219	7 10	...	...	219	7 10	1390	5 0 5	250	11 2	469	19 0	513	0 2	...	43 1 2		
June		60	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60	145	202	805	1514	2666	2726	231	6 10	...	...	231	6 10	1524	9 3	23	256	11 11	487	18 9	554	9 9	...	66 11 0	
July		62	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	172	208	761	1494	2636	2698	219	2 2	...	...	219	2 2	1540	2 3	7	258	14 9	477	16 11	503	6 0	...	25 9 1	
August		62	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	124	166	2398	1988	3146	3270	246	2 1	...	...	246	2 1	1371	15 0	22	203	12 7	449	14 8	566	19 4	...	117 4 8	
September		60	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60	120	358	223	542	4261	5393	5513	304	2 2	...	...	304	2 2	1293	2 3	7	203	3 6	507	5 6	357	13 2	...	149 12 4
October		60	60	...	60	62	182	172	725	1412	2493	2533	203	17 11	3 6 8	207	4 7	897	18 1	26	151	15 7	359	0 2	491	19 6	...	132 19 4
November		60	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60	158	687	1166	2260	3229	3229	194	14 0	3 6 8	...	...	194	14 0	805	5 0	10	139	16 9	387	17 5	617	5 6	...	229 8 1
December		60	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	1207	231	1053	1207	2684	2740	247	0 9	3 6 8	...	...	247	0 9	642	11 2	19	201	1 7	451	9 0	...	1013 3 5		
Total ...	16	546	...	...																														

RAILWAYS—continued.

No. 126.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the EARNINGS and EXPENDITURE of the different Lines of Railway.

Year.	Number of Lines.	Number of Passengers.						Amount for Coaching.	Rents and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Tonnage of Goods.	Amount for Goods.	Total Earnings.	Total Amount for Working Expenses.	
		First Class.		Second Class.		Season Ticket-holders.									
		Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	First Class.	Second Class.								
1861	3	282450	156570	In these years the Passenger Traffic was not classified. The figures must be read as Single and Return only.		.....	.....	432221	£ 48545 17 11	£ 1987 8 8	£ 50533 6 7	101129 13 3 25	£ 23666 12 4	£ 74199 18 11	£ 61356 1 9
1862	3	347279	241978			.....	.....	589257	£ 59796 4 4	£ 3842 3 3	£ 63538 7 7	205133 17 3 23	£ 36900 11 3	£ 100438 18 10	£ 69026 12 10
1863	3	322240	305070			.....	.....	627310	£ 68493 1 7	£ 5139 16 1	£ 73632 17 8	218520 0 0 0	£ 59053 9 10	£ 132686 7 6	£ 65570 13 10
1864	3	366577	323548			.....	.....	692225	£ 73315 6 5	£ 7701 8 11	£ 81016 15 4	379612 9 3 15	£ 65330 12 5	£ 147007 7 9	£ 103129 0 5
1865	4	35886	22335	360950	332416	.....	.....	751587	£ 83319 14 1	£ 9663 17 10	£ 92983 11 11	416707 4 0 27	£ 73048 8 4	£ 166032 0 3	£ 108926 3 1
1866	4	26367	25062	268051	348850	.....	.....	668330	£ 78300 10 5	£ 7335 3 3	£ 85635 18 8	500937 3 0 25	£ 82899 0 10	£ 168534 14 6	£ 106337 2 3
1867	4	21113	13035	181071	194060	.....	.....	409280	£ 82200 14 1	£ 4363 2 0	£ 87563 16 1	517021 19 2 24	£ 101508 7 1	£ 189072 3 2	£ 117324 2 5
1868	4	28505	37446	237328	411284	.....	.....	714563	£ 94944 10 6	£ 4463 12 2	£ 99408 2 8	596513 2 0 18	£ 124950 10 11	£ 224358 13 7	£ 144080 4 9
1869	4	32408	44065	238354	444808	69090	154338	983063	£ 106092 12 6	£ 3334 9 3	£ 109427 1 9	714113 16 3 25	£ 155547 17 3	£ 264974 19 0	£ 176362 2 4
1870	4	34043	48756	234408	459498	82194	198466	1057367	£ 109850 12 2	£ 8003 4 1	£ 117853 16 3	766523 1 3 15	£ 189288 7 7	£ 307142 3 10	£ 206003 1 10

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

No. 127.—RETURN, showing the Number of TELEGRAMS, none being unpaid, from each Station in the Colony, during the Year 1870; also, the Length of Wire, and Cost of Construction.

Stations.	Number of Telegrams.	Amount.	Stations—continued.	Number of Telegrams.	Amount.
Sydney	52,304	12,452 2 4	Brought forward	120,196	21,037 19 2
Hedfern	1,115	162 7 11	Greenfell	1,742	316 16 4
Parramatta	1,514	135 2 10	Sofala	457	60 18 10
Liverpool	397	29 14 8	Tambaroora	688	112 8 8
Campbelltown	430	43 13 11	Mudgee	1,795	377 7 7
Wollongong	881	121 7 10	Casullis	230	34 9 5
Kiama	783	132 14 3	Merriwa	566	88 10 7
Terara	301	59 12 7	Wellington	571	100 7 6
Picton	183	26 16 10	Dubbo	1,500	252 10 11
Nattai	342	51 5 2	Richmond	830	84 15 3
Berrima	278	34 2 2	Windsor	757	81 8 3
Marulan	438	59 16 10	Wiseman's Ferry	132	14 15 3
Goulburn	3,353	543 10 1	Wollombi	208	29 19 4
Braidwood	2,076	347 16 10	Maitland	4,750	837 3 9
Queanbeyan	780	153 17 8	East Maitland	1,185	166 12 9
Araluen	1,074	119 3 11	Morpeth	872	104 16 10
Cooma	1,308	282 8 0	Raymond Terrace	372	39 8 3
Bombala	1,367	314 17 8	Nelson's Bay	129	11 4 0
Moruya	537	121 4 5	Port Stephens	30	0 8 3
Eden	459	91 19 3	Newcastle	7,541	1,407 16 2
Merimbula	476	67 3 10	Singleton	1,367	212 13 10
Bega	1,009	174 1 2	Muswellbrook	2,195	265 9 6
Yass	1,656	283 12 9	Scone	591	72 7 8
Burrowa	733	119 19 6	Denman	400	51 9 10
Gundagai	1,006	182 5 6	Murrurundi	956	176 13 10
Kyamba	70	12 13 4	Tamworth	1,675	335 18 7
Albury	19,464	482 3 5	Gunnedah	926	161 13 1
Adelong	760	114 1 9	Narrabri	881	164 6 9
Tumut	978	141 19 6	Bendemeer	198	30 17 2
Kiandra	242	40 6 9	Uralla	476	54 3 1
Wagga Wagga	3,233	766 19 10	Armidale	2,098	429 18 5
Urana	357	71 18 4	Port Macquarie	777	133 1 3
Deniliquin	2,810	623 5 5	West Kempsey	715	132 16 4
Hay	1,855	454 2 8	Glen Innes	882	158 6 10
Moulamein	308	67 13 4	Inverell	760	154 6 6
Balranald	678	142 17 0	Tenterfield	10,909	236 10 3
Ruston	293	56 0 9	Grafton	2,843	535 17 10
Wentworth	4,418	344 3 10	Rocky Mouth	399	49 17 1
South Head	349	13 9 6	Ullmarra	241	33 5 0
Peurith	857	84 5 7	Moama	2	0 14 9
Mount Victoria	379	44 14 5			
Bowenfels	570	72 8 3			
Hydal	742	86 18 1			
Bathurst	3,104	534 14 11			
Orange	1,177	212 9 4			
Forbes	1,316	274 18 0			
Young	1,526	284 15 8			
Carried forward	120,196	21,037 19 2	Balance on Intercolonial Business and Guaranteed Lines	173,812	28,550 4 8
			General Total	173,812	32,037 18 10

NOTE.—Number of Miles of Wire, 5,247.—Cost of Construction, £195,544 15s. 7d.

POST OFFICES—LETTERS, &c.

No. 128.—DECENNIAL RETURN, showing the Number of Post Offices, &c., and of LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, PETITIONS, &c., passing through the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Persons employed.	Number of Miles travelled.	Number of Letters.			Number of Newspapers.		Inland Packets and Book Parcels.		Totals.			Income.	Expenditure.				
				Foreign.	Inland.	Town.	Foreign.	Inland.	Packets posted with the reduced rate of Postage, in accordance with the 8th clause 15th Vic. No. 12.	Packets and Book Parcels posted in accordance with the new Regulations, dated 1 April, 1867.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets, &c.						
																£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1861	340	424	^a 1,982,498 ^b 9,569	866,466	3,150,196	352,801	867,879	2,516,366	24,789	69,689	} 4,369,463	} 3,384,245	} 105,338	} £ 48,167	} s. 18	} d. 6	} £ 81,185	} s. 4	} d. 0
1862	368	458	^a 2,165,426 ^b 11,211½	945,246	3,750,879	396,420	932,861	2,528,075	36,238	120,444										} 5,092,545	} 3,460,936	} 170,782	} 56,305	} 5	} 3	} 81,514	} 7	} 11
1863	397	493	^a 2,357,408 ^b 11,505	1,029,227	4,224,015	409,597	1,002,755	3,551,984	40,269	221,293	} 5,662,839	} 4,554,739	} 276,814	} 57,742	} 6	} 5	} 87,598	} 11	} 10
1864	419	514	^a 2,362,456 ^b 11,112	1,069,387	4,433,411	460,764	1,101,597	3,498,480	36,000	232,986										} 5,063,562	} 4,600,077	} 287,540	} 67,722	} 0	} 1	} 88,695	} 15	} 2
1865	435	533	^a 2,521,212 ^b 11,343	1,106,045	4,737,096	485,212	1,028,954	3,660,904	35,880	185,172	} 6,328,353	} 4,689,858	} 249,904	} 70,984	} 19	} 3	} 84,658	} 14	} 5
1866	455	547	^a 2,556,700 ^b 11,883	1,155,571	5,075,300	447,500	1,001,985	3,511,200	35,000	179,300										} 6,678,371	} 4,513,185	} 249,939	} 79,082	} 11	} 5	} 86,505	} 9	} 11
1867	477	582	^a 2,688,400 ^b 12,255	1,147,332	5,143,164	457,860	914,977	2,982,928	35,256	118,768	} 6,748,356	} 3,897,905	} 189,297	} 83,231	} 19	} 5	} 89,994	} 17	} 10
1868	487	599	^a 2,777,197 ^b 12,724	1,104,938	4,996,464	454,488	932,154	2,648,178	Inland. 87,918	Foreign. 29,069										} 6,555,890	} 3,580,332	} 116,987	} 83,202	} 3	} 1	} 88,934	} 16	} 7
1869	521	642	^a 2,879,659 ^b 13,238	1,067,251	5,554,950	521,433	1,112,232	2,481,321	123,573	34,461	} 7,143,634	} 3,593,553	} 158,034	} 85,720	} 0	} 5	} 90,700	} 0	} 0
1870	562	690	^a 3,062,458 ^b 14,242	1,103,200	5,451,500	528,800	1,206,600	2,608,100	121,000	36,700										} 7,083,500	} 3,814,700	} 157,700	} 84,440	} 15	} 10	} 86,751	} 15	} 9

^a Number of Miles travelled by Mail Conveyance.

^b Extent of Postal Lines.

* Includes the estimated Outstanding Liabilities for the Year.

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STATISTICS—1870.

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MONEY ORDERS.

No. 129.—RETURN, showing the Total Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS issued, and the Total Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS paid, at the several Offices in the Colony, during the Year 1870.

Districts.	Issued.		Paid.		Districts—continued.	Issued.		Paid.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Aberdeen ...	294	1,205 0 9	40	221 9 0	Denman ...	113	306 3 0	21	64 16 5
Adamnaby ...	143	425 9 6	23	79 11 3	Dovedale ...	89	264 0 3	12	82 14 6
Adelong ...	495	1,862 13 1	81	261 2 1	Dubbo ...	463	1,887 3 6	123	451 11 3
Albury ...	309	915 13 9	274	1,166 12 1	Dungog ...	187	806 8 7	29	108 13 1
Appin ...	55	186 7 10	14	56 2 7	East Maitland ...	374	1,323 13 9	298	1,057 3 3
Araluen ...	725	2,874 15 7	183	1,091 4 8	Eden ...	261	1,211 10 9	51	174 6 8
Armidale ...	681	2,834 9 5	298	1,086 0 11	Emu ...	44	242 11 9	22	89 19 10
Ashfield ...	39	116 18 0	28	84 6 4	Euston ^a ...	26	100 15 2	.....	.....
Ashford ...	69	251 18 7	2	18 0 0	Fish River Creek ...	141	711 6 8	14	75 3 8
Ballina ...	270	1,466 6 3	66	431 0 0	Forbes ...	494	1,912 3 7	202	715 2 3
Balmain ...	207	661 5 11	138	471 13 10	Gladesville ...	55	299 8 7	3	12 7 0
Balranald ...	149	858 15 1	18	110 7 6	Glanmire ^b ...	26	137 13 8	2	9 10 0
Barraba ...	91	255 10 5	15	50 16 10	Glebe ...	125	686 14 5	41	96 11 3
Bathurst ...	1,828	7,333 14 7	1,241	5,327 11 5	Glen Innes ...	237	693 0 11	62	217 17 10
Bega ...	329	1,189 15 2	112	516 16 5	Gosford ...	199	1,071 15 7	31	124 6 0
Bendemeer ...	114	490 18 0	11	58 11 1	Goulburn ...	1,840	6,701 5 11	1,148	4,502 16 8
Berrima ...	261	654 17 3	127	645 2 6	Grafton ...	801	3,156 1 5	171	710 16 4
Binalong ...	87	312 18 2	12	36 19 0	Grenfell ...	973	3,761 13 7	232	913 1 2
Bingera ...	124	475 1 2	23	79 14 6	Gulligal ...	32	157 18 6	12	79 17 0
Blayney ...	48	169 5 3	13	57 13 6	Gundagai ...	730	2,432 16 7	158	689 17 1
Bodalla ...	86	721 19 3	5	27 9 8	Gundaroo ...	152	508 3 7	26	193 14 1
Bombala ...	742	4,802 4 6	108	420 12 1	Gunnedah ...	354	1,669 8 0	48	221 18 7
Bourke ...	237	1,061 13 11	29	187 11 4	Gunning ...	207	894 10 1	56	280 10 10
Bowenfels ...	157	943 6 11	51	266 15 9	Hartley ...	207	785 10 1	54	198 6 9
Braidwood ...	855	3,519 11 5	325	1,304 4 2	Hay ...	228	901 14 5	44	209 15 7
Branxton ...	160	676 13 9	147	897 7 1	Hexham ...	44	124 19 10	168	545 3 7
Breeza ...	35	125 9 8	8	26 2 10	Hunter's Hill ...	11	48 0 0	4	14 17 6
Brewarrina ^a ...	16	85 7 1	2	6 8 6	Inverell ...	475	2,009 11 4	125	666 14 5
Broughton Creek ...	80	264 7 9	21	95 12 3	Ironbark ...	115	421 15 4	42	214 0 5
Bundarra ...	137	503 4 4	13	50 19 4	Jacques ^a ...	10	54 3 0	8	53 14 5
Bungendore ...	105	385 1 9	20	70 5 4	Jamberoo ...	38	154 14 10	15	54 19 11
Burrowa ...	350	1,167 2 9	48	192 4 2	Jerilderie ^a ...	17	80 3 11	2	10 12 6
Burwood ...	23	42 15 11	33	134 10 6	Jerry's Plains ...	35	136 1 6	11	42 8 0
Camden ...	210	641 2 8	183	735 3 8	Kelso ...	90	469 4 1	16	89 15 0
Campbelltown ...	279	933 1 6	180	807 15 5	Kempsey ...	196	756 19 11	110	501 17 7
Camperdown ...	30	121 7 4	48	137 9 2	Kiama ...	436	1,646 3 7	166	673 8 2
Cannonbar ...	54	293 19 10	16	52 10 11	Kiandra ...	218	1,019 19 0	32	191 10 10
Carcoar ...	221	783 3 5	75	271 7 5	Lismore ...	139	524 11 11	44	306 12 4
Cargo ...	98	239 4 0	31	170 2 0	Lithgow ...	191	772 9 3	31	161 12 11
Casino ...	615	4,633 5 2	66	295 8 0	Little Hartley ...	149	664 15 3	29	171 15 11
Cassilis ...	684	5,228 4 2	43	152 0 2	Liverpool ...	177	657 5 1	136	469 12 3
Clarence Town ...	86	267 8 4	53	231 13 4	Lochinvar ...	89	362 16 6	289	1,434 5 7
Cooma ...	632	2,306 17 7	160	562 2 3	Louisa Creek ...	98	405 18 0	8	61 10 9
Coonabarabran ...	409	2,840 10 4	19	91 17 1	Marulan ...	73	256 19 2	46	206 7 9
Coonamble ...	158	495 4 11	38	238 0 7	Merimbula ...	182	751 17 3	30	107 17 6
Cooranbong ^b ...	54	255 2 2	11	60 17 0	Merriwa ...	260	897 15 9	44	213 9 3
Cowra ...	347	1,682 1 10	54	301 18 0	Milton ...	89	457 12 5	22	60 18 10
Cundletown ...	30	132 11 2	17	91 2 2	Minmi ...	44	157 2 5	3	4 13 3
Dapto ...	36	127 2 3	7	29 7 6	Moama ...	84	425 10 11	21	84 18 1
Deniliquin ...	207	813 17 11	114	435 13 10	Molong ...	396	2,385 6 8	27	137 7 4

^a Established on the 1st September.

^b Established on the 1st March.

No. 129 (continued)—RETURN, showing the Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS issued and paid—continued.

Districts—contd.	Issued.		Paid.		Districts—contd.	Issued.		Paid.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Moorooloolen ...	136	311 9 2	48	246 12 1	Stroud ...	254	1,453 3 9	35	184 2 0
Morpeth ...	284	1,013 17 11	289	1,452 1 0	Tambaroora ...	522	2,261 5 10	54	241 2 5
Moruya ...	1,955	14,585 18 10	147	758 3 11	Tamworth ...	810	3,264 13 8	394	1,753 2 8
Moss Vale ...	81	271 13 1	72	270 3 0	Tarcutta ...	77	330 7 1	8	15 6 3
Mudgee ...	1,114	4,793 3 4	404	1,844 0 3	Taralga ^b ...	59	142 19 11	13	51 12 1
Murrumburrah ...	140	627 19 7	48	222 6 4	Taree ...	213	986 17 3	23	73 6 2
Murrurundi ...	566	2,116 13 8	212	943 19 10	Ten-mile Creek ...	167	548 13 2	12	61 10 8
Muswellbrook ...	1,127	5,301 1 3	658	2,687 18 3	Tenterfield... ..	225	1,006 14 3	74	305 7 3
Narrabri ...	409	2,044 5 0	46	189 16 4	Terara ...	221	743 0 11	38	114 13 1
Nattai ...	196	739 3 10	243	743 17 3	Trunkey Creek ^b ...	204	791 15 9	53	267 6 0
Nelligen ...	345	1,996 0 5	31	166 0 4	Tumut ...	850	4,653 2 5	158	762 3 5
Nerrigundah ...	156	876 1 4	19	55 13 11	Ulladulla ...	98	359 6 9	26	109 4 1
Newcastle ...	2,280	8,496 7 5	919	3,665 4 0	Ulmarra ...	105	385 0 7	12	44 1 5
Newtown ...	361	1,497 14 8	251	938 14 6	Uralla ...	653	4,674 4 7	67	345 7 3
Nimitybelle ...	213	1,247 1 6	8	27 9 2	Urana ...	115	260 1 9	11	39 4 8
Nowra ...	93	297 15 7	21	81 10 1	Wagga Wagga ...	815	3,670 10 1	267	1,072 14 0
Numba ...	91	394 19 5	45	179 12 2	Walcha ...	263	1,088 6 2	34	200 1 9
Nundle ...	649	4,278 10 3	67	383 15 3	Wallgett ...	47	306 19 2	13	68 6 2
Orange ...	926	3,365 5 11	426	1,987 13 0	Wallsend ...	349	1,520 18 8	35	105 14 1
Paddington ...	67	246 1 1	79	318 6 5	Waratah ...	535	2,133 12 8	55	223 1 7
Parramatta ...	506	1,978 17 1	861	3,934 6 4	Warren ^a ...	13	83 13 0	1	1 11 6
Paterson ...	217	1,304 5 9	63	335 19 11	Warialda ...	118	592 19 8	9	39 13 3
Penrith ...	334	1,015 15 7	294	1,189 7 4	Waterloo ...	72	190 7 11	86	286 12 0
Picton ...	205	799 9 9	105	389 10 4	Wellingrove ...	42	160 7 11	5	9 19 6
Port Macquarie ...	471	2,421 12 10	83	384 16 6	Wellington ...	416	2,195 5 10	75	327 5 3
Queanbeyan ...	489	1,841 0 2	135	663 6 4	Wentworth ...	122	630 9 5	19	80 12 11
Raymond Terrace... ..	161	455 8 8	121	453 2 2	West Maitland ...	1,073	4,137 7 10	1,682	6,948 7 10
Redfern ...	135	541 9 6	92	278 4 6	Wilcannia ...	101	570 4 5	18	89 4 1
Richmond ...	155	510 13 0	89	333 9 1	Windeyer ...	159	1,194 13 3	19	65 3 7
Rockley ...	209	722 7 1	25	138 4 2	Windsor ...	407	1,634 6 11	273	1,114 3 9
Rocky Mouth ^a ...	42	227 19 2	2	1 6 0	Wingham ^b	157	1,080 1 10	9	44 10 9
Rydal ...	583	2,951 15 11	102	430 4 9	Wollombi ...	189	667 15 4	60	265 18 6
Ryde ...	59	136 8 0	40	155 3 9	Wollongong ...	493	1,640 5 10	330	1,226 12 7
Rylstone ...	80	324 0 3	15	72 16 10	Woonona ...	93	320 14 5	37	208 0 8
St. Leonards ^a ...	13	50 17 7	7	18 15 6	Yass ...	735	2,387 17 10	330	1,342 12 1
Scone ...	790	4,436 7 5	118	677 1 2	Young ...	827	3,326 2 6	265	1,072 4 8
Singleton ...	966	3,284 17 9	674	3,404 16 2	Sydney ...	11652	50,034 11 0	37941	171,008 17 9
Sofala ...	423	1,491 5 8	51	172 8 7	TOTALS ...	65743	289,325 0 4	58386	258,321 12 4

^a Established on the 1st September.

^b Established on the 1st March.

No. 130.—RETURN, showing the Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS Issued and Paid in the Colony, in the Years 1864 to 1870, inclusive.

Year.	Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1864 ...	21,905	105,680 18 2	16,691	84,040 1 5
1865 ...	28,444	129,552 6 6	23,558	112,669 15 0
1866 ...	41,974	198,247 15 9	35,394	168,227 13 9
1867 ...	60,856	240,062 2 8	53,625	210,321 7 9
1868 ...	56,492	247,488 19 10	50,437	222,570 11 8
1869 ...	66,062	288,476 1 9	59,129	263,297 18 2
1870 ...	65,743	289,325 0 4	58,386	258,321 12 4

MONEYS PAID FOR IMMIGRATION.

No. 131.—DECENNIAL RETURN, showing the Amount of Money paid out of the Revenues of the Colony, on account of IMMIGRATION.

Year.	Bounties for the introduction of Immigrants by Private Individuals.	Gratuities to Surgeon-superintendent, Masters, Officers, Overseers, and others.	Lodging, Maintenance, Conveyance, and other Expenses of Immigrants after arrival.	Salaries and Contingent Expenses of Agents for Immigration in the Colony.	Advances from the Colonial Treasury to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, including Premium on Bills of Exchange.	Immigration Remittances under the Regulations, including Commission on Collection and Refunds to Depositors.	Interest on Land and Immigration Deposits.	Expenses of Quarantine.	Miscellaneous.	Total Outlay.	Number of Immigrants the cost of whose introduction was paid by the Government.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1861	138 0 0	1,985 8 0	367 3 11	{ 1,273 6 11. 1,657 8 1 ^a }	11,300 0 0	2,932 12 3	.....	379 16 6	.....	20,033 15 8	1,589
1862	66 0 0	3,264 14 0	745 19 2	{ 1,649 10 5. 3,203 1 1 ^a }	51,550 0 0	2,506 12 10	.....	370 13 0	.....	63,356 10 6	2,631
1863	5,855 13 0	1,014 4 11	{ 1,955 10 0. 202 0 2 ^b }	59,835 6 0	14,297 0 6	.....	327 2 7	.....	83,486 17 2	4,633
1864	4,914 2 0	534 11 9	1,846 18 11	13,776 8 6 ^c	4,489 16 5	.....	425 9 0	.....	25,987 6 7	3,977
1865	3,209 12 0	2,087 17 9		24,350 0 0	4,095 12 2	.....	406 9 11	.....	34,149 11 10	2,717
1866	2,100 13 6	1,854 12 0		14,650 0 0	3,056 13 0	.....	592 6 5	970 10 6	23,224 15 5	1,204
1867	1,049 16 0	1,590 0 4		5,750 0 0	5,108 7 9	.....	507 9 4	30 17 4	14,036 10 9	944
1868	1,041 12 0	1,294 11 7		6,700 0 0	1,426 5 0	.....	740 8 7	.....	11,202 17 2	470
1869	2 0 0	481 14 1		1,250 0 0	297 0 0	.....	364 18 1	.....	2,395 12 2	47 ^d
1870	185 2 0		400 0 0	44 0 0	.....	474 11 6	.....	1,103 13 6	.....

^a Salaries and allowances of Messrs. Parkes and Dalley, Agents and Lecturers in the United Kingdom.^c Includes £3,026 8s. 6d., "Loans" under 25 Vict., No. 19.^b Further expenses on account of Agents and Lecturers in England.^d See foot-note on page 4.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

No. 132.—GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE REVENUE AND RECEIPTS OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AND OF THEIR EXPENDITURE, IN THE YEAR 1870.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balances at the credit of the following Accounts on the 31st December, 1869, viz. :—			By Payments in the year 1870, under the following Accounts, viz. :—		
Consolidated Revenue Fund	192,398 4 7		Consolidated Revenue Fund	2,602,979 14 11	
Loans' Account	472,713 1 3		Loans' Account	660,089 10 4	
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund	32,576 7 3		Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund	6,366 2 11	
Superannuation Fund, 27 Victoria, No. 11	1,722 9 11		Superannuation Fund, 27 Victoria, No. 11	21,718 1 8	
Police Reward Fund	7,062 13 5		Police Reward Fund	736 5 5	
Police Superannuation Fund	18,496 19 3		Police Superannuation Fund	6,463 13 11	
Special Receipts' Account	57,265 6 1		Special Receipts' Account	112,075 19 4	
Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	40,731 9 9		Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	62,413 7 5	
		*822,966 11 6			3,472,842 15 11
To Receipts in 1870, as per the following Statements, viz. :—			By Balances at the credit of the following Accounts, on 31st December, 1870, viz. :—		
Consolidated Revenue Fund	2,442,640 6 2		Consolidated Revenue Fund	32,058 15 10	
Loans' Account	85,105 14 8		Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund	45,198 5 4	
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund	18,988 1 0		Superannuation Fund, 27 Victoria, No. 11	1,588 19 8	
Superannuation Fund, 27 Victoria, No. 11	21,584 11 5		Police Reward Fund	9,113 19 5	
Police Reward Fund	2,787 11 5		Police Superannuation Fund	16,235 14 4	
Police Superannuation Fund	4,202 9 0		Special Receipts' Account	54,636 14 4	
Special Receipts' Account	109,447 7 7		Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	36,975 11 3	
Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	58,657 8 11				195,808 0 2
		2,743,413 10 2			
To Balance at the Debit of Loans' Account on the 31st December, 1870...		† 102,270 14 5			
		3,566,380 1 8			
TOTAL... ..	£	3,668,650 16 1	TOTAL	£	3,668,650 16 1

* Includes Government Debentures and other securities to the amount of £63,350, belonging to the following Funds, viz. :—

Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund—Government Debentures	£15,800
Superannuation Fund, 27 Victoria, No. 11—Do.	1,800
Police Reward Fund—Do.	1,700
Police Superannuation Fund—Do.	23,000
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act—Do.	4,800
Sundry Deposits—	
Other Securities	15,250
	£63,350

Debentures to the amount of £985,100 were in course of negotiation in England at the date of this Overdraft.

Balances at the credit of various Accounts on 31 December, 1870, as above shown £195,808 0 2
 Less—Balance at the Debit of the Loans Account, as per other side 102,270 14 5
 Leaving an actual Credit Balance of 93,537 5 9

Which was distributed as follows:—

Bank of New South Wales :—

General Account :—

Sydney	£190,042 11 7
Newcastle	11,130 12 8
	201,173 4 3
Superannuation Fund Account	1,588 19 8
Suspense Account	10,991 9 5
	213,723 13 4

Treasury Chest :—

Police Reward and Superannuation Funds—Debentures	£24,700 0 0
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund—Debentures...	15,800 0 0
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act—Debentures	6,300 0 0
Sundry Deposits :—	
Other Securities	11,200 0 0
	58,000 0 0

Less—Cash Overdraft on the London Account 271,723 13 4
 178,186 7 7
 93,537 5 9

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

No. 133.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE and RECEIPTS of the Colony, in the Year 1870, compared with the Year 1869, showing the INCREASE or DECREASE.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	Total, 1869.	Amount, 1870.	Total, 1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.					
Customs—					
Spirits		319,913 8 8	853,815 10 0	14,851 1 2	
Wine		21,629 0 9			
Ale and Beer		23,248 4 0			
Tobacco and Cigars		69,963 1 6			
Tea		61,002 15 11			
Sugar and Molasses		69,247 15 3			
Coffee and Chicory		6,105 11 0			
Opium		2,546 6 5			
Malt		1,309 3 2			
Hops		1,421 19 0			
Rice		4,608 7 4			
Dried Fruits		11,611 15 0			
Ad Valorem		147,893 19 1			
Murray River Customs		101,648 0 3			
New and Measurement Duties		11,666 2 8			
Package Charge					
	838,964 8 10				
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses	17,981 13 4	17,816 13 4	17,816 13 4		165 0 0
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	18,577 10 0	12,623 15 8	12,623 15 8		5,953 14 4
Gold Revenue—					
Duty on Gold { Collected at the Custom House		7,286 3 0	21,779 13 9		3,213 12 8
{ Collected at the Mint		8,945 0 8			
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold, &c.		5,548 10 1			
	24,993 6 5				
Mint Receipts	15,288 6 3	11,559 13 6	11,559 13 6		3,728 12 9
Land Revenue—					
Land Sales { Auction Sales, &c.		82,329 11 4	478,069 10 5		105,964 1 3
{ Selections		26,357 7 11			
{ Conditional Purchases		93,749 14 4			
Balances of Conditional Land Purchases		18,348 3 2			
Interest on Land Sales to Conditional Purchasers... ..		30,057 19 7			
Rent of Land, 1st Class Settled Districts		22,394 19 1			
Rent of Runs, 2nd Class Settled and Unsettled Districts		182,914 16 8			
Assessment on Runs, 2nd Class Settled and Unsettled Districts		5,644 18 2			
Fees on Transfers of Runs		1,074 0 0			
Quit Rents		24 5 0			
Licenses to cut Timber, &c., on Crown Lands		1,977 15 0			
Mineral Leases		2,453 16 7			
Miners' Rights		6,619 15 0			
Business Licenses		664 10 0			
Leases of Auriferous Lands... ..		2,501 1 0			
Survey of Lands					
Miscellaneous		956 17 7			
	584,033 11 8				
Contributions under Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866	5,439 9 0	9,348 18 5	9,348 18 5	3,909 9 5	
Contributions under the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act		3 19 0	3 19 0	3 19 0	
Fees under the Registration of Brands Act	1,083 8 6	674 2 3	674 2 3		409 6 3
Fees under the Necropolis Act of 1867	*1,248 17 6				1,248 17 6
Commission on Money Orders	2,862 5 0	2,937 19 0	2,937 19 0	75 14 0	
Rents—Exclusive of Land—					
Tolls and Ferries		18,632 11 7	26,431 12 3		613 5 4
Wharfs		5,272 15 8			
Government Buildings and Premises		423 16 8			
Glebe Island Abattoirs		1,401 8 4			
Glebe Island Bridge		701 0 0			
	27,044 17 7				
Licenses—					
To Wholesale Spirit-dealers		4,570 0 0	78,269 0 10	180 8 0	
To Auctioneers		1,752 12 4			
To Bonded Storekeepers		3,885 14 0			
To retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors		63,289 3 8			
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans		2,806 13 4			
To Distillers and Rectifiers		111 7 6			
To Hawkers and Pedlars		885 18 2			
To Pawnbrokers		441 17 6			
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry		294 0 0			
All other Licenses		231 14 4			
	78,088 12 10				
Carried forward	£1,615,606 6 11		1,513,330 8 5	19,020 11 7	121,296 10 1

* All Fees collected under the Necropolis Act have been transferred to the Lodgments Account, and thus made a Special Fund.

No. 133 (continued).—STATEMENT of the REVENUE and RECEIPTS of the Colony—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	Total, 1869.	Amount, 1870.	Total, 1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE—continued.					
Brought forward...	1,615,606 6 11	.....	1,513,330 8 5	19,020 11 7	121,296 10 1
Postage	85,720 0 5	82,804 14 6	82,804 14 6	.....	2,915 5 11
Fines and Forfeitures—					
Sheriff	.....	455 4 9	} 6,619 3 4	} 462 12 2	}
Courts of Petty Sessions	.....	4,458 0 10			
Water Police Court	.....	756 16 6			
For the unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands	.....	440 9 2			
Crown's Share of Seizures by the Departments of Customs and Distilleries	.....	240 17 6			
Confiscated, Unclaimed, and Estreated Property ..	.....	261 18 1			
Other Fines	6,156 11 2	5 16 6			
Fees of Office—					
Commission to Public Officers	.....	1 11 6	} 25,606 17 0	}	} 3,005 9 4
Certificates of Naturalization	.....	227 15 6			
Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	.....	3,482 0 0			
Registrar General	.....	4,873 9 2			
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	.....	1,938 0 9			
Master in Equity	.....	521 8 11			
Curator of Intestate Estates	.....	323 10 2			
Insolvent Courts	.....	1,812 7 5			
Sheriff	.....	594 19 6			
District Courts	.....	3,509 6 5			
Courts of Petty Sessions	.....	3,088 12 3			
Water Police Court and Shipping Masters	.....	2,571 7 6			
Steam Navigation Board	.....	358 0 0			
Under Gold Fields Act (25 Vict., No. 4) ...	.....	33 15 6			
Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoir...	.....	1,134 6 6			
Other Fees	.....	1,076 5 11			
	28,612 6 4				
Railways—					
Railway Tolls	.....	295,931 3 7	} 393,779 15 1	} 30,702 11 1	}
Railway Miscellaneous Receipts—					
Sale of Property	.....	6,570 3 4			
Advertising in Carriages	.....	120 0 0			
Percentage on Stores sold	.....	32 1 0			
Hire of Machinery	.....	261 12 0			
Unclaimed Wages, &c.	.....	107 8 2			
Hire of Engines	.....	120 0 0			
Water supplied to the Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool	.....	90 16 0			
Fines	.....	75 17 5			
Store Charges	.....	355 14 1			
Other Items	.....	1 6 9			
Unclaimed Goods	.....	113 12 9			
	273,077 4 0				
Stamps	67,376 11 8	65,157 12 5	65,157 12 5	.....	2,218 19 3
Electric Telegraph Receipts	31,693 16 8	30,133 11 5	30,133 11 5	.....	1,560 5 3
Miscellaneous Receipts	59,251 8 11	42,539 2 6	42,539 2 6	.....	16,712 6 5
Pilotage—					
Port Jackson	.....	6,940 15 8	} 14,277 7 2	}	} 1,401 5 1
Out-ports	.....	7,336 11 6			
	15,678 12 3				
Harbour Dues	1,905 6 6	1,461 17 4	1,461 17 4	.....	443 9 2
Tonnage Dues, Newcastle, Wollongong, and Kiama	7,512 1 0	6,721 17 0	6,721 17 0	.....	790 4 0
Fees on Certificates of Competency to Masters of Vessels	380 0 0	265 0 0	265 0 0	.....	115 0 0
Interest on City Debentures	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
Receipts in aid of the Consolidated Revenue Fund—					
Proceeds of Treasury Bills issued	350,085 3 4	339,943 0 0	339,943 0 0	.....	10,142 3 4
TOTAL, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE	£ 2,553,055 9 2	.....	2,442,640 6 2	50,185 14 10	160,600 17 10
Police Reward Fund	2,820 5 9	2,787 11 5	2,787 11 5	.....	32 14 4
Police Superannuation Fund	4,402 0 8	4,202 9 0	4,202 9 0	.....	199 11 8
Superannuation Fund (27 Vict., No. 11)	10,286 12 9	21,584 11 5	21,584 11 5	11,297 18 8	.....
Loans' Account	1,073,291 15 4	85,105 14 8	85,105 14 8	.....	988,186 0 8
Clergy and School Lands Revenue Account	19,647 15 0	18,988 1 0	18,988 1 0	.....	659 14 0
Superannuation Fund (27 Vict., No. 11)— Proceeds of Debentures sold for the purpose of meeting claims on this Fund	4,520 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4,520 0 0
TOTAL, REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	£ 3,668,023 18 8	.....	2,575,308 13 8	61,483 13 6	1,154,198 18 6

EXPENDITURE UNDER SCHEDULES.

No. 134.—STATEMENT, showing the EXPENDITURE under the SCHEDULES A, B, and C, annexed to the Imperial Act 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54, in the Year 1870.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SCHEDULE A...	19,078	18	5	19,078	18	5
SCHEDULE B.						
Pensions to Retired Judges ...	21,625	0	0	} 8,915	5	6
Pensions to Retired Political Officers...	3,125	0	0			
Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others ...	3,165	5	6			
SCHEDULE C.						
Church of England—						
Diocese of Sydney ...	7,553	2	10	} 12,186	9	6
Diocese of Newcastle ...	3,433	6	8			
Diocese of Goulburn ...	1,200	0	0			
Presbyterian Church ...	2,179	18	4			
Wesleyan Methodist Church ...	1,572	10	4			
Roman Catholic Church ...	6,583	6	8			
				22,522	4	10
TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C...	£			50,516	8	9

DISBURSEMENTS.

No. 135.—STATEMENT of DISBURSEMENTS, in the Year 1870, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Establishments.		Other Services.	Total.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
I.—SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICT., CAP. 54.	£	£	£	£
Schedule A ...			19,078 18 5	19,078 18 5
Schedule B ...			8,915 5 6	8,915 5 6
Schedule C ...			22,522 4 10	22,522 4 10
TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C...	£		50,516 8 9	50,516 8 9
SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B.				
SCHEDULE A.				
Chief Justice, 20 Vict., No. 5 ...			600 0 0	} 3,850
Puisne Judges, 20 Vict., No. 5, and 28 Vict., No. 7 ...			3,000 0 0	
Colonial Treasurer, 20 Vict., No. 18 ...			250 0 0	
SCHEDULE B.				
Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others ...			2,099 6 1	2,099 6 1
TOTAL, SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B...	£		5,949 6 1	5,949 6 1
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				
His Excellency the Governor ...	610 6 6	234 2 4		844 8 10
Executive Council ...	718 0 0	9 10 0		727 10 0
Legislative Council ...	5,635 0 0	34 1 0		5,669 1 0
Legislative Assembly ...	6,362 19 4	1,286 12 5		7,649 11 9
Legislative Council and Assembly ...	1,188 9 6	34 1 3		1,222 10 9
Parliamentary Library ...	610 0 0	349 9 7		959 9 7
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE ...	£ 15,124 15 4	1,947 16 7		17,072 11 11

No. 135.—STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Establishments.		Other Services.	Total.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
Colonial Secretary ...	4,335 9 8	79 8 3	.....	4,414 17 11
Registrar General ...	8,552 9 10	3,625 19 4	.....	12,178 9 2
Auditor General ...	4,258 11 8	281 2 6	.....	4,539 14 2
Registration of Brands ...	159 19 5	.....	.....	159 19 5
Free Public Library ...	1,306 5 7	1,925 2 3	.....	3,231 7 10
Protestant Orphan School ...	1,184 18 4	1,616 18 7	.....	2,801 16 11
Roman Catholic Orphan School ...	1,084 10 1	2,236 14 10	.....	3,321 4 11
Public Instruction—	.....	.....	110,000 0 0	110,000 0 0
Industrial Schools—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ...	1,911 6 4	1,938 7 1	.....	3,849 13 5
Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle ...	670 0 0	2,375 6 2	.....	3,045 6 2
Reformatory for Girls at Newcastle ...	352 7 8	81 4 9	.....	433 12 5
Reformatories and Industrial Schools ...	.....	55 15 0	.....	55 15 0
Police—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General ...	2,300 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Constabulary ...	100,076 18 1	.....	.....	.....
Detectives ...	2,250 18 0	.....	.....	.....
Police Surgeon ...	16 13 4	.....	.....	.....
Police ...	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....
Contingencies ...	.....	26,847 10 1	.....	.....
Gold and Escort ...	.....	.....	4,802 14 11	4,802 14 11
Gold Receivers ...	260 0 0	.....	.....	260 0 0
Petty Sessions ...	32,299 1 7	3,610 12 10	.....	35,909 14 5
Gaols and Penal Establishments—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney ...	1,508 6 8	342 11 3	.....	.....
Parramatta ...	750 0 0	194 18 7	.....	.....
Bathurst ...	550 14 4	117 12 5	.....	.....
Maitland ...	603 16 11	248 17 9	.....	.....
Goulburn ...	405 0 0	79 2 1	.....	.....
Berrima ...	678 11 6	102 12 2	.....	.....
Yass ...	199 9 4	31 19 8	.....	.....
Wollongong ...	150 0 0	26 16 6	.....	.....
Albury ...	150 9 4	103 5 9	.....	.....
Gundagai ...	10 1 6	.....	.....	.....
Tamworth ...	30 3 0	.....	.....	.....
Braidwood ...	199 0 0	72 19 0	.....	.....
Mudgee ...	150 0 0	25 16 3	.....	.....
Grafton ...	37 13 0	33 1 5	.....	.....
Orange ...	20 1 6	.....	.....	.....
Deniliquin ...	194 16 8	42 4 3	.....	.....
Armidale ...	194 9 4	40 19 2	.....	.....
Eden ...	22 11 6	.....	.....	.....
Wagga Wagga ...	193 10 8	25 11 9	.....	.....
Windsor ...	6 13 4	.....	.....	.....
Tenterfield ...	22 11 6	.....	.....	.....
Port Macquarie ...	400 19 5	102 11 4	.....	.....
Wellington ...	10 1 6	.....	.....	.....
Queanbeyan ...	10 1 6	.....	.....	.....
Cooma ...	10 1 6	.....	.....	.....
Gaols, Country Districts ...	85 0 0	365 10 1	.....	.....
Gaols generally ...	24,967 16 8	.....	18,708 9 9	.....
Acting Gaolers ...	228 13 3	.....	.....	.....
Conveyance of Prisoners ...	.....	.....	2 14 2	.....
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island ...	.....	69 19 5	.....	.....
Visiting Justice, Gaol, Sydney, and Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island ...	16 13 4	.....	.....	.....
Observatory ...	1,185 10 4	460 3 3	.....	1,645 13 7
Museum—Curator ...	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0
Colonial Agent ...	1,250 0 0	652 14 0	.....	1,902 14 0
Charitable Institutions—Inspector ...	525 0 0	19 11 11	.....	544 11 11
Medical Board—Clerk ...	54 16 4	.....	.....	54 16 4
Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c. ...	.....	.....	4,431 4 2	4,431 4 2
Vaccine Institution ...	25 0 0	313 16 6	.....	338 16 6
Lunatic Asylums—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital for Insane, Gladesville ...	4,840 7 10	7,310 1 11	.....	.....
Tarban Creek Asylum ...	576 5 6	2,000 14 7	.....	.....
Parramatta ...	5,019 17 7	7,966 13 8	.....	.....
Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst ...	356 0 0	266 14 1	.....	.....
Lunatic Patients ...	.....	.....	1,524 15 10	30,443 7 3
Board of Visitors ...	.....	.....	350 0 0	.....
Chaplains ...	231 16 3	.....	.....	.....
Volunteers ...	3,011 4 4	6,381 10 4	.....	9,392 14 8
Naval Brigade ...	3,524 15 0	312 6 3	.....	3,837 1 3
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ...	1,706 13 4	10,119 4 5	.....	11,825 17 9
Grants in aid of Public Institutions ...	.....	.....	3,803 19 6	3,803 19 6
Charitable Allowances ...	.....	.....	27,932 8 0	27,932 8 0
Immigration ...	334 15 10	16 14 11	.....	351 10 9
Preparation of Electoral Lists ...	.....	.....	166 2 10	166 2 10
Compensation to A. G. de Gyalay, as Secretary to the Exhibition, held in Melbourne in 1866 and 1867 ...	.....	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	.....	.....	36,339 17 4	36,339 17 4
TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY ...	£ 215,968 19 2	82,525 16 4	208,137 6 6	506,632 2 0

No. 135.—STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Establishments.		Other Services.	Total.					
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		£	s. d.				
IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
Law Officers of the Crown	4,383	18 3	1,925	18 7	.....	6,309	16 10	
Supreme and Circuit Courts	5,605	10 10	5,970	8 3	.....	11,575	19 1	
Sheriff	4,999	14 7	2,862	18 8	.....	7,862	13 3	
Insolvent Court	2,299	2 3	.....	.....	.....	2,299	2 3
District Courts	13,486	15 5	2,186	8 10	.....	15,673	4 3	
Quarter Sessions	3,894	15 4	8,057	13 4	.....	11,952	8 8	
Coroners' Inquests... ..	600	0 0	1,959	6 11	.....	2,559	6 11	
Petty Sessions .....	.....	.....	48	1 4	.....	48	1 4
Miscellaneous	685	18 8	685	18 8	
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE...	£	35,269	16 8	23,010	15 11	685	18 8	58,966	11 3
V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
Treasury	8,465	19 11	534	17 5	.....	9,000	17 4	
Customs	21,451	11 0	6,574	1 2	.....	28,025	12 2	
Distilleries and Refineries... ..	2,667	18 4	115	17 0	.....	2,783	15 4	
Stamp Duties	1,524	0 0	132	1 0	.....	1,656	1 0	
Stores and Stationery	910	0 0	45,739	9 6	46,649	9 6	
Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets	20,356	1 5	1,424	11 1	.....	21,780	12 6	
Gunpowder Magazines	675	11 8	925	16 11	.....	1,601	8 7	
Health and Emigration Officers	738	13 0	53	12 6	.....	792	5 6	
Quarantine	300	0 0	174	11 6	.....	474	11 6	
Shipping Masters	1,492	10 0	9	0 6	.....	1,501	10 6	
Glebe Island Abattoir	650	0 0	204	17 9	.....	854	17 9	
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department... ..	20,731	13 8	805	2 3	1,263	12 11	22,800	8 10	
Life Boats	274	16 6	274	16 6	
Miscellaneous	60,460	11 0	60,460	11 0	
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE...	£	79,963	19 0	10,954	9 1	107,738	9 11	198,656	18 0
VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.									
Department of Lands	10,230	18 1	297	4 7	.....	10,528	2 8	
Survey of Lands	33,445	16 7	37,701	7 10	.....	71,147	4 5	
Rent of Offices for Land Departments	300	0 0	300	0 0	
Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	5,146	2 3	5,146	2 3	
Occupation of Lands	8,249	15 1	5,144	17 6	.....	13,394	12 7	
Gold Fields... ..	471	17 4	568	17 6	.....	1,040	14 10	
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	8,489	13 10	522	9 5	.....	9,012	3 3	
Coal Fields	900	0 0	342	2 1	.....	1,242	2 1	
Botanic Gardens	808	0 0	2,225	16 0	.....	3,033	16 0	
Government Domains and Hyde Park	250	0 0	3,137	14 9	.....	3,387	14 9	
Inspection of Cattle	275	0 0	5	0 0	.....	280	0 0	
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	39,944	15 11	39,944	15 11	
Necropolis, Haslem's Creek	186	9 7	138	10 0	.....	324	19 7	
Aborigines	54	17 6	54	17 6	
Fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed lands	33	7 0	33	7 0	
Sinking wells on the Road between the Darling and the Lachlan	2,177	15 11	2,177	15 11	
Refund to R. Andrews of price of flooded allotment, Gundagai	99	0 0	99	0 0	
Miscellaneous	9,425	16 9	9,425	16 9	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS...	£	63,307	10 6	50,083	19 8	57,181	15 4	170,573	5 6
VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.									
Department of Public Works	3,620	0 0	695	4 6	.....	4,315	4 6	
Railways—									
General Establishment	2,036	3 9	106	5 2	.....	.....	.....
Valuation of Land	500	0 0	50	1 6	.....	.....	.....
Works in progress	5,459	6 8	1,890	3 2	.....	.....	.....
Existing Lines—Working expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203,973	2 1	.....	
Harbours and River Navigation	11,472	15 11	11,499	13 0	578	12 2	.....	
Public Works .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,062	2 9	.....	
Roads Department	5,810	0 0	2,327	15 4	.....	.....	.....
Construction and Maintenance of Main Roads .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,430	5 11	.....	
Other Roads and Bridges .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,119	6 9	.....	
Public Works and Buildings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,293	18 6	.....	
Colonial Architect... ..	5,184	9 9	652	9 3	.....	5,836	19 0	
Fitz Roy Dock	1,263	8 0	922	17 7	.....	2,186	5 7	
Improving the Water Reserve at Cootamundry	150	0 0	150	0 0	
Miscellaneous	70	0 0	70	0 0	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	£	35,346	4 1	18,144	9 6	376,677	8 2	430,168	1 9

No. 135.—STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Establishments.		Other Services.	Total.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
VIII.—POSTMASTER GENERAL.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Post Office	31,382 0 10	2,784 18 3	.....	34,166 19 1
Conveyance of Mails ... ..	.....	.....	51,851 18 4	51,851 18 4
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain <i>via</i> Suez ... ..	.....	.....	4,418 17 1	4,418 17 1
Money Order Department	1,862 0 0	1,048 2 1	.....	2,910 2 1
Electric Telegraphs	18,427 12 2	12,226 1 5	.....	30,653 13 7
TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL...	£ 51,671 13 0	16,059 1 9	56,270 15 5	124,001 10 2
IX.—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.				
Interest on Debentures ... ..	.....	.....	469,194 16 3	469,194 16 3
Interest on Treasury Bills... ..	.....	.....	17,467 10 0	17,467 10 0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties ... ..	.....	.....	28,006 3 11	28,006 3 11
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint ... ..	.....	.....	13,750 0 0	13,750 0 0
Endowment of the University of Sydney ... ..	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Endowment of the Australian Museum... ..	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School ... ..	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Endowment of Affiliated Colleges ... ..	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowment of Municipal Institutions ... ..	.....	.....	15,104 12 7	15,104 12 7
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions ... ..	.....	.....	80 5 6	80 5 6
Revenue and Receipts returned ... ..	.....	.....	20,064 15 1	20,064 15 1
Charges on Collections ... ..	.....	.....	4,906 11 8	4,906 11 8
Contribution towards the support of the Imperial Forces in the Colony ... ..	.....	.....	12,960 4 3	12,960 4 3
Payments under the Scab in Sheep Act ... ..	.....	.....	1,007 8 7	1,007 8 7
Payments under the Necropolis Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payments under the Cattle Disease Prevention Act ... ..	.....	.....	1 6 0	1 6 0
Payments under the Registration of Brands Act ... ..	.....	.....	630 3 0	630 3 0
TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS ... ..	£ .....	.....	591,673 16 10	591,673 16 10
X.—OTHER PAYMENTS IN 1870.				
Treasury Bills paid off ... ..	.....	.....	343,200 0 0	343,200 0 0
Debentures due 31st December, 1869, paid off ... ..	.....	.....	103,300 0 0	103,300 0 0
Advance on account of the Government of New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	19 18 4	19 18 4
Advance on account of the Imperial Government ... ..	.....	.....	44 16 10	44 16 10
Advance on account of the Government of Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	8 15 0	8 15 0
Advance on account of the Western Road Vote of 1871 ... ..	.....	.....	2,195 12 6	2,195 12 6
TOTAL, OTHER PAYMENTS ... ..	£ .....	.....	448,769 2 8	448,769 2 8
GRAND TOTAL	£ 496,652 17 9	202,726 8 10	1,903,600 8 4	2,602,979 14 11

No. 136.—ABSTRACT of DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1870 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as detailed in the foregoing Statement.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
I.—SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAP. 54...	.....
SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A & B	50,516 8 9
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	5,949 6 1
III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY	17,072 11 11
IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	506,632 2 0
V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	58,966 11 3
VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS	198,656 18 0
VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	170,573 5 6
VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL	430,168 1 9
IX.—UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE	124,001 10 2
TOTAL CHARGES AGAINST APPROPRIATIONS	£ 2,154,210 12 3
X.—OTHER PAYMENTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	448,769 2 8
GRAND TOTAL	£ 2,602,979 14 11

PUBLIC

No. 137.—STATEMENT of the PARTICULARS of the PUBLIC DEBT

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 10	27,703	11 4	916,647	14 9			

* Debentures issued under this Act to the nominal value of £407,160 were transmitted to London for negotiation in 1870.

† Complete Account Sales for £123,000 of the Debentures prepared under this Act, and negotiated in London, were not received up to the close of the year. ‡ 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, were not received up to the close of the year 1870, particulars cannot be given in this statement.

DEBT.

of 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.
£ 17,500	£ 17,500	2½d. & 3¼d. 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	5 per cent. per annum.	2,831 10 0	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.	6,435 0 0	18 Vic., No. 40.....	1871	{ 100,000 } { 100,000 } { 343,200 }	543,200
6,730	.....	6,730	Interminable			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...		
24,000	.....	24,000	1 July, 1888	33 Vic., No. 8				
54,900	54,900	" "	6,435 0 0	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	" "	5,510 0 0	16 Vic., No. 39.....	1873	{ 50,000 } { 100,000 }	250,000
36,700	.....	36,700	1 July, 1876			20 Vic., No. 33.....		
31,000	31,000	Interminable	" "	5,510 0 0	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1874	{ 150,000 } { 100,000 }	250,000
61,000	.....	61,000	1 July, 1888			16 Vic., No. 39.....		
21,000	21,000	" "	11,800 0 0	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1875	50,000
12,800	12,800	.....	.....			17 Vic., No. 34.....	
70,200	70,200	1 Jan., 1876	" "	20,525 0 0	17 Vic., No. 35.....	1876	{ 25,900 } { 36,700 } { 70,200 } { 133,300 } { 46,200 } { 150,000 } { 70,500 } { 203,000 }	735,800
40,000	.....	40,000	1 July, 1893			18 Vic., No. 40.....		
291,800	291,800	" "	3,685 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1888	{ 24,000 } { 61,000 } { 136,800 } { 3,200 } { 10,000 } { 175,000 } { 90,000 }	500,000
139,000	139,000	.....	.....			20 Vic., No. 1	
100,000	100,000	1 Jan., 1871	" "	10,150 0 0	20 Vic., No. 33.....	1889	{ 2,000 } { 34,000 } { 145,000 } { 400,000 } { 312,000 }	893,000
133,300	.....	133,300	1 Jan., 1876			22 Vic., Nos. 25 & 26		
2,700	2,700	Permanent	" "	7,285 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22.....	1890	{ 5,000 } { 365,600 } { 348,200 }	718,800
46,200	.....	46,200	1876			23 Vic., No. 10.....		
150,000	150,000	Jan., 1876	" "	38,035 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1891	{ 6,700 } { 700 } { 25,000 } { 23,700 }	225,500
70,800	.....	70,800	Interminable			22 Vic., No. 22.....		
136,800	136,800	1 July, 1888	" "	89,115 0 0	24 Vic., No. 24.....	1892	1,782,300
6,700	.....	6,700	1 July, 1891			24 Vic., No. 26.....		
70,500	70,500	1 Jan., 1876	" "	8,100 0 0	25 Vic., No. 19.....	1893	40,000
3,200	.....	3,200	1 July, 1888			26 Vic., No. 14.....		
203,000	203,000	1 July, 1876	" "	33,500 0 0	27 Vic., No. 14.....	1895	{ 162,000 } { 670,000 }	832,000
132,300	.....	132,300	Interminable			29 Vic., No. 9		
100,000	100,000	1 Jan., 1873	" "	17,410 0 0	29 Vic., No. 23.....	1896	{ 219,400 } { 758,000 }	977,400
10,000	.....	10,000	1 July, 1888			30 Vic., No. 23.....		
2,000	2,000	1 Jan., 1889	" "	5,695 0 0	31 Vic., No. 11.....	Annual drawings of £20,000, commencing 1872.	65,800
175,000	.....	175,000	1 July, 1888			31 Vic., No. 27.....		
90,000	90,000	1 July, 1888	" "	2,775 0 0	32 Vic., No. 13.....	1899	197,800
34,000	.....	34,000	1 Jan., 1889			17 Vic., No. 34.....		
145,000	145,000	1 Jan., 1889	" "	8,870 0 0	17 Vic., No. 35.....	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or afterwards.	{ 6,730 } { 31,000 } { 70,800 } { 132,300 }	240,830
700	.....	700	1 July, 1891			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		
400,000	400,000	1 Jan., 1889	" "	9,890 0 0	20 Vic., No. 16.....	Permanent	2,700
312,000	.....	312,000	1 July, 1889			18 Vic., No. 40.....		
25,000	25,000	1 Jan., 1891	" "	475,274 9 4	£ 9,681,130	
23,700	.....	23,700	1 July, 1891			.....		
5,000	5,000	1 July, 1890	6 per cent. per annum.	
365,600	.....	365,600	1 Jan., 1890			.....		
348,200	348,200	1 July, 1890	3½d. per diem	
113,900	.....	113,900	1 July, 1891			.....		
55,500	55,500	1 July, 1891	5 per cent. per annum.	
1,782,300	.....	1,782,300	1 Jan., 1892			.....		
162,000	162,000	1 Jan., 1895	" "	
670,000	.....	670,000	1 Jan., 1895			.....		
550,000	301,400	548,800	Various dates	" "	
300,000		.....	.....			.....
219,400	219,400	1 Jan., 1896	" "	
758,000	.....	758,000	1 July, 1896			.....		
65,800	65,800	1 Jan., 1897	" "	
1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	1 Jan., 1898			.....		
.....	1 Oct., 1900	" "	
177,400	.....	177,400	1 July, 1898			.....		
197,800	197,800	1 Jan., 1899	" "	
.....			
398,500	398,500	1 Jan., 1863	6 per cent. per annum.	
343,200	343,200	.....	30 April, 1869			.....		
343,200	343,200	30 April, 1870	3½d. per diem	
343,200	.....	343,200	30 April, 1871			.....		
.....	5 per cent. per annum.	
.....			
11,781,630	2,100,500	9,681,130	

* Half-year's interest only.

† Amount refunded by the Bank of New South Wales, the Debentures not having been presented for payment.

‡ Advices of the payment of these Debentures had not been received from the Financial Agents of the Government in England at this date (9th February, 1871).

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

No. 138.—DETAILS of EXPENDITURE incurred by the COLONY, in the Year 1870, on account of its DEFENCE, and for MILITARY and NAVAL SERVICES.

PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MILITARY.			
Military—General Service	... ..	12,960 4 3	12,960 4 3
Works of Defence at Middle Harbour and the South Head (18 Vict. No. 35)	... ..	557 16 10	
Harbour Defences (27 Vict. No. 14)	... ..	1,947 3 2	
Repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings	... ..	1,317 1 7	
Gunpowder Magazine—Spectacle Island	... ..	871 15 0	
Gunpowder Magazine—Goat Island	... ..	572 5 11	5,266 2 6
TOTAL, MILITARY...	... ..	.....	18,226 6 9
VOLUNTEER CORPS AND NAVAL BRIGADE.			
Volunteer Corps	... ..	9,298 6 2	
Naval Brigade	... ..	3,837 1 3	
TOTAL, VOLUNTEER CORPS AND NAVAL BRIGADE...	... ..	£	13,135 7 5
GENERAL TOTAL...	... ..	£	31,361 14 2

No. 139.—DETAILS of EXPENDITURE incurred by the IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT, for the Year 1870, on account of MILITARY and NAVAL PROTECTION, in aid of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTICULARS OF SERVICE.		AMOUNT.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Military Expenditure	... ..	22,151 11 2	
Naval Expenditure	... ..	40,687 6 6	
			62,838 17 8
GENERAL TOTAL	... ..	£	62,838 17 8

LOCAL REVENUES.

SYDNEY MUNICIPALITY.

No. 140.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, for the Year 1870.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
CITY FUND.					
<i>(Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature, 20 Vict., No. 36.)</i>					
	Revenue.	Total Amount.		Salaries.	Contingencies.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
City Rate, raised by assessment under the authority of the Act of Council, 17 Vict., No. 33	37,083 14 8		Office of Mayor	1,000 0 0	
Watering Street Rate, raised by assessment under the authority of the Act of Council, 18 Vict., No. 30	2,471 6 1		Town Clerk	329 3 4	
Rent of George-street Market	5,702 4 3		Treasurer	654 3 4	
" Haymarket... ..	2,097 7 6		Surveyor	1,444 5 0	
" City Wharves	2,145 8 4		Solicitor	116 13 4	
Fees and Fines—			Health Officer	250 0 0	
Under the Building and Police Acts	1,010 7 0		Inspector of Nuisances and Hackney Carriages	910 0 0	
Hackney Carriage Licenses	2,467 10 0		Clerks of George-street Market	550 0 0	
Carters' Licenses	536 10 0		Office-keeper and Messenger	192 3 4	
Breach of By-laws and Distress Warrants	1,075 13 9		Auditors	50 0 0	
From Water and Sewerage Fund, in lieu of Endowment	10,000 0 0				5,496 8 4
Repayment for Paving	239 13 10		MISCELLANEOUS.		
Rent, Public Baths	346 0 0		Rent of Offices	243 10 0	
Repayment of Works, &c... ..	1,821 17 11		Stationery	183 13 1	
Street Sweepings	1,323 7 0		Printing	133 12 5	
Rent from Randwick Road	363 13 0		Advertising and Newspapers	99 14 5	
Proceeds, Sale of Stores and Printed Papers	643 16 0		Collecting Citizens' Lists	135 14 6	
Transferred from Town Hall account	388 15 0		Repairs, Office Furniture, Fuel, &c.	118 10 4	
Interest	6 2 4		Expenses of Elections	65 2 0	
		69,723 6 8	City Improvements—Wages	27,289 7 7	
<i>Special Matter.</i>			Street Works	22,090 18 6	
Proceeds of Sale of Debentures	1,700 0 0		Metal	6,962 4 4	
Advance on a/c. of Debentures	20,000 0 0		Assessment of the City	175 5 0	
		21,700 0 0	Town Hall Building... ..	10,099 0 7	
		£ 91,423 6 8	Mobility of Fines to the Police	53 18 9	
			Expenses of City Markets	826 1 6	
			Lighting the City with Gas	7,801 6 2	
			Interest Expenses	3,822 19 3	
			Commission on Sales	41 0 10	
			Uniform for Mayor's Orderly	5 0 0	
			Copying Notices	88 3 3	
			Law Expenses	161 3 9	
			Cab-hire	78 7 9	
			Watering the Streets	1,940 0 0	
			Compensation for altering Markets	25 4 0	
			Regulating Clock	11 0 0	
			Sinking Fund... ..	3,000 0 0	
					85,410 18 0
			Balance due Australian Joint Stock Bank, 31 Dec., 1869	2,524 3 4	90,907 6 4
			" Union Bank, 31 Dec., 1870	2,068 3 0	516 0 4
					£ 91,423 6 8
					£ 91,423 6 8
WATER FUND.					
<i>(Incorporated by Acts of the Colonial Legislature, 17 Vict., No. 35, and 20 Vict., No. 36.)</i>					
From Water laid on to Houses	31,268 10 4		Salaries of Officers generally	2,841 13 9	
City Fund, for Watering Streets... ..	1,940 0 0		Auditors	25 0 0	
Rent of Fountains	61 0 0				2,866 13 9
Interest and Premium on Debentures	185 17 8		MISCELLANEOUS.		
Repayment of Works	8 1 6		General Works—Wages	3,084 9 2	
Rent and Arjstment	55 8 0		Pipes	4,125 12 0	
Plumbers' Licenses	35 14 0		Castings	1,068 2 7	
Proceeds of Sale of Stores... ..	49 0 0		Tools and Repairs	1,167 14 0	
		33,603 11 6	Botany Works—Wages	2,211 13 8	
Balance due by Joint Stock Bank, 31 Dec., 1869	7,367 12 6		Coal	5,373 10 4	
" Union Bank, 31 Dec., 1870	3,388 7 6		Machinery	1,160 16 1	
		3,979 5 0	Office Expenses	679 0 1	
			Interest Expenses	10,461 2 8	
			Municipal Rates	26 5 0	
			Law Expenses	157 17 2	
					29,516 2 9
			Debtentures retired		32,382 16 6
					5,200 0 0
					£ 37,582 16 6
					£ 37,582 16 6
SEWERAGE FUND.					
<i>(Incorporated by Acts of the Colonial Legislature, 17 Vict., No. 35, and 20 Vict., No. 36.)</i>					
From Sewerage Rate	4,219 19 4		Salaries of Officers generally	956 3 8	
Proceeds of Sale of Stores... ..	11 1 0		Auditors	25 0 0	
		4,231 0 4			981 3 8
Balance due to Union Bank, 31 Dec., 1870	29,791 14 9		MISCELLANEOUS.		
" Joint Stock Bank, 31 Dec., 1869	4,223 2 2		Wages of Workmen... ..	1,530 16 5	
		25,568 12 7	Stoneware Pipes	3,069 0 8	
			Construction, Excavation, &c., of Sewers	6,860 4 4	
			Interest Expenses	13,158 7 10	
					24,618 9 3
			Debtentures retired		25,599 12 11
					4,200 0 0
					£ 29,799 12 11
					£ 29,799 12 11

NOTE.—Year 1870: Number of Persons paying City Rates, 14,825. Estimated Annual Value of Ratable Property in Municipality, £787,293. Amount of Rate struck per £ sterling, 1s. Estimated Extent of Roads, Streets, and Lanes in Municipality, about 96 miles.

MUNICIPALITIES.

No. 141.—RETURN, showing the ESTIMATED ANNUAL VALUE of RATABLE PROPERTY in the several MUNICIPALITIES of the Colony (excepting Sydney), at the time the last Rate was struck; also, the AMOUNT of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, &c., &c., for the Municipal Year commencing 2nd February, 1870, and ending Monday, 6th February, 1871.

Table with columns: Boroughs and Municipal Districts, When proclaimed, Date when last Rate was struck, Amount of Rate struck per Pound sterling, Estimated Annual Value of Ratable Property, Receipts (Revenue, From Government, Total), Expenditure (Office Expenses and Salaries, Public Works, Total), Extent of Roads and Streets, Registered Electors (Resident, Non-resident, Total), Electors who voted at the last Election (Resident, Non-resident, Total).

* Not contested. † Includes interest, &c. * No record kept. * The Municipalities of Cook and Camperdown were united and formed into one Municipality under the name and style of the Borough of Camperdown, by Proclamation dated 19 February, 1870. † Victoria Ward, in this Municipality, formed into a separate Borough by Proclamation, dated 20 January, 1871. † Previously formed one of the wards in St. Leonard's Municipality.

ROADS TRUSTS.

No. 142.—RETURN, showing the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the several ROADS TRUSTS in the Year 1870; and also, the Number of Miles of Road under the care of the Commissioners.

ROADS TRUSTS.	RECEIPTS.					ROADS TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE.					ROADS.
	Rent of Tolls, &c.	From the Colonial Treasury, for Roads and Bridges.	Total Receipts.	Balance on 31st Dec., 1869.	Amount.		Salaries, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on 31st Dec., 1870.	Amount.	Extent in Miles.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
South Head Roads Trust ...	3,033 0 0	375 0 0	3,408 0 0	.....*	3,408 0 0	South Head Roads Trust ...	100 0 0	3,363 7 1	3,463 7 1	.....†	3,463 7 1	13½
Parramatta Roads Trust ...	395 0 0	390 0 0	785 0 0	713 2 10	1,498 2 10	Parramatta Roads Trust ...	90 15 0	668 18 5	759 13 5	738 9 5	1,498 2 10	18
Campbelltown Roads Trust...	137 12 4	560 0 0	697 12 4	26 9 6	724 1 10	Campbelltown Roads Trust...	462 11 3	130 15 0	593 6 3	130 15 7	724 1 10	30
Windsor Roads Trust ...	143 6 8	649 16 8	793 3 4	183 0 0	976 3 4	Windsor Roads Trust ...	26 0 0	779 1 11	805 1 11	171 1 5	976 3 4	18½
Richmond Roads Trust ...	165 15 0	425 10 0	591 5 0	104 9 9	695 14 9	Richmond Roads Trust ...	31 0 0	390 0 1	421 0 1	274 14 8	695 14 9	25½
Maitland Roads Trust ...	195 19 0	.....	195 19 0	273 18 5½	469 17 5½	Maitland Roads Trust ...	83 13 4	332 5 0½	415 18 4½	53 19 1	469 17 5½	58½
TOTAL ...	£ 4,070 13 0	2,400 6 8	6,470 19 8	1,301 0 6½	7,772 0 2½	TOTAL ...	£ 793 19 7	5,664 7 7½	6,458 7 1½	1,369 0 2	7,827 7 3½	164

* Balance on 31st December, 1870, against the Trust—£6,055 3s. 7d.

† Balance on 31st December, 1869, against the Trust—£5,999 16s. 6d.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 143.—GENERAL RETURN of all RAILWAYS, ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, ROADS, BRIDGES, BUILDINGS, &c., &c., carried on during the Year 1870.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31st December, 1870.	Amount expended in 1870.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1870.	Remarks.	
RAILWAYS.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.											
Great Trunk Line—											
Darling Harbour Branch	Under repairs and construction.	.....	Loans £4,036,533 14 0 Consolidated Revenue 57,043 14 4 £4,093,567 8 4	1850	Finished...	63,982 18 9	.....	.....	.....
Sydney to Parramatta ... ..	" .....	.....		" .....	" .....	706,140 19 2	.....	26,998 10 8	.....	
Tramway	"		"	1859	"	4,878 7 1	
Great Southern Railway—											
Parramatta to Liverpool	"		"	1855	"	126,118 10 6	
Liverpool to Campbelltown	"		"	1857	"	131,879 17 1	
Campbelltown to Menangle	"		"	1859	"	80,395 10 2	
Menangle to Picton	"		"	"	"	328,847 11 3	
Picton to Goulburn	"		"	1862	"	1,021,922 10 6	18,526 10 6	
Great Western Line—											
Parramatta to Penrith	"		"	1858	"	307,804 5 0	3,057 18 3	
Windsor and Richmond	"		"	1862	"	82,832 17 0	
Great Northern Line—											
Newcastle to West Maitland ... ..	" .....	.....	" .....	1853	"	412,879 0 0	.....	232 1 9	.....	
West Maitland to Singleton ... ..	" .....	.....	" .....	1858	"	337,108 11 8	.....	.....	.....
Morpeth Branch ... ..	" .....	.....	" .....	1862	"	53,795 17 11	.....	3,383 10 7	.....	
Rolling Stock—											
South and West Under repairs											
Windsor and Richmond ... ..	" .....	.....	" .....	1850	"	289,207 17 11	.....	64,944 5 6	.....	
North ... ..	" .....	.....	" .....	1862	"	5,266 1 1	.....	.....	.....
Tramway ... ..	" .....	.....	" .....	1853	"	118,974 0 5	.....	4,667 3 3	.....	
Machinery—											
South and West Under repairs and construction.											
North ... ..	" .....	.....	" .....	1859	"	1,712 12 3	.....	.....	.....
North ... ..	" .....	.....	" .....	1850	"	15,182 5 0	.....	129 4 0	.....	
North ... ..	" .....	.....	" .....	1853	"	4,637 15 7	.....	.....	.....
EXTENSIONS NOT OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.											
Great Western Line—											
Penrith to Bathurst	Constructing	.....	Loans £2,062,912 15 10 Consolidated Revenue 28,287 11 4 £2,091,700 7 2	1862	Unfinished	.....	1,503,610 4 9	235,958 17 8	.....	77 miles open for traffic.
Great Northern Line—											
Singleton to Armidale	"		"	"	"	575,018 4 6	146,191 10 6	31 " "
Trial Surveys on Lines not sanctioned ... ..	.....	.....	" .....	1867 .....	" .....	.....	13,071 17 11	2,407 13 0	.....	
						4,093,567 8 4	.....	121,939 4 6	.....	
						2,091,700 7 2	.....	384,558 1 2	.....	

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Picton to Goulburn	Constructing	3,413
Penrith to Bathurst	"	3,718
Castle Hill to Barrenjuey	"	1,350
Eden to Gabo Island	"	1,750
Tamworth to Fort Bourke	"	25,000
Grafton to Clarence Heads	"	2,500
Kiama to Ferris Bay	"	2,500
Port Stephens to Nelson's Bay	"	350
Randwick to Sydney	"	5,000
Armidale to Port Macquarie	"	7,250
Wyandah to Casino	"	5,000
Bathurst to Carcoar	"	2,400

Loans

1869	Unfinished	4,000 7 10	385 3 5
"	Unfinished	2,207 3 6	930 6 6
"	Finished	1,116 12 4	405 18 4
"	Finished	2,048 13 6	1,036 19 3
1868	Unfinished	7,123 9 4	1,087 19 1
1869	Finished	2,048 10 5	543 10 9
"	"	2,776 10 0	964 4 6
"	"	285 1 0	285 1 0
1870	"	99 4 5	99 4 5
1868	"	5,201 16 9	29 1 9
1870	Unfinished	211 16 6	211 16 6
"	"	420 9 2	420 9 2
		17,576 16 3	6,399 14 8

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Great North Road	Repairs and partial construction.	No estimate
Great South Road	"	"
Great West Road	"	"
Mudgee Road	"	"
Clyde Road	"	"
Clarence River to Great North Road	"	"
Contingent Works, Minor Roads, &c.	"	"
Bridges	Repairs	"
Toll-houses	Construction and repairs.	"
Muswellbrook to Merton	Repair and partial construction.	"
Port Macquarie to Kempsey	"	"
Singleton to Merriwa	"	"
Cassilis to Coonabarabran	"	"
Great North Road to Nundle and Peel River Gold Fields.	"	"
Currabubula to Tamworth	"	"
Tamworth to Manilla	"	"
Armidale to Glen Innes	"	"
Glen Innes to Tenterfield	"	"
Kempsey to Armidale	"	"
Armidale to Port Macquarie	"	"
Armidale to Grafton	"	"
Grafton to Casino	"	"
Lawrence to Tenterfield	"	"
Willow Tree to Narrabri	"	"
Casino to Lismore	"	"
Lismore to Ballina	"	"
Rockley to Caloola and Tuena Road	"	"
Sofala to Mudgee Road	"	"
Bathurst to Ophir	"	"
Caloola to Tuena	"	"
Orange to Ophir	"	"

Consolidated Revenue

1857	Unfinished	247,127 3 11	17,593 12 3
"	"	340,642 18 3	17,743 2 9
"	"	273,542 8 1	15,962 18 4
"	"	50,977 10 2	7,326 18 9
1865	"	9,883 1 4	957 5 7
1866	"	38,748 4 9	2,925 3 5
1870	"	3,873	3,873 15 6
"	"	3,696	3,696 5 11
"	"	300	300 0 0
1867	"	818 5 3	15 5 0
1864	"	2,238 2 7	813 18 5
"	"	3,672 8 10	209 15 5
"	"	2,790 0 8	1,088 2 0
"	"	567 7 11	89 6 8
"	"	2,448 5 3	123 1 0
"	"	1,649 12 0	116 13 8
"	"	2,825 2 2	554 11 10
"	"	3,083 0 8	812 14 4
"	"	3,223 1 1	147 16 1
"	"	2,969 6 8	819 17 3
"	"	6,195 8 3	780 13 0
"	"	4,556 14 11	1,098 8 2
"	"	13,358 15 6	4,909 3 1
1868	"	2,841 19 11	745 19 2
1869	"	245 12 6	237 10 0
"	"	541 13 4	455 0 0
1864	"	229 6 2	45 6 10
1868	"	210 0 0	62 10 0
1864	"	1,456 18 7	226 2 0
"	"	1,005 7 2	27 11 9
"	"	538 14 0	87 11 6

Includes Special Vote.

No. 143 (continued).—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under repair.	Estimated Expend.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31st December, 1870.	Amount expended in 1870.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1870.	Remarks.
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.										
Orange to Stoney Creek	Repairs and partial construction.	No estimate.		1864	Unfinished	.....	2,768 15 7	271 3 10	.....
Orange to Forbes... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	4,330 7 6	447 9 7	.....
Molong to Obley ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	1,558 0 3	168 5 3	.....
Molong to Stoney Creek... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	1,119 14 4	188 8 6	.....
Cudgegong Municipality to Dubbo	"	"		1868	"	.....	479 10 6	252 14 0	.....
Cowra to Grenfell ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	2,569 2 5	332 16 7	.....
Bathurst to Carcoar ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	3,996 4 6	1,667 8 10	.....
Bathurst to Sofala, <i>via</i> Peel and Wyagdon	"	"		"	"	.....	1,616 7 5	576 14 4	.....
Petersham to Glebe Island ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	378 11 8	112 12 6	.....
Deniliquin to Moama ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	1,546 13 11	310 13 4	.....
Wagga Wagga to Deniliquin ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	1,447 10 6	430 5 6	.....
Goulburn to Bungendore	"	"		1864	"	.....	1,420 7 11	8 13 4	.....
Gunning to Burrowa ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	593 13 8	29 0 7	.....
Queanbeyan to Cooma ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	3,899 18 8	938 10 8	.....
Cooma to Bombala ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	2,781 18 5	421 18 11	.....
Cathcart to Merimbula	"	"		1867	"	.....	2,191 12 9	256 12 9	.....
Bombala to Merimbula	"	"		1864	"	.....	7,066 12 0	1,165 4 8	.....
Panbula to Wolumla	"	"		1867	"	.....	597 15 6	147 15 6	.....
Braidwood to Araluen	"	"		1864	"	.....	4,882 10 8	576 5 5	.....
Monga to Major's Creek, "Elrington"	"	"		"	"	.....	893 3 11	126 2 0	.....
Monga and Major's Creek Road, "Reidsdale to Bell's River."	"	"		"	"	.....	224 2 0	112 12 0	.....
M'Leay River to the Bellinger River	"	"	Consolidated Revenue	1869	"	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....
Wagga Wagga to Young	"	"		1864	"	.....	5,491 10 3	934 15 3	.....
Wallandoo to Murrumburrah	"	"		1868	"	.....	302 7 0	204 6 0	.....
Bowning to Young	"	"		1864	"	.....	4,265 15 0	680 11 4	.....
Gundagai to Tumut ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	3,036 13 8	436 4 6	.....
Gundagai to Wagga Wagga ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	1,659 16 1	318 2 10	.....
Middle Adelong to Tumberumba ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	1,394 3 6	252 1 3	.....
Town of Adelong to Middle Adelong	"	"		1867	"	.....	1,094 2 11	195 3 0	.....
Great South Road to Adelong	"	"		1864	"	.....	1,238 14 9	185 0 2	.....
Downing's Inn to Reilly's Crossing ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	719 19 6	127 11 4	.....
Tarcutta to Wagga Wagga ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	2,730 15 10	106 0 0	.....
Albury Municipality to Corowa ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	3,596 8 4	368 18 0	.....
Albury Municipality to Wagga Wagga ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	3,755 0 11	526 11 4	.....
Wagga Wagga to Naranderra	"	"		1868	"	.....	770 12 6	245 15 0	.....
Tumut to Adelong ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	359 10 5	119 10 5	.....
Goulburn to Queanbeyan	"	"		1864	"	.....	8,223 0 8	3,027 13 9	.....
Marulan to Braidwood ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	999 5 7	974 5 7	.....
Tarago to Braidwood ... ..	"	"		"	"	.....	2,642 2 4	971 6 4	.....
Araluen to Moruya	"	"		1865	"	.....	5,740 0 7	718 19 4	.....
Glen Innes to Inverell	"	"		1870	"	.....	.....	106 2 6	.....	Road until 1870 in hands of Trustees.
Mudgee to Wellington	"	"		1867	"	.....	67 4 6	67 4 6	.....
Tumut to Brungle	"	"		1869	"	.....	76 0 0	76 0 0	.....
Goulburn and Wheoco Road to Binda	"	"		1870	"	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....

Location	Category	Estimated Cost	Year	Status	Consolidated Revenue	Loans	Consolidated Revenue	Notes	
Braidwood to Elrington ...	Repairs and partial construction.	No estimate	1870	Unfinished	200 0 0		200 0 0		
Elrington to Araluen ...	"	"	"	"	200 0 0		200 0 0		
Tumut to Kiandra ...	"	"	"	"	59 16 0		59 16 0		
Old S. Road at Throsby Park to Village of Robertson	"	"	"	"	128 16 0		128 16 0		
Streets at Wentworth ...	Repairs	900	1869	"	863 7 8		490 17 6		
Wells between the Lachlan and Darling	Construction	5,000	"	"	1,589 9 2		1,263 6 8		
Grafton Ferry, & Approaches ...	Maintenance and repairs.	750	"	Finished...	541 18 9		541 18 9		
Streets at Hay ...	Repairs	No estimate	1870	Unfinished	233 19 0		233 19 0		
Approach to Rooty Hill Railway Station	"	"	"	"	363 4 5		363 4 5		
Bridge, Bathurst, and Approaches	Construction	18,500	1868	Finished...	18,817 3 2		4,057 16 0		
" Cowra ...	"	8,000	1866	"	9,120 5 5		1,323 17 4		
" Wellington ...	"	8,000	1868	Unfinished	4,853 17 11		3,028 11 0		
" Nimbooy ...	"	15,000	"	"	6,296 16 5		3,353 11 10		
" Yass ...	"	13,500	"	"	10,723 6 2		3,197 18 8		
" Urara ...	"	11,500	1869	"	608 14 11		293 7 4		
" Cedar Party Creek	"	600	1868	Finished...	671 6 5		142 4 8		
Bridges (3) between Molong and Wellington	"	1,500	"	"	1,129 9 10		14 5 0		
Two Chain of Ponds	"	227	1869	"	196 16 2		124 16 2		
Rylstone Bridge ...	"	1,000	"	"	1,023 9 10		821 8 2		
Bridge, Evans' Plains Creek (Bathurst to Carcoar)	"	700	"	"	712 17 9		622 19 4		
" Ellenborough River (Port Macquarie)	"	1,400	"	Unfinished	906 1 10		847 15 2		
" Yanga Yanga Creek (Wentworth)	"	400	"	"	335 17 0		64 3 0		
Umeralla Bridge	Additions	300	1870	Finished...	275 0 0		275 0 0		
Bunyan Bridge ...	"	150	"	"	144 0 0		144 0 0		
Forest Creek Bridges	Construction	800	"	Unfinished	451 18 6		451 18 6	On road Wagga Wagga to Deniliquin.	
Cattai Creek Bridge	"	150	"	"	150 0 0		150 0 0		
Greenbah	"	440	"	Finished...	424 15 0		424 15 0	On road Cassilis to Coonabarabran.	
Spring Creek	"	400	"	"	391 0 0		391 0 0		
Reedy Creek	"	1,000	"	Unfinished	992 17 3		992 17 3	On road Tarago to Braidwood.	
Deep Creek	"	300	"	Finished...	248 12 3		134 12 3		
Willow-tree	"	350	"	"	338 17 0		338 17 0		
Boland's	"	200	"	"	191 9 4		191 9 4		
Kangaroo Flat	"	230	"	"	218 18 10		218 18 10		
Mulwarree Ponds, Garoorigang Bridge	"	950	"	Unfinished	700 0 0		700 0 0		
Jones' Creek Bridge	"	250	1869	Finished...	239 2 5		104 2 5	On road Bowning to Young.	
Reedy Creek Bridge	Additions	150	"	"	1,012 17 3		1,012 17 3	On road Tarago to Braidwood.	
Neilpo Bridge (Adelaide Road)...	Construction	338	"	"	250 0 0		250 0 0		
Menindee Creek Bridge	"	650	1869	Unfinished	150 0 0		150 0 0		
Tabrabucca Bridge	"	190	"	Finished...	184 18 0		184 18 0		
Pelican Creek Bridge and Ford at Gundurimba	"	50	"	"	50 0 0		50 0 0		
Billabong Bridge ...	"	230	"	"	219 9 8		219 9 8	On road Wagga Wagga to Young,—two additional spans.	
"	"	210	"	"	205 18 11		205 18 11	On road Gundagal to Wagga Wagga,—two additional spans.	
Foot Bridge, Fish River (O'Connell's Plains)...	"	550	"	"	650 0 0		650 0 0		
Tarago Bridge and Approaches ...	"	200	"	"	181 1 1		181 1 1		
Reedy Creek Bridge	"	200	"	"	207 5 10		207 5 10	On Main Southern Road.	
TOTALS					£	37,655 12 11	1,142,770 10 6	132,002 3 6	

CLARENCE RIVER. Excavation of Silt by dredge "Fitzroy" ...	Progressing ...	2,686/2/9	Consolidated Revenue	1870 ...	Unfinished	2,265 10 10	2,265 10 10	.....
COOTAMUNDRY. Water Reserve ...	Repairs ...	350		1868 ...	Finished... 350 0 0	.....	150 0 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS. Wharfs, Bridges, &c. ...	" ...	1,500		1870 ...	" ... 1,447 2 0	.....	1,447 2 0	.....
						18,850 8 10	160,267 17 8	63,593 4 8	.....
FITZROY DRY DOCK, COCKATOO ISLAND. ...	Constructing and in use.	.....	Votes of the Legislature.	1848 ...	In use since Dec., 1857, elongation unfinished.	.....	33,590 5 3	79 9 0	.....
Workshops and other Buildings ...	In occupation ...	.....		1857 ...	Unfinished	.....	8,339 9 4½	49 1 9	.....
Machinery ...	Nearly all erected, and in use.	.....		1858 ...	Mostly finished, and in use.	.....	10,805 18 11	71 0 8	.....
Docking Vessels ...	.....	800		1870 ...	.....	.....	43,430 15 6½	619 10 4	.....
Salaries ...	.....	.....			.....	96,166 9 1	2,082 9 9	.....
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.									
SYDNEY.									
Government House ...	Drainage, repairs, &c. ...	.....	Consolidated Revenue	1870 ...	Finished...	1,710 14 9	1,710 14 9	.....
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	"	53 5 3	.....	53 5 3	.....
Government Stables ...	Repairs ...	.....		"	"	29 8 1	.....	29 8 1	.....
Government Domain, Inner ...	Repairing gates ...	.....		"	"	0 10 6	.....	0 10 6	.....
" Outer ...	Lighting lamps ...	.....		"	"	246 10 0	.....	246 10 0	.....
"	Repairing piping ...	.....		"	"	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	.....
Upper entrance Outer Domain ...	Painting ...	.....		"	"	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....
Botanic Gardens, Director's Residence	Repairs ...	.....		"	"	45 15 6	.....	45 15 6	.....
" Lecture-room, &c. ...	"	.....		"	"	263 9 10	.....	263 9 10	.....
Colonial Secretary's Office ...	"	.....		"	"	22 19 3	.....	22 19 3	.....
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	"	36 18 11	.....	.....	36 18 11
Colonial Treasury ...	Alteration to closets	.....		1869 ...	"	270 7 9	.....	170 7 9	.....
"	Repairs ...	.....		1870 ...	"	82 17 10	.....	82 17 10	.....
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	"	10 9 6	.....	.....	10 9 6
Audit Office ...	Repairs ...	.....		"	"	0 10 9	.....	0 10 9	.....
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	"	16 3 3	.....	.....	16 3 3
Stamp Office, Treasury	Repairs ...	.....		"	"	2 1 9	.....	2 1 9	.....
" Phillip-street ...	Furniture ...	.....		"	"	10 13 8	.....	.....	10 13 8
"	Repairs ...	.....		"	"	31 7 1	.....	31 7 1	.....
Office of Minister for Lands...	Furniture ...	.....		"	"	101 8 4	.....	.....	101 8 4
"	Repairs ...	.....		"	"	126 5 8	.....	126 5 8	.....
Crown Lands Occupation Office	Furniture ...	.....		"	"	61 9 0	.....	.....	61 9 0
"	Repairs ...	.....		"	"	20 2 11	.....	20 2 11	.....
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	"	9 11 5	.....	.....	9 11 5
Surveyor General's Office	Repairs ...	.....		"	"	30 10 4	.....	30 10 4	.....
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	"	42 11 11	.....	.....	42 11 11
Public Works Office ...	Repairs ...	.....		"	"	42 6 1	.....	42 6 1	.....
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	"	60 3 1	.....	.....	60 3 1
Railway Office	"	.....		"	"	55 16 0	.....	.....	55 16 0
Office of Engineer for Harbours and Rivers	Repairs ...	.....		"	"	11 8 4	.....	11 8 4	.....
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	"	1 1 0	.....	.....	1 1 0
Office of Commissioner for Roads	"	.....		"	"	10 3 6	.....	.....	10 3 6
Colonial Architect's Office ...	Repairs ...	.....	"	"	118 10 9	.....	118 10 9	.....

No. 143 (continued).—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.]	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1870.	Amount expended in 1870.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1870.	Remarks.
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<i>SYDNEY—continued.</i>										
Colonial Architect's Office	Furniture	Consolidated Revenue	1870	Finished...	6 14 3	6 14 3	
New Public Works Office	Preparing plans		"	"	"	19 10 0	19 10 0
Hyde Park Asylum	Repairs		"	"	"	207 9 7	207 9 7
"	Furniture		"	"	"	64 6 7	64 6 7
Coroner's Office	Repairs		"	"	"	1 10 11	1 10 11
"	Furniture		"	"	"	10 16 0	10 16 0
Vaccine Institution	Repairs		"	"	"	1 1 10	1 1 10
Sydney Mint	Repairs & alterations		"	"	"	1,512 12 6	1,512 12 6
"	Furniture		"	"	"	147 14 7	147 14 7
Parliamentary Buildings	New refreshment-room.	3,000		"	1869	"	3,838 14 10	1,110 13 1
"	Repairs & alterations		"	1870	"	1,190 15 8	1,190 15 8
"	Furniture		"	"	"	96 10 9	96 10 9
"	Gas-lighting		"	"	"	70 0 0	70 0 0
Public Free Library	Repairs		"	"	"	244 10 6	244 10 6
"	Furniture & fittings		"	"	"	463 5 7	463 5 7
Government Printing Office... ..	Additions	2,500 0 0	"	"	Unfinished	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	.....
"	Repairs and alterations.	.....	"	"	Finished..	520 4 9	.....	520 4 9	.....
"	Furniture ... ..	.....	"	"	"	104 8 0	.....	.....	104 8 0
Registrar General's Office	Repairs, &c. ... ..	.....	"	"	"	88 12 6	.....	88 12 6	.....
Australian Museum ... ..	"	.....	"	"	"	63 5 11	.....	63 5 11	.....
"	Furniture ... ..	.....	"	"	"	24 12 0	.....	.....	24 12 0
General Post Office, Wynyard-square	Repairs ... ..	.....	"	"	"	11 5 7	.....	11 5 7	.....
"	Furniture ... ..	.....	"	"	"	9 7 6	.....	.....	9 7 6
New Post Office, George-street	Erecting	36,000 0 0	Loans	1865	Unfinished	.....	46,477 13 7	15,775 7 4	.....
Money Order Office	Repairs ... ..	.....	"	1870	Finished..	2 4 10	.....	2 4 10	.....
Electric Telegraph Office, George-street	"	.....	"	"	"	29 11 11	.....	29 11 11	.....
"	Furniture ... ..	.....	"	"	"	4 5 0	.....	.....	4 5 0
Government Land, Macquarie and Bridge Streets	Fencing ... ..	.....	"	"	"	27 3 8	.....	27 3 8	.....
Custom House	Repairs ... ..	.....	"	"	"	37 19 3	.....	37 19 3	.....
"	Furniture ... ..	.....	"	"	"	4 12 6	.....	.....	4 12 6
Shipping Master's Office	Repairs ... ..	.....	"	"	"	4 0 4	.....	4 0 4	.....
Observatory ... ..	"	.....	"	"	"	111 15 8	.....	111 15 8	.....
Circular Quay Water-closets ... ..	"	.....	"	"	"	19 16 5	.....	19 16 5	.....
Signal Station, Fort Phillip ... ..	"	.....	"	"	"	28 18 8	.....	28 18 8	.....
Office of Medical Board	Furniture ... ..	.....	"	"	"	1 17 5	.....	.....	1 17 5
Sheep Quarantine Yards	Drainage, &c. ... ..	.....	"	"	"	16 15 9	.....	16 15 9	.....
Mortuary Station, Redfern	Repairs and fencing	.....	"	"	"	19 14 9	.....	19 14 9	.....
"	Planting trees ... ..	.....	"	"	"	13 13 0	.....	.....	13 13 0
"	Repairs, &c. ... ..	.....	"	"	"	93 3 0	.....	93 3 0	.....
Lunatic Receiving-house, Darlinghurst	"	.....	"	"	"	284 13 1	.....	284 13 1	.....
Supreme Court House ... ..	"	.....	"	"	"	50 7 8	.....	.....	50 7 8
"	Furniture ... ..	.....	"	"	"	2 4 8	.....	.....	2 4 8
Insolvency Department, Supreme Court	Repairs ... ..	.....	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....

			1870	Finished.							
Insolvency Department, Supreme Court	Furniture	.....	1870	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1
Sheriff's Office	Repairs	.....	"	"	2	1	9	.....	2	1	9
"	Furniture	.....	"	"	6	14	6	.....	.....	.....	6
District Court	Repairs	.....	"	"	19	2	9	.....	19	2	9
"	Furniture	.....	"	"	40	2	0	.....	40	2	0
Court House, Darlinghurst	Repairs	.....	"	"	161	18	9	.....	161	18	9
"	Furniture	.....	"	"	30	13	0	.....	30	13	0
Crown Law Offices	Repairs	.....	"	"	69	12	1	.....	69	12	1
"	Furniture	.....	"	"	16	8	6	.....	16	8	6
Central Police Office	Repairs	.....	"	"	91	6	7	.....	91	6	7
"	Furniture	.....	"	"	23	3	0	.....	23	3	0
Water Police Office	Repairs	.....	"	"	5	2	4	.....	5	2	4
"	Furniture	.....	"	"	3	18	11	.....	3	18	11
Office of Inspector General of Police	Repairs	.....	"	"	3	9	9	.....	3	9	9
"	Furniture	.....	"	"	2	0	0	.....	2	0	0
Police Depôt, Carter's Barracks	Additions, &c.	.....	"	"	231	19	1	.....	231	19	1
Watch-house, Drvitt-street	Repairs	.....	"	"	1	7	3	.....	1	7	3
" Cumberland-street	"	.....	"	"	33	7	2	.....	33	7	2
" Erskine-street	"	.....	"	"	0	1	0	.....	0	1	0
" Bathurst-street	"	.....	"	"	1	4	3	.....	1	4	3
" Argyle-street	"	.....	"	"	16	0	0	.....	16	0	0
" George-street South	"	.....	"	"	1	12	9	.....	1	12	9
" Darlinghurst	Additions	700 0 0	1869	"	711	4	6	.....	182	4	6
"	Repairs	.....	1870	"	37	4	3	.....	37	4	3
"	Furniture	.....	"	"	7	18	0	.....	7	18	0
Dead House, Circular Quay	Repairs	.....	"	"	19	14	0	.....	19	14	0
Gaol, Darlinghurst	Additions, alterations, and repairs.	.....	"	"	3,282	12	8	.....	3,282	12	8
"	Constructing sewer..	.....	"	"	120	0	0	.....	120	0	0
"	Furniture	.....	"	"	1	14	0	.....	1	14	0
Victoria Barracks	Repairs, &c.	.....	"	"	671	15	9	.....	671	15	9
"	Lighting lamps, &c.	.....	"	"	96	18	2	.....	96	18	2
"	Furniture	.....	"	"	5	16	0	.....	5	16	0
Artillery Barracks	Repairs, &c.	.....	"	"	177	13	7	.....	177	13	7
"	Lighting lamps	.....	"	"	55	15	3	.....	55	15	3
"	Furniture	.....	"	"	15	10	0	.....	15	10	0
Commissariat Offices and Stores	Repairs	.....	"	"	110	14	10	.....	110	14	10
"	Furniture	.....	"	"	20	11	6	.....	20	11	6
Volunteer Armoury, Hyde Park	Repairs	.....	"	"	6	1	1	.....	6	1	1
"	Lighting lamps	.....	"	"	17	0	3	.....	17	0	3
"	Furniture	.....	"	"	1	16	0	.....	1	16	0
Commodore's Residence	Rent of house	250 0 0	"	"	249	19	11	.....	249	19	11
"	Repairs	.....	"	"	0	3	6	.....	0	3	6
"	Rent of furniture...	250 0 0	"	"	250	0	0	.....	250	0	0
"	Furniture	.....	"	"	9	5	0	.....	9	5	0
Fort Macquarie	Repairs	.....	"	"	26	16	7	.....	26	16	7
Fort Denison	"	.....	"	"	43	12	7	.....	43	12	7
Battery, Macquarie Point	"	.....	"	"	157	5	10	.....	157	5	10
Battery, Dawes' Point	"	.....	"	"	15	18	3	.....	15	18	3
Main Guard-house	"	.....	"	"	0	1	9	.....	0	1	9
"	Lamp-lighting	.....	"	"	8	8	9	.....	8	8	9
Governor's Guard-house	"	.....	"	"	13	0	10	.....	13	0	10
"	Repairs	.....	"	"	0	13	10	.....	0	13	10
Sydney streets	Gas lamps	.....	"	"	433	10	0	.....	433	10	0
Coffins for Paupers	Coffins and burials..	.....	"	"	86	18	0	.....	86	18	0
Ballot-boxes	For Electoral Districts.	.....	"	"	75	2	3	.....	75	2	3

Consolidated Revenue

No. 143 (continued).—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1870.	Amount expended in 1870.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1870.	Remarks.	
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.											
PORT JACKSON.											
Reformatory ship "Vernon"	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue	1870	Finished...	31 15 3		31 15 3			
Light-ship "Bramble"	Furniture			"	"	5 0 0			5 0 0		
GLEBE.	Ship's galley			"	"	14 0 0			14 0 0		
District Registry Office	Furniture			"	"	9 1 0			9 1 0		
GLEBE ISLAND.											
Abattoir	Fencing and repairs. Furniture			"	"	224 9 2		224 9 2			
GOAT ISLAND.				"	"	15 3 6			15 3 6		
Powder Magazine	Repairs			"	"	130 5 3		130 5 3			
"	Repairing trucks			"	"	2 7 9			2 7 9		
REDFERN.											
District Registry Office	Furniture		"	"	9 1 0			9 1 0			
PADDINGTON.											
District Registry Office	"		"	"	9 1 0			9 1 0			
BALMAIN.											
District Registry Office	"		"	"	9 1 0			9 1 0			
Watch-house	Additions	250 0 0	"	"	217 16 6		217 16 6				
KINGSTON.											
District Registry Office	Furniture		"	"	9 1 0			9 1 0			
NEWTOWN.											
District Registry Office	"		"	"	9 1 0			9 1 0			
Watch-house	Additions	100 0 0	"	"	93 0 0		93 0 0				
SOUTH HEAD.											
Macquarie Light-house	Repairs		"	"	253 0 3		253 0 3				
Hornby Light-house	"		"	"	9 18 2		9 18 2				
Telegraph Master's Residence	Erecting	500 0 0	"	"	470 19 0		470 19 0				
WATSON'S BAY.											
Life-boat Shed	Repairs		"	"	15 0 0		15 0 0				
SPRING COVE.											
Quarantine Station	Furniture		"	"	3 12 0			3 12 0			
MANLY BEACH.											
Watch-house	Additions	100 0 0	"	"	89 0 0		89 0 0				
NORTH SHORE.											
Police Station, Kirribilli Point	Repairs		"	"	18 2 8		18 2 8				
Watch-house, St. Leonards	Additions	100 0 0	"	"	100 0 0		100 0 0				
District Registry Office, St. Leonards	Furniture		"	"	9 1 0			9 1 0			
Military Road to Bradley's Head	Forming road		Loans	"	Unfinished		138 2 4	138 2 4			
" Middle Head	"			"	"		153 16 0	153 16 0			
BOTANY.											
Customs Station	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue	"	Finished...	56 17 1		56 17 1			
"	Furniture			"	"	5 15 0			5 15 0		
Military Road	Forming		Loans	"	Unfinished		1,573 19 8	1,573 19 8			
SPECTACLE ISLAND.											
Powder Magazine	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue	"	Finished...	72 4 9		72 4 9			
ASHFIELD.											
Post Office	Furniture		"	"	4 18 6			4 18 6			

CONCORD.											
District Registry Office	Furniture		1870	Finished	9 1 0				9 1 0		
LONGBOTTOM.											
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	0 18 2			0 18 2			
HASLEM'S CREEK.											
Lodge at Cemetery	"		"	"	0 19 3			0 19 3			
GLADESVILLE.											
Hospital for Insane	Additions	4,330 0 0	"	Unfinished		250 0 0		250 0 0			
"	Alterations, repairs, &c.		"	Finished	1,671 4 10			1,671 4 10			
"	Bedsteads, &c.		"	"	508 19 0				508 19 0		
RYDE.											
District Registry Office	Furniture		"	"	17 6 6				17 6 6		
Police Office	"		"	"	3 5 0				3 5 0		
PARRAMATTA.											
Benevolent Asylum	Repairs		1869	"	44 6 3			44 6 3			
Protestant Orphan School	Additions	585 0 0	1870	Unfinished	542 11 10			33 6 10			
"	Repairs, fencing, &c.	6,300 0 0	"	Finished		2,000 0 0		2,000 0 0			
"	Furniture		"	"	506 9 6			506 9 6			
Roman Catholic Orphan School	Drainage	1,000 0 0	"	"	57 11 2				57 11 2		
"	Repairs		"	"	870 5 0			870 5 0			
"	Furniture		"	"	99 2 5			99 2 5			
Invalid Depôt	Care of buildings		"	"	5 18 0				5 18 0		
District Registry Office	Furniture		"	"	23 15 6			23 15 6			
Lunatic Asylum	Repairs, additions, &c.	1,653 0 0	1869	"	9 1 0				9 1 0		
"	Alterations, repairs, &c.		1870	"	2,543 10 2			1,418 10 2			
"	Furniture		"	"	1,949 11 11			1,949 11 11			
Post Office	Repairs		"	"	359 9 1				359 9 1		
"	Furniture & fittings		"	"	5 19 10			5 19 10			
Court House	Repairs		"	"	38 10 0				38 10 0		
"	Furniture		"	"	8 11 8			8 11 8			
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	5 16 0				5 16 0		
Gaol	Additions, alterations, & repairs.		"	"	5 0 0			5 0 0			
"	Furniture		"	"	2,028 3 1			2,028 3 1			
WINDSOR.											
Post Office	Furniture & fittings		"	"	38 0 0				38 0 0		
District Registry Office	Furniture		"	"	5 0 0				5 0 0		
Court House	Repairs & alterations	400 0 0	"	"	9 1 0				9 1 0		
"	Furniture		"	"	367 10 0			367 10 0			
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	13 16 8				13 16 8		
RICHMOND.											
Post Office	Furniture & fittings		"	"	12 0 0			12 0 0			
District Registry Office	Furniture		"	"	4 15 0				4 15 0		
PENRITH.											
Court House	"		"	"	9 6 0				9 6 0		
District Registry Office	"		"	"	3 5 0				3 5 0		
LIVERPOOL.											
Benevolent Asylum	Additions	3,000	1869	"	9 1 0				9 1 0		
"	Repairs, alterations, &c.		1870	"	2,818 0 0			768 0 0			
"	Furniture		"	"	341 6 10			341 6 10			
Post Office	Furniture, &c.		"	"	9 6 0				9 6 0		
District Registry Office	"		"	"	2 10 8				2 10 8		
"	"		"	"	9 1 0				9 1 0		

Consolidated Revenue

No. 143 (continued).—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1870.	Amount expended in 1870.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1870.	Remarks.	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
CAMPBELLTOWN.											
District Registry Office	Furniture		Consolidated Revenue	1870	Finished	9 2 0			9 2 0		
Post Office	"			"	"	5 0 0			5 0 0		
Court House	"			"	"	9 18 7			9 18 7		
CAMDEN.											
District Registry Office	"			"	"	9 1 0			9 1 0		
PICTON.											
District Registry Office	"			"	"	16 19 0			16 19 0		
Court House	Repairs			"	"	68 6 0		68 6 0			
NATTAL.											
Post Office	Furniture, &c.			"	"	3 10 8			3 10 8		
BERRIMA.											
District Registry Office	Furniture			"	"	9 1 0			9 1 0		
Gaol	Repairs			"	"	41 11 11		41 11 11			
BOWRAL.											
Post Office	Furniture			"	"	3 10 8			3 10 8		
MOOROOWOOLEN.											
Post Office	Furniture, &c.		"	"	4 0 0			4 0 0			
GOULBURN.											
Telegraph Office	Repairs		"	"	14 19 6		14 19 6				
District Registry Office	Furniture		"	"	9 1 0			9 1 0			
Court House	Repairs		"	"	9 7 0		9 7 0				
"	Furniture		"	"	13 12 1			13 12 1			
Gaol	Alterations & repairs		"	"	79 5 6		79 5 6				
COLLECTOR.											
Court House	Furniture		"	"	5 0 0			5 0 0			
BINALONG.											
District Registry Office	"		"	"	9 1 0			9 1 0			
YASS.											
Telegraph Office	Additions	368	"	"	Unfinished		200 0 0	200 0 0			
Court House	Furniture		"	"	Finished	1 11 6		1 11 6			
Gaol	Repairs		"	"	"	7 14 9		7 14 9			
"	Furniture		"	"	"	1 1 0		1 1 0			
GUNDAGAI.											
District Registry Office	"		"	"	"	9 1 0		9 1 0			
Post Office	Repairs, &c.		"	"	"	18 19 7		18 19 7			
"	Furniture, &c.		"	"	"	5 17 8		5 17 8			
Court House	Repairs		"	"	"	0 15 0		0 15 0			
ADELONG.											
Post Office	Furniture, &c.		"	"	"	5 0 0		5 0 0			
Court House	"		"	"	"	10 13 6		10 13 6			
TUMUT.											
Post Office	"		"	"	"	5 0 0		5 0 0			
District Registry Office	Furniture		"	"	"	9 1 0		9 1 0			
Court House	"		"	"	"	5 3 0		5 3 0			
WAGGA WAGGA.											
Telegraph and Post Office	Repairs, &c.		"	"	"	46 17 6		46 17 6			
"	Furniture, &c.		"	"	"	84 15 0		84 15 0			

WAGGA WAGGA—continued.											
District Registry Office	...	Furniture	...	1870	Finished..	22 1 0	.....	.....	22 1 0	.....	.....
Court House	...	Additions	1,700	"	Unfinished..	.....	270 0 0	270 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	...	Repairs	.....	"	Finished..	30 8 6	.....	30 8 6	.....	.....	.....
"	...	Furniture	.....	"	"	1 15 0	.....	.....	1 15 0	.....	.....
Watch-house	...	Erecting	1,000	1869	Unfinished	.....	1,163 17 2	1,080 10 6	.....	.....	.....
Gaol	...	Additions	250	1870	Finished..	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	...	Repairs	.....	"	"	3 10 0	.....	3 10 0	.....	.....	.....
ALBURY.											
Post Office	...	Furniture & fittings	.....	"	"	9 15 6	.....	.....	9 15 6	.....	.....
District Registry Office	...	Furniture	.....	"	"	21 1 0	.....	.....	21 1 0	.....	.....
Crown Lands Office	...	"	.....	"	"	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....
Court House	...	Repairs	.....	"	"	4 6 6	.....	4 6 6	.....	.....	.....
"	...	Furniture	.....	"	"	1 18 0	.....	.....	1 18 0	.....	.....
Gaol	...	Repairs	.....	"	"	38 16 3	.....	38 16 3	.....	.....	.....
COROWA.											
Court House and Lock-up	...	"	.....	"	"	13 0 6	.....	13 0 6	.....	.....	.....
"	...	Furniture	.....	"	"	132 9 8	.....	.....	132 9 8	.....	.....
KYAMBA.											
Telegraph Office	...	Repairs	.....	"	"	24 10 0	.....	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....
URANA.											
Lock-up	...	"	.....	"	"	1 10 0	.....	1 10 0	.....	.....	.....
DENILIQUIN.											
Telegraph Office	...	"	.....	"	"	57 10 0	.....	57 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Court House	...	Additions	1,300	1869	"	1,653 13 4	.....	1,289 16 8	.....	.....	.....
"	...	Furniture	.....	1870	"	2 10 0	.....	.....	2 10 0	.....	.....
Police Station	...	Repairs	.....	"	"	19 7 1	.....	19 7 1	.....	.....	.....
Gaol	...	"	.....	"	"	2 10 0	.....	2 10 0	.....	.....	.....
HAY.											
Telegraph Office	...	"	.....	"	"	56 0 0	.....	56 0 0	.....	.....	.....
EUSTON.											
Post Office	...	Furniture, &c.	.....	"	"	4 10 0	.....	.....	4 10 0	.....	.....
BALBRANALD.											
Telegraph Office	...	Erecting	1,438	"	Unfinished	.....	241 13 4	241 13 4	.....	.....	.....
Court House	...	Repairs	.....	"	Finished..	13 10 0	.....	13 10 0	.....	.....	.....
POONCARIA.											
Court House	...	Furniture	.....	"	"	2 8 0	.....	.....	2 8 0	.....	.....
MOAMA.											
Court House	...	"	.....	"	"	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0	.....	.....
Lock-up	...	Repairs	.....	"	"	5 17 0	.....	5 17 0	.....	.....	.....
MOULAMBIN.											
Post Office	...	Furniture, &c.	.....	"	"	5 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....
QUEANBEYAN.											
District Registry Office	...	Furniture	.....	"	"	18 19 0	.....	.....	18 19 0	.....	.....
Court House	...	"	.....	"	"	7 7 7	.....	.....	7 7 7	.....	.....
Gaol	...	Repairs	.....	"	"	5 17 6	.....	5 17 6	.....	.....	.....
"	...	Furniture	.....	"	"	11 8 0	.....	.....	11 8 0	.....	.....
BRAIDWOOD.											
District Registry Office	...	"	.....	"	"	19 1 0	.....	.....	19 1 0	.....	.....
Telegraph Office	...	Repairs	.....	"	"	33 0 0	.....	33 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Post Office	...	Furniture, &c.	.....	"	"	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....
Court House	...	Repairs	.....	"	"	69 0 0	.....	69 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Police Station	...	"	.....	"	"	1 15 0	.....	1 15 0	.....	.....	.....
Gaol	...	Additions	1,189	"	Unfinished	.....	800 0 0	800 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	...	Repairs	.....	"	Finished..	8 0 10	.....	8 0 10	.....	.....	.....

Consolidated Revenue

Loans

Consolidated Revenue

No. 143 (continued).—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1870.	Amount expended in 1870.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1870.	Remarks.
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
REDBANK.										
Police Station...	Sinking well	.....		1870	Finished..	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....
ARALUEN.										
Court and Watch House	Fencing and repairs	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	169 10 0	.....	169 10 0	.....
COOMA.										
Post Office	Furniture	.....		"	"	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	
Court House	"	.....		"	"	6 10 9	.....	.....	6 10 9	
Gaol	Erecting	8,000	Loans	1867	Unfinished	.....	6,012 4 7	2,742 0 0	.....
MICALAGO.										
Police Station...	Repairs	.....		1870	Finished..	6 11 0	.....	6 11 0	.....
BOMBALLA.										
Post Office	Furniture, &c.	.....		"	"	3 4 0	.....	.....	3 4 0	
District Registry Office	Furniture	.....		"	"	9 1 0	.....	.....	9 1 0	
Court House	Additions	300		"	"	273 0 0	.....	273 0 0	.....
"	Furniture	.....		"	"	34 1 10	.....	.....	34 1 10	
Watch-house	Additions	120		"	"	120 0 0	.....	120 0 0	.....
BEGA.										
Telegraph and Post Office	Furniture, &c.	.....		"	"	11 5 9	.....	.....	11 5 9	
Court House	Repairs	.....		"	"	17 0 0	.....	17 0 0	.....
WOLLONGONG.										
Telegraph Office	Additions	250		"	"	205 0 0	.....	205 0 0	.....
"	Repairs	.....		"	"	4 7 6	.....	4 7 6	.....
Post Office	Furniture & fittings	.....		"	"	15 7 8	.....	.....	15 7 8	
District Registry Office	Furniture	.....		"	"	10 3 6	.....	.....	10 3 6	
Police Station...	Repairs	.....		"	"	2 9 0	.....	2 9 0	.....
Gaol	"	.....		"	"	6 19 4	.....	6 19 4	.....
KIAMA.										
District Registry Office	Furniture	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	9 1 0	.....	.....	9 1 0	
Court House	Repairs	.....		"	"	6 12 3	.....	6 12 3	.....
CAPE ST. GEORGE, JERVIS BAY.										
Light-house	"	.....		"	"	173 7 9	.....	173 7 9	.....
NOWRA.										
District Registry Office	Furniture	.....		"	"	10 6 0	.....	.....	10 6 0	
Court House	Repairs	.....		"	"	23 12 0	.....	23 12 0	.....
"	Furniture	.....		"	"	16 17 0	.....	.....	16 17 0	
Police Station...	Additions	.....		"	"	22 0 0	.....	22 0 0	.....
ULLADULLA.										
District Registry Office	Furniture	.....		"	"	11 7 0	.....	.....	11 7 0	
Court House	Repairs	.....		"	"	0 13 0	.....	0 13 0	.....
MORUYA.										
District Registry Office	Furniture	.....		"	"	2 12 6	.....	.....	2 12 6	
BROULEE.										
District Registry Office	"	.....		"	"	9 1 0	.....	.....	9 1 0	
EDEN.										
Post Office	Furniture, &c.	.....		"	"	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	
District Registry Office	Furniture	.....		"	"	10 18 6	.....	.....	10 18 6	
Gaol	Tanks	.....		"	"	7 16 5	.....	7 16 5	.....

ONE-TREE HILL. Post Office	Furniture & fittings	1870	Finished..	5 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0
HARTLEY. District Registry Office	Furniture	"	"	10 6 0	.....	.....	10 6 0
RYDAL. Watch-house	Erecting	655 0 0	Unfinished .....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....
BATHURST. District Registry Office	Furniture	"	Finished..	10 10 7	.....	.....	10 10 7
Court House	Repairs	"	"	165 0 0	.....	165 0 0	.....
Police Station... ..	"	"	"	15 13 10	.....	15 13 10	.....
Gaol	Repairs, &c.	"	"	102 17 3	.....	102 17 3	.....
"	Furniture	"	"	1 19 0	.....	.....	1 19 0
KEEN'S SWAMP. Police Station... ..	Sinking well	"	"	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....
MUDGE. District Registry Office	Furniture	"	"	9 1 0	.....	.....	9 1 0
Post Office	Furniture, &c.	"	"	13 8 0	.....	.....	13 8 0
Gaol	Repairs	"	"	13 18 10	.....	13 18 10	.....
HARGRAVES. Police Magistrate's Quarters	Additions	250 0 0	1869	"	249 19 6	62 19 6	.....
Watch-house	Erecting	450 0 0	"	"	394 0 0	94 0 0	.....
CARCOAR. District Registry Office	Furniture	"	1870	"	11 15 9	.....	11 15 9
ORANGE. District Registry Office	"	"	"	19 1 0	.....	.....	19 1 0
Post Office	"	"	"	9 7 6	.....	.....	9 7 6
Telegraph Office	Repairs	"	"	27 2 0	.....	27 2 0	.....
Court House	Additions & repairs	"	"	290 0 0	.....	290 0 0	.....
"	Furniture	"	"	13 18 0	.....	.....	13 18 0
Lock-up	Repairs	"	"	3 12 0	.....	3 12 0	.....
FORBES. District Registry Office	Furniture	"	"	9 1 0	.....	.....	9 1 0
Court House	"	"	"	7 10 0	.....	.....	7 10 0
GREENFELL. Telegraph Office	Repairs	"	"	7 0 0	.....	7 0 0	.....
Court House	Furniture	"	"	35 12 6	.....	.....	35 12 6
YOUNG. District Registry Office	"	"	"	11 13 0	.....	.....	11 13 0
Police Station... ..	Repairs	"	"	33 18 8	.....	33 18 8	.....
TRUNKY CREEK. Court House	Furniture	"	"	12 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0
TWO-MILE FLAT. Police Station... ..	Repairs	"	"	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....
SOPALA. District Registry Office	Furniture	"	"	11 1 0	.....	.....	11 1 0
TAMBAROORA. Post Office	Furniture, &c.	"	"	5 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0
Police Station... ..	Repairs	"	"	69 0 0	.....	69 0 0	.....
MOLONG. District Registry Office	Furniture	"	"	12 1 0	.....	.....	12 1 0
Court House	"	"	"	3 13 6	.....	.....	3 13 6
CASSILLIS. Post Office	Furniture, &c.	"	"	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0
Court House	Additions	320 0 0	"	Unfinished .....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0

Consolidated
Revenue

No. 143 (continued).—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1870.	Amount expended in 1870.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1870.	Remarks.
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.										
WELLINGTON.										
District Registry Office	Furniture	.....	Consolidated Revenue	1870	Finished	9 1 0	.....	.....	9 1 0	
Telegraph and Post Office	Fencing, &c.	.....		"	"	"	64 6 2	.....	64 6 2	.....
OBLEY.										
Court House	Erecting	200	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	185 0 0	.....	185 0 0	.....
"	Furniture		"	"	"	12 7 0	12 7 0
WARREN.										
Court House	"	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	10 17 0	.....	.....	10 17 0	
DUBBO.										
District Registry Office	"	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	9 1 0	.....	.....	9 1 0	
Court House	Additions	1,100		"	"	"	1,180 10 0	.....	230 10 0	.....
"	Repairs	.....	Consolidated Revenue	1870	"	9 10 0	.....	9 10 0	.....
Lock-up	"	.....		"	"	"	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	.....
NEWCASTLE.										
Industrial School	Repairs, &c.	.....	Loans	1869	"	3,355 15 0	.....	55 15 0	.....
"	Alterations, &c.	.....		"	1870	Unfinished	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....
"	Repairs	.....	Loans	"	Finished	36 13 6	.....	36 13 6	.....
District Registry Office	Furniture	.....		"	"	"	9 1 0	.....	.....	9 1 0
Light-house	Repairs	.....	Loans	"	"	6 0 9	.....	6 0 9	.....
"	Furniture	.....		"	"	"	1 10 0	.....	.....	1 10 0
Leading Lights	Repairs & alterations	.....	Loans	"	"	161 16 6	.....	161 16 6	.....
Pilots' Quarters	Erecting	360		"	"	"	497 5 0	.....	264 0 0	.....
"	Repairs	.....	Loans	1870	"	5 10 0	.....	5 10 0	.....
Harbour Master's Office	"	.....		"	"	"	0 10 0	.....	0 10 0	.....
Court House	"	.....	Loans	"	"	5 10 2	.....	5 10 2	.....
"	Furniture	.....		"	"	"	0 10 6	.....	.....	0 10 6
Police Magistrate's residence	Repairs	.....	Loans	"	"	1 10 9	.....	1 10 9	.....
RAYMOND TERRACE.										
District Registry Office	Furniture	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	Unfinished	9 18 0	.....	.....	9 18 0	
Court House	Repairs	255		"	"	"	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....
MORFETH.										
District Registry Office	Furniture	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	Finished	9 1 0	.....	.....	9 1 0	
Post Office	Furniture & fittings	.....		"	"	"	3 15 0	.....	.....	3 15 0
Court House	Repairs	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	18 15 6	.....	18 15 6	.....
DUNGO.										
District Registry Office	Furniture	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	9 8 6	.....	.....	9 8 6	
CLARENCE TOWN.										
District Registry Office	"	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	0 18 0	.....	.....	0 18 0	
Court House	"	.....		"	"	"	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
Lock-up	Repairs	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	4 6 0	.....	4 6 0	.....
PATERSON.										
District Registry Office	Furniture	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	10 5 0	.....	.....	10 5 0	
EAST MAITLAND.										
Court House	Repairs, &c.	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	12 10 0	.....	12 10 0	.....
"	Turret-clock	.....		"	"	"	210 0 0	.....	.....	210 0 0
"	Furniture	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	9 11 6	.....	.....	9 11 6	
Gaol	Additions, reps., &c.	.....		"	"	"	961 2 2	.....	961 2 2	.....
"	Furniture	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	9 2 6	.....	.....	9 2 6	

WEST MAITLAND.													
District Registry Office	...	Furniture	...	1870	Finished	9	1	0			9	1	0
Telegraph and Post Office	...	Repairs	...	"	"	3	15	0		3	15	0	
WOLLOMBI.													
Court and Watch House	...	Fencing & repairs	...	"	"	142	10	0		142	10	0	
SINGLETON.													
District Registry Office	...	Furniture	...	"	"	9	17	0			9	17	0
Post Office	...	"	...	"	"	14	18	2			14	18	2
Court House	...	Repairs	...	"	"	5	15	0		5	15	0	
"	...	Furniture	...	"	"	0	3	0			0	3	0
Watch-house	...	Tanks	...	"	"	12	13	4		12	13	4	
SCONE.													
Court House	...	Furniture	...	"	"	17	0	8			17	0	8
Watch-house	...	Erecting	900	"	"	835	0	0		835	0	0	
MUSWELLBROOK.													
Telegraph Office	...	Additions	300	"	"	295	0	0		295	0	0	
"	...	Repairs	...	"	"	43	4	0		43	4	0	
Post Office	...	Furniture, &c.	...	"	"	5	0	0			5	0	0
Court House	...	Horse-shed	...	"	"	81	5	0		81	5	0	
Police Station	...	Erecting	1,000	1869	"	1,039	0	0		489	0	0	
"	...	Additions, tanks, &c.	...	1870	"	154	17	6		154	17	6	
Lock-up	...	Repairs	...	"	"	0	13	0		0	13	0	
Gaol	...	"	...	"	"	5	16	3		5	16	3	
MURURUNDI.													
Telegraph Office	...	Furniture	...	"	"	0	9	6			0	9	6
Post Office	...	Furniture & fittings	...	"	"	10	0	0			10	0	0
Crown Lands Office	...	Furniture	...	"	"	1	13	6			1	13	6
Court House	...	Repairs	...	"	"	0	15	0		0	15	0	
Lock-up	...	"	...	"	"	0	4	0		0	4	0	
WALLABDAH.													
Court House	...	"	...	"	"	1	0	0		1	0	0	
"	...	Furniture	...	"	"	16	0	0			16	0	0
MERRIWA.													
Post Office	...	Furniture, &c.	...	"	"	4	17	0			4	17	0
Court House	...	"	...	"	"	4	12	6			4	12	6
TAMWORTH.													
District Registry Office	...	Furniture	...	"	"	10	1	3			10	1	3
Telegraph Office	...	Alterations	...	"	"	10	0	0		10	0	0	
Court House	...	Furniture	...	"	"	2	10	0			2	10	0
WALCHA.													
Court House	...	"	...	"	"	0	2	0			0	2	0
BUNDARRA.													
Court House	...	Erecting	900	1869	"	870	0	0		570	0	0	
"	...	Furniture	...	1870	"	33	14	7			33	14	7
TIMBARRA.													
Police Station	...	Repairs	...	"	"	9	10	2		9	10	2	
ARMIDALE.													
District Registry Office	...	Furniture	...	"	"	9	1	0			9	1	0
Crown Lands Office	...	"	...	"	"	7	10	0			7	10	0
Court House	...	Additions	1,560	"	Unfinished				700 0 0	700 0 0			
"	...	Repairs	...	"	Finished	18	10	0		18	10	0	

Consolidated
Revenue

No. 143 (continued).—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1870.	Amount expended in 1870.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1870.	Remarks.			
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
GLEN INNES.			Consolidated Revenue	1870	Finished								
Post Office	Furniture					5 10 0		5 10 0					
Court House	Repairs					1 15 0		1 15 0					
TENTERFIELD.													
Court House	"					14 10 0		14 10 0					
WARRIALDA.													
Crown Lands Commissioners' Quarters	"	375					Unfinished	300 0 0	300 0 0				
Court and Watch House	Fencing					39 10 0	Finished	39 10 0	39 10 0				
NARRABRI.													
Court House	Repairs					1 7 6		1 7 6					
Lock-up	Fencing					14 0 0		14 0 0					
GUNNDAH.													
Court and Watch House	Erecting	977 0 0					Unfinished	400 0 0	400 0 0				
BARRABA.													
Court House	Furniture					23 9 0	Finished	23 9 0	23 9 0				
WEE WAA.													
Court House	Repairs					4 0 0		4 0 0					
Police Station	Additions					50 0 0		50 0 0					
LIVERPOOL PLAINS.													
Crown Lands Office	Furniture					3 2 0		3 2 0					
URALLA.													
Post Office	Furniture & fittings		5 0 0		5 0 0								
BENDEMEER.													
Post Office	"		1 10 0		1 10 0								
CONDOBOLIN.													
Court House	Furniture		9 5 6		9 5 6								
Police Station	Additions		80 0 0		80 0 0								
DEWISON TOWN.													
Police Station	Repairs		19 0 0		19 0 0								
NUNDLE.													
Court House	"		2 8 0		2 8 0								
INVERELL.													
Crown Lands Office	Furniture		3 11 0		3 11 0								
Court House	"		10 0 0		10 0 0								

BULLAH DELAH.													
Court House	Furniture			1870	Finished..	7 13 6				7 13 6			
BELLINGER RIVER.													
Watch-house	Erecting	600		1869	" ..	705 0 0		55 0 0					
Court House	Furniture			1870	" ..	34 9 0				34 9 0			
PORT MACQUARIE.													
District Registry Office	" ..			"	" ..	10 11 0				10 11 0			
Post Office	" ..			"	" ..	5 15 0				5 15 0			
Court House	Additions	500		"	" ..	402 14 1		462 14 1					
" ..	Furniture			"	" ..	16 4 0				16 4 0			
Watch-house	Additions	125		"	" ..	125 0 0		125 0 0					
Gaol	Repairs			"	" ..	34 6 5		34 6 5					
CUNDELETTOWN.													
Court and Watch House	Erecting	700		1869	Unfinished		231 1 0	151 1 0					
WINGHAM.													
District Registry Office	Furniture			1870	Finished..	9 3 0				9 3 0			
Court House	" ..			"	" ..	1 4 0				1 4 0			
M'LEAY RIVER.													
Pilot Station	Repairs			"	" ..	7 17 0		7 17 0					
WEST KEMPSKY.													
District Registry Office	Furniture			"	" ..	10 16 0				10 16 0			
Court House	" ..			"	" ..	11 9 6				11 9 6			
TWEED RIVER.													
Pilot Station	Repairs			"	" ..	4 15 4		4 15 4					
BALLINA.													
Lock-up	" ..			"	" ..	2 8 0		2 8 0					
LAURENCE.													
Court House	Furniture			"	" ..	11 10 6				11 10 6			
GRAFTON.													
District Registry Office	" ..			"	" ..	9 1 0				9 1 0			
Post Office	" ..			"	" ..	10 0 0				10 0 0			
Court House	" ..			"	" ..	9 5 0				9 5 0			
Gaol	Repairs			"	" ..	7 9 6		7 9 6					
Public Buildings generally	Repairs, &c.			"	" ..	316 7 0		316 7 0					
" ..	Furniture			"	" ..	57 8 6				57 8 6			
" ..	Photographing			"	" ..	173 13 8		173 13 8					
" ..	Advertising			"	" ..	66 7 6		66 7 6					
								67,939 2 7		4807 16 11			
WORKS, &c., NOT UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.													
Sewerage Works, Sydney	Constructing			1854	Unfinished		399,931 18 1	29,799 12 11					} Inclusive of salaries, interest, and other expenses.
Water-works, Sydney	" ..			"	" ..		605,286 19 7	37,582 16 6					
St. John's College	" ..	40,000		Feb., 1861	" ..		39,244 19 5	200 0 0		50 0 0			

Consolidated Revenue

Sewerage Act, 17 Vic., No. 34. Government Loan and Debentures. 17 Vic., No. 15. Government Loan Debentures and Water rate. Government and Voluntary Contributions.

METEOROLOGY—continued.

No. 145.—EARTH THERMOMETERS, SYDNEY, 1870.

1870. (Month.)	19 feet.				10 feet.				5 feet.				2 feet 6 inches.				1 inch.				Temperature in Air.						
	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.
January	63.3	63.9	62.7	1.2	65.9	66.8	64.8	2.0	68.5	69.5	67.1	2.4	71.5	74.1	69.4	4.7	72.4	81.2	67.8	13.4	71.5	105.2	54.7	50.5			
February	64.5	65.0	64.1	0.9	67.8	68.5	66.8	1.7	70.7	71.9	69.5	2.4	74.2	76.1	77.1	4.0	74.1	79.7	62.8	16.9	72.0	89.5	53.3	36.2			
March	65.2	65.6	64.7	0.9	67.8	68.4	67.3	1.1	69.4	71.2	68.6	2.6	69.7	71.6	68.2	3.4	69.1	71.1	66.0	5.1	68.1	82.4	55.9	26.5			
April	65.5	65.2	65.2	0.6	67.2	67.7	66.3	1.4	68.4	69.0	67.0	2.0	68.7	70.9	65.7	5.2	67.3	72.0	61.0	11.0	66.0	80.7	51.1	29.6			
May	65.0	65.3	64.6	0.7	65.0	66.2	63.7	2.5	64.5	66.8	62.6	4.2	62.6	65.4	60.7	4.7	59.2	62.7	55.9	7.0	58.5	69.2	48.9	20.3			
June	63.9	64.7	63.4	1.3	62.1	63.7	60.8	2.9	60.8	62.6	59.2	3.4	58.1	61.1	56.4	4.7	53.9	60.2	49.8	10.4	54.0	67.4	41.3	26.1			
July	62.8	63.4	62.0	1.4	59.7	60.9	58.8	2.1	58.2	59.2	57.1	2.1	55.2	56.7	54.6	2.1	51.6	57.0	48.7	8.3	52.4	65.8	38.7	27.1			
August	61.6	62.4	61.0	1.4	58.4	58.8	57.9	0.9	56.9	57.1	56.6	0.5	55.4	56.6	54.0	2.6	52.6	55.3	47.9	7.4	53.5	69.0	43.3	25.7			
September	60.9	61.4	60.4	1.0	58.6	59.1	58.0	1.1	58.1	58.8	57.0	1.8	58.0	59.1	55.6	3.5	57.1	61.1	52.5	8.6	57.9	76.4	43.0	33.4			
October	61.0	61.4	60.6	0.8	60.1	61.2	58.8	2.4	60.8	62.6	58.8	3.8	62.4	64.8	59.0	5.8	63.6	68.1	58.0	10.1	64.3	83.8	48.2	35.6			
November	61.5	62.0	61.1	0.9	62.2	63.3	61.0	2.3	64.1	65.7	62.6	3.1	66.2	67.7	64.5	3.2	66.8	70.9	63.8	7.1	67.0	83.1	52.9	30.2			
December	62.5	62.9	61.9	1.0	64.2	64.8	63.1	1.7	66.2	67.4	64.7	2.7	68.2	71.4	65.0	6.4	68.7	76.5	60.5	16.0	68.5	99.2	52.9	46.3			
Means	63.2	..	..	..	63.3	..	..	..	63.9	..	..	..	64.2	..	..	..	63.0	..	..	..	62.8	..	..	..
In the year } Extremes .. }	..	65.8	60.4	5.4	..	63.5	57.9	10.6	..	71.9	56.6	15.3	..	76.1	54.0	22.1	..	81.2	47.9	33.3	..	105.2	38.7	66.5			

No. 146.—METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS TAKEN AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS IN THE YEAR 1870.

Month.	Barometer.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.				Evaporation.	Cloud.
				Direction.	Force, 0-6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall.	Date.		
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
TENTERFIELD.															
Latitude, 29° 5'; longitude, 152° 4'; distance from sea, 85 miles.															
September .....	.....	47.4	..	W.	2.4	54.3	40.5	65.5	29.0	1.930	9	1.480	30	2.119	..
October .....	.....	56.1	..	N.E.	2.6	63.2	48.9	71.0	31.0	3.860	19	1.060	21	5.146	..
November .....	.....	60.9	..	E.	2.4	67.0	54.7	84.0	48.5	3.885	17	1.020	15	8.890	..
December .....	.....	64.2	..	N.W.	2.1	71.7	56.6	78.5	51.5	3.100	13	1.060	23	8.744	..
Sums or Means..	.....	57.2	..	W.	2.4	64.1	50.2	84.0	29.0	12.775	58	1.480	30 Sept.	24.899	..
NARRABBI.															
Latitude, 30° 20'; longitude, 149° 46'; distance from sea, 182 miles.															
October .....	.....	.....	..	N.W.	2.0	82.6	..	93.0	..	3.220	10	0.730	13 & 19	4.635	..
November .....	.....	.....	..	S.W.	1.6	85.2	..	94.0	..	3.650	7	0.950	18	5.997	..
December .....	.....	.....	..	N.W.	2.0	91.3	..	100.0	..	3.230	6	0.990	23	8.166	..
Sums or Means..	.....	.....	..	N.W.	1.9	86.4	..	100.0	..	10.100	23	0.990	23 Dec.	18.798	..
ARMIDALE.															
Latitude, 30° 34'; longitude, 151° 46'; altitude, 3,278 feet; distance from sea, 82 miles.															
January	29.751	71.8	..	W.	1.8	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	4.7
February	29.790	70.8	..	E.	2.2	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	3.1
March	29.791	66.4	..	E.	1.8	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	7.4
April	29.813	63.3	..	N.W.	2.5	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	5.5
May	29.800	55.0	..	W.	1.9	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	7.2
June	29.898	50.7	..	S.W.	2.2	..	38.1	..	21.1	.....	..	..	..	.....	6.4
July	29.902	46.8	..	W.	2.3	..	38.3	..	27.1	.....	..	..	..	.....	8.6
August	29.772	50.5	..	W.	2.2	..	37.8	..	27.1	.....	..	..	..	.....	6.0
September	29.852	53.1	..	S.W.	2.2	64.5	41.7	81.2	34.1	.....	..	..	..	.....	6.2
October	29.899	57.1	..	E.	2.1	65.9	48.3	73.2	41.1	.....	..	..	..	.....	6.8
November	29.803	61.4	..	E.	1.7	70.4	52.4	78.2	46.1	.....	..	..	..	.....	5.3
December	29.694	76.7	..	E.	1.6	77.7	56.3	86.2	60.1	.....	..	..	..	.....	5.0
Sums or Means..	29.814	60.3	..	E.	2.0	69.6	44.7	86.2	21.1	.....	..	..	..	.....	6.0

No. 146 (continued).—METEOROLOGY—continued.

Month.	Barometer.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.				Evaporation.	Cloud.
				Direction.	Force. 0/6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall.	Date.		
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
KEMPSEY.															
Latitude, 31° 9'; longitude, 152° 52'; distance from sea, 10 miles.															
September.....	59.0	..	S.	..	70.0	48.0	90.6	36.1	.....	..	..	..	.....	..
October.....	66.5	..	N.E.	..	75.5	57.5	87.6	46.1	4.324	8	2.030	13	.....	..
November.....	67.5	..	N.E.	..	76.0	59.0	88.1	52.1	8.321	9	5.070	18	.....	..
December.....	69.8	..	N.E.	..	78.0	61.5	89.6	56.1	0.259	9	0.086	25	.....	..
Sums or Means..	65.7	..	N.E.	..	74.9	56.5	90.6	36.1	12.904	26	5.070	18 Nov.	.....	..
PORT MACQUARIE.															
Latitude, 31° 25'; longitude, 152° 54'; distance from sea, 2 miles.															
October.....	65.7	..	N.E.	2.0	72.8	58.6	78.8	46.2	8.380	14	2.160	13	8.101	3.1
November.....	67.8	..	W.S.W.	2.0	75.1	60.5	81.1	52.2	8.580	15	2.920	19	8.270	4.4
December.....	69.3	..	N.E.	2.2	76.4	62.1	89.9	51.5	4.980	9	1.500	26	8.044	5.0
Sums or Means..	67.6	..	N.E.	2.0	74.8	60.4	89.9	46.2	21.940	38	2.920	19 Nov.	24.415	4.2
MURRURUNDI.															
Latitude, 31° 46'; longitude, 150° 51'; altitude, 1,050 feet; distance from sea, 113 miles.															
October.....	N.W.	1.2	71.2	55.6	80.0	42.3	3.880	14	1.000	20	4.294	..
November.....	N.W.	1.2	73.4	56.5	82.0	50.3	3.260	15	0.610	18	2.673	..
December.....	S.E.	1.2	78.0	60.0	90.0	51.3	6.900	11	4.200	24	7.395	..
Sums or Means..	N.W.	1.2	74.2	57.4	90.0	42.3	14.040	40	4.200	24 Dec.	14.362	..
CASSILIS.															
Latitude 32° 0'; longitude, 150° 6'; distance from sea, 140 miles.															
September.....	W.S.W.	1.2	..	42.3	..	30.2	0.940	15	0.200	7	2.942	..
October.....	E.	0.8	..	50.2	..	34.2	6.450	13	1.830	13	5.915	..
November.....	S.W.	1.2	..	52.8	..	43.2	5.060	12	1.820	17	5.189	..
December.....	N.E.	1.3	..	56.9	..	49.2	5.100	5	2.200	23	10.502	..
Sums or Means..	S.W.	1.1	..	50.5	..	30.2	17.550	45	2.200	23 Dec.	24.348	..
MUSWELLBROOK.															
Latitude, 32° 17'; longitude, 150° 53'; distance from sea, 96 miles.															
September.....	W.	1.1	..	48.9	..	34.3	2.120	7	1.610	25	4.278	..
October.....	S.E.	1.5	..	53.5	..	40.3	3.840	3	0.925	20	3.840	..
November.....	75.5	..	S.E.	1.5	81.3	58.9	100.8	50.3	4.110	8	1.490	21	6.527	..
December.....	80.0	..	N.	1.0	88.6	63.2	109.8	50.3	5.910	5	2.790	23	10.033	..
Sums or Means..	77.8	..	S.E.	1.3	84.9	56.1	109.8	34.3	15.980	23	2.790	23	24.698	..
DUBBO.															
Latitude, 32° 18'; longitude, 148° 35'; distance from sea, 230 miles.															
September.....	W.	1.3	53.5	..	59.9	..	0.880	5	0.470	24	1.501	..
October.....	N.E.	1.6	66.3	..	78.9	..	4.560	15	1.200	20	6.631	..
November.....	S.E.	1.5	76.2	..	86.9	..	4.220	9	1.250	13	6.188	..
December.....	N.E.	1.4	84.3	..	97.9	..	3.180	5	1.800	21	9.566	..
Sums or Means..	N.E.	1.5	70.1	..	97.9	..	12.840	34	1.800	21 Dec.	23.886	..
MUDGEES.															
Latitude, 32° 35'; longitude, 149° 35'; distance from sea, 120 miles.															
August.....	47.1	..	W.	1.0	54.0	40.2	63.5	31.0	3.895	13	1.330	3	4.266	..
September.....	52.5	..	W.	1.0	60.7	44.3	68.5	35.5	0.660	10	0.190	29	1.653	..
October.....	62.6	..	S.E.	1.0	70.6	54.5	81.0	41.0	3.540	16	1.280	20	3.117	..
November.....	67.2	..	N.W.	1.4	77.5	56.8	83.5	49.0	3.980	9	1.530	13	5.430	..
December.....	E.S.E.	1.2	..	60.5	..	51.6	4.260	7	1.660	23	2.783	..
Sums or Means..	55.9	..	W.	1.1	65.7	51.3	83.5	31.0	16.325	55	1.660	23 Dec.	17.249	..
WEST MAITLAND.															
Latitude, 32° 47'; longitude, 151° 35'; altitude, 98 feet; distance from sea, 16 miles.															
October.....	W.	1.2	..	58.0	..	41.9	3.930	17	0.920	14	4.206	..
November.....	73.0	..	W.	1.3	85.3	60.7	104.2	55.5	6.680	16	2.260	21	5.558	..
December.....	73.8	..	S.E.	1.4	83.4	64.1	107.1	54.5	5.987	11	1.950	16	5.797	..
Sums or Means..	73.4	..	W.	1.3	84.4	60.9	107.1	41.9	16.597	44	2.260	21 Nov.	16.561	..

No. 146.—METEOROLOGY—continued.

Month.	Barometer.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.				Evaporation.	Cloud.
				Direction.	Force, 0-t.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall.	Date.		
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
HEXHAM.															
Latitude, 32° 52'; longitude, 151° 40'; distance from sea, 8 miles.															
August	.....	51.0	..	....	..	56.6	45.4	64.3	45.0	1.730	7	0.850	3	2.869	..
September	.....	55.7	..	W.	1.9	61.9	45.5	73.3	43.0	1.560	8	0.510	20	3.407	..
October	.....	65.4	..	W.	1.2	73.7	57.0	84.3	43.4	3.580	13	0.880	14	3.097	..
November	.....	65.6	..	W.	1.3	73.0	55.2	82.3	50.0	6.860	15	1.360	21	5.790	..
December	.....	68.2	..	S.E.	1.6	74.9	61.4	93.3	54.3	7.460	11	2.590	25	4.557*	..
Sums or Means.	.....	61.2	..	W.	1.5	67.8	54.5	98.3	43.0	21.190	54	2.590	25 Dec.	19.720	..
* Part of month only.															
NEWCASTLE.															
Latitude, 32° 55'; longitude, 151° 51'; altitude, 109 feet; distance from sea, 1 mile.															
January	29.899	70.3	76	N.E.	1.4	75.7	64.8	103.3	59.1	3.030	8	1.930	15	....	3.8
February	29.936	72.3	76	S.	1.8	78.2	66.3	90.8	54.3	3.120	9	1.590	27	....	4.7
March	30.015	68.8	84	S.E.	1.9	73.7	63.8	84.3	56.8	20.670	24	4.250	18	....	7.9
April	30.032	66.7	84	N.W.	1.3	73.1	60.2	86.1	53.1	6.740	12	3.350	24	....	4.1
May	30.068	60.5	81	N.W.	1.9	65.8	55.1	71.3	49.8	11.180	14	2.030	24	....	5.3
June	30.023	53.9	78	N.W.	1.8	63.3	48.4	70.2	40.8	0.230	4	0.150	3	....	3.6
July	30.123	54.2	78	N.W.	1.9	61.8	46.6	71.3	37.3	1.810	8	1.010	25	....	4.1
August	29.955	55.2	74	N.W.	1.7	63.1	47.2	70.3	38.8	2.710	10	1.250	30	....	4.0
September	30.064	58.7	70	N.W.	1.9	66.4	50.9	79.8	43.3	1.770	11	0.580	21	....	4.0
October	30.080	65.8	70	N.W.	1.8	72.8	58.8	87.3	46.3	2.820	14	0.750	13	....	5.6
November	29.928	67.7	72	N.W.	1.9	74.9	60.4	91.8	54.3	7.710	18	1.620	3	....	5.4
December	29.909	69.8	74	S.S.W.	7.7	77.2	62.4	99.8	54.8	10.770	12	3.620	25	....	5.7
Sums or Means.	30.003	63.7	76.3	N.W.	2.3	70.5	57.1	103.3	37.3	72.560	144	4.250	Mar. 18	....	4.9
ORANGE.															
Latitude, 33° 18'; longitude, 149° 9'; altitude, 2,891 feet; distance from sea, 132 miles.															
September	.....	47.3	..	{ W.S.W. & N.N.E. }	1.7	54.6	39.9	60.7	32.7	3.090	10	0.830	8	2.028	..
October	.....	57.3	..	{ N.N.E. }	1.2	63.2	51.4	72.6	38.8	7.620	18	2.300	20	7.810	..
November	.....	58.4	..	{ S. }	1.3	64.5	52.1	74.7	34.0	5.630	11	2.290	13	7.063	..
December	.....	64.4	..	{ S. }	1.5	73.3	55.5	86.5	48.1	4.070	10	1.790	23	7.367	..
Sums or Means.	.....	56.8	..	{ S. }	1.4	63.9	49.7	86.5	32.7	20.410	49	2.300	20	24.268	..
BATHURST.															
Latitude, 33° 24'; longitude, 149° 37'; altitude, 2,333 feet; distance from sea, 100 miles.															
January	30.144	.....	..	W.S.W.	0.8	..	..	..	..	3.280	4	1.490	14	....	5.0
February	30.179	.....	..	S.E.	1.2	..	..	..	..	1.330	2	1.150	28	....	3.4
March	30.340	.....	..	S.E.	1.2	..	..	..	..	5.580	9	1.500	3	....	8.7
April	30.320	.....	..	S.W.	0.8	..	..	..	..	5.660	8	1.260	22	....	6.7
May	30.436	.....	..	S.W.	1.0	..	..	..	..	2.990	6	1.070	13	....	7.8
June	30.473	.....	..	S.W.	1.7	..	..	..	..	0.990	5	0.650	2	....	7.3
July	30.506	.....	..	S.W.	1.3	..	..	..	..	1.890	4	1.240	1	....	6.0
August	30.075	46.0	88	W.	1.8	59.1	32.8	65.0	24.0	2.600	12	1.270	3	....	7.4
September	30.319	53.0	67	S.W.	1.9	63.3	37.7	71.0	25.0	1.650	7	0.680	20	....	6.7
October	30.355	60.6	72	S.W.	1.5	78.0	43.1	87.0	25.0	3.920	13	1.010	20	....	6.9
November	30.184	65.5	79	W.	1.7	84.0	46.9	89.0	32.0	3.800	7	1.670	13	....	6.0
December	30.156	70.4	76	W.	1.4	89.6	51.1	107.0	40.0	2.430	6	1.000	23	....	4.6
Sums or Means.	30.291	59.1	76.4	S.W.	1.4	75.8	42.3	107.0	24.0	36.120	83	1.570	Nov. 13	....	6.4
NORTHFIELD, KURRAJONG.															
Latitude, 33° 33'; longitude, 150° 45'; altitude, 1,870 feet; distance from sea, 35 miles.															
January	.....	65.8	..	.....	..	73.3	53.2	93.0	48.0	8.250	..	..	..	....	..
February	.....	65.0	..	.....	..	71.3	53.1	92.0	46.0	3.000	..	..	..	....	..
March	.....	59.0	..	.....	..	62.2	55.7	70.0	48.0	31.000	..	..	..	....	..
April	.....	57.6	..	.....	..	62.0	53.2	71.0	42.0	8.750	..	..	..	....	..
May	.....	50.2	..	.....	..	54.2	43.2	61.0	41.0	15.000	..	..	..	....	..
June	.....	47.6	..	.....	..	53.2	42.0	59.0	32.0	1.300	..	..	..	....	..
July	.....	44.2	..	.....	..	50.7	37.6	56.0	33.0	2.250	..	..	..	....	..
August	.....	46.8	..	.....	..	53.6	40.0	63.0	31.0	2.900	..	..	..	....	..
September	.....	50.9	..	.....	..	58.2	43.6	68.0	35.0	2.450	..	..	..	....	..
October	.....	57.5	..	.....	..	64.6	50.3	77.0	42.0	8.050	..	..	..	....	..
November	.....	59.2	..	.....	..	65.8	52.5	79.0	46.0	13.500	..	..	..	....	..
December	.....	60.9	..	.....	..	68.1	53.8	90.0	45.0	15.350	..	..	..	....	..
Sums or Means.	.....	55.4	..	.....	..	61.5	49.3	93.0	31.0	111.800	..	..	..	....	..

No. 146.—METEOROLOGY—continued.

Month.	Barometer.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.				Evaporation.	Cloud.
				Direction.	Force. 0-6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall.	Date.		
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
<p>WINDSOR.</p> <p>Latitude, 33° 36'; longitude, 150° 50'; altitude, 58 feet; distance from sea, 30 miles.</p>															
January	29·858	75·7	69	.....	..	90·4	60·9	112·5	50·3	3·495	..	..	..	8·872	0·53
February	29·947	76·4	70	.....	..	90·1	62·7	111·2	63·0	1·576	..	..	..	8·887	'65
March	30·012	68·3	87	.....	..	74·8	61·8	90·1	54·7	16·980	..	..	..	3·507	'90
April	30·007	68·1	91	.....	..	77·5	58·6	88·1	50·1	7·163	..	..	..	2·982	'75
May	30·053	59·0	88	.....	..	67·1	50·9	76·3	43·6	8·091	..	..	..	2·225	'83
June	29·977	54·3	86	.....	..	64·9	43·7	71·8	32·1	0·881	..	..	..	3·292	'53
July	30·100	51·8	89	.....	..	63·5	40·3	68·9	29·6	1·926	..	..	..	2·258	'62
August*	30·091	53·8	87	.....	..	68·2	39·3	74·4	30·1	1·853	..	..	..	2·672	'67
September*	29·874	59·0	73	.....	..	71·2	46·8	79·9	35·0	1·126	..	..	..	5·674	'65
October	30·049	66·1	78	.....	..	76·7	55·5	91·2	41·2	5·152	..	..	..	5·426	'64
November	29·887	69·4	72	.....	..	81·1	57·6	95·4	49·2	6·403	..	..	..	7·456	'55
December	29·876	72·2	67	.....	..	84·7	59·6	101·4	46·9	7·867	..	..	..	6·729	'60
Sums or Means..	29·978	64·5	80	.....	..	75·9	53·1	112·5	29·6	62·513	..	..	..	59·980	0·66
* Mean results for the latter half of month.															
<p>DOUBLE BAY (SYDNEY HARBOUR).</p> <p>Altitude, 10 feet; distance from sea, 3 miles.</p>															
January .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3·190	8	1·640	15	.....	..
February .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2·430	12	0·820	28	.....	..
March .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	23·710	29	4·580	30	.....	..
April .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	5·970	18	1·260	27	.....	..
May .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	8·860	20	2·770	13	.....	..
June .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2·100	9	0·820	17	.....	..
July .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3·630	12	0·940	24	.....	..
August .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3·670	8	1·460	3	.....	..
September .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1·190	10	0·600	20	.....	..
October .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	4·370	18	1·450	14	.....	..
November .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	5·980	18	1·730	20	.....	..
December .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	11·710	18	4·010	25	.....	..
Sums or Means..	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	76·810	180	4·580	30 Mar.	.....	..
<p>BOTANY.</p> <p>Latitude, 33° 56'; longitude, 151° 12'; distance from sea, 5 miles.</p>															
January .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2·540	8	1·230	15	.....	..
February .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1·200	7	0·440	27	.....	..
March .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	16·170	27	2·500	30	.....	..
April .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	7·530	15	2·700	27	.....	..
May .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	8·020	14	2·270	13	.....	..
June .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1·450	7	0·740	3	.....	..
July .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3·100	11	1·020	16	.....	..
August .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2·770	6	1·120	3	.....	..
September .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1·240	10	0·470	21	.....	..
October .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3·920	17	1·620	14	.....	..
November .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	5·150	16	0·900	20	.....	..
December .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	9·690	13	3·320	25	.....	..
Sums or Means..	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	63·370	151	3·320	25 Dec.	.....	..
<p>LIVERPOOL.</p> <p>Latitude, 33° 56'; longitude, 150° 57'; distance from sea, 17 miles.</p>															
January .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3·710	8	2·400	16	.....	..
February .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	0·647	8	0·271	27	.....	..
March .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	15·732	29	2·320	10	.....	..
April .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	7·065	16	2·510	27	.....	..
May .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	7·880	18	2·180	24	.....	..
June .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	0·990	8	0·595	3	.....	..
July .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1·907	10	0·630	23	.....	..
August .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1·815	10	1·010	3	.....	..
September .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1·066	11	0·570	20	.....	..
October .....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3·598	19	1·240	14	.....	..
November	6·849	17	3·100	22
December	7·713	15	1·965	25
Sums or Means..	58·972	169	3·100	22 Nov.

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No. 146.—METEOROLOGY—continued.

Month.	Barometer.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.				Evaporation.	Cloud.
				Direction.	Force. 0-6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall.	Date.		
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
WENTWORTH.															
Latitude, 34° 8'; longitude, 142° 0'; distance from sea, 520 miles.															
November	.....	....	..	S.W.	2.1	78.3	..	95.3	..	0.300	4	0.180	12	4.805	..
December	.....	....	..	S.W.	2.6	84.0	..	95.8	..	0.940	3	0.480	20	8.923	..
Sums or Means..	.....	....	..	S.W.	2.4	81.2	..	95.8	..	1.240	7	0.480	30 Dec.	13.728	..
WILTON.															
Latitude, 34° 14'; longitude, 150° 44'; distance from sea, 13 miles.															
August	.....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	0.730	13	0.300	26	....	..
September	.....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	1.300	12	0.350	25	....	..
October	.....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	6.010	22	1.300	14	....	..
November	.....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	8.710	18	2.030	7	....	..
December	.....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	..
Sums or Means..	.....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	16.750	65	2.030	7 Nov.	....	..
WOLLONGONG.															
Latitude, 34° 25'; longitude, 150° 56'; distance from sea, 0 miles.															
August	.....	54.1	..	S.W.	3.7	59.5	48.7	67.4	40.7	0.450	3	0.210	30	2.245	..
September	.....	58.9	..	S.	2.8	64.7	53.1	76.4	41.7	2.200	8	0.750	24	2.027	..
October	.....	65.3	..	N.E.	2.0	69.8	60.6	81.9	49.7	5.570	14	2.170	14	2.532	..
November	.....	65.3	..	S.E.	1.8	72.8	57.8	82.3	52.2	8.170	11	2.450	7	5.363	..
December	.....	68.4	..	S.	2.2	76.3	60.5	93.9	49.7	8.090	11	1.880	25	1.728*	..
Sums or Means..	.....	62.4	..	S.	2.5	68.6	56.2	93.9	40.7	24.480	47	2.450	7 Nov.	13.895	..
* For part of month only.															
MOSS VALE.															
Latitude, 34° 32'; longitude, 150° 23'; distance from sea, 31 miles.															
August	.....	44.0	..	W.	1.7	51.8	36.2	64.4	29.8	2.110	9	0.800	3	....	..
September	.....	51.3	..	S.W.	1.8	55.1	47.5	64.4	33.8	1.405	10	0.360	24	....	..
October	.....	56.1	..	S.W.	1.3	63.0	49.2	74.4	40.8	4.940	13	1.170	20	....	..
November	.....	60.4	..	....	..	68.9	51.8	75.4	44.8	7.000	10	1.010	20	....	..
December	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	8.670	..	..	..	....	..
Sums or Means..	.....	53.0	..	S.W.	1.6	59.7	46.2	75.4	29.8	24.125	42	1.170	30 Sept.	....	..
GOULBURN.															
Latitude, 34° 45'; longitude, 149° 45'; altitude, 2,129 feet; distance from sea, 57 miles.															
September	30.011	49.0	75	W.	1.9	60.0	38.1	69.0	28.0	1.290	10	0.360	20	3.404	6.0
October	30.165	58.3	67	W.	1.7	69.6	46.9	84.0	33.3	4.130	18	1.000	20	2.473	6.7
November	29.629	60.4	61	W.	4.3	72.4	48.4	83.7	39.3	2.820	11	0.720	7	4.693	5.7
December	29.941	64.3	59	W.	1.4	76.9	51.8	98.0	40.8	5.560	13	2.700	24	6.508	5.6
Sums or Means..	29.937	58.0	65.5	W.	2.3	69.7	46.3	98.0	28.0	13.790	52	2.700	Dec. 24	17.078	6.0
CAPE ST. GEORGE.															
Latitude, 35° 12'; longitude, 150° 45'; altitude, 170 feet; distance from sea, 0 miles.															
January	29.875	70.7	93	N.E.	1.2	79.6	61.7	105.2	53.6	3.780	12	1.250	15	....	6.4
February	29.902	71.3	87	S.E.	1.2	79.6	63.0	90.2	50.6	2.699	11	0.610	1	....	6.2
March	30.028	66.4	92	E.	1.8	72.5	60.3	83.2	56.6	21.125	28	5.120	22	....	8.6
April	29.997	64.9	92	N.E.	1.4	71.2	58.6	83.2	50.6	18.318	17	5.620	26	....	6.9
May	30.074	56.6	91	W.	1.5	62.1	51.1	67.2	47.6	12.946	14	3.840	11	....	7.0
June	29.923	54.3	82	W.	1.7	60.2	48.4	66.2	38.6	6.844	9	3.320	2	....	5.3
July	30.065	52.4	92	W.	1.7	59.0	45.8	65.2	39.6	4.574	10	2.640	23	....	4.7
August	29.855	52.7	89	W.	1.5	59.2	46.1	65.2	37.6	4.800	15	2.500	27	....	5.0
September	29.979	56.5	92	W.	1.5	63.5	49.5	76.2	44.6	2.290	18	0.620	18	....	6.3
October	30.024	62.0	92	S.E.	1.3	68.7	55.3	83.2	47.6	5.685	19	1.380	14	....	7.2
November	29.889	65.0	94	S.	1.3	72.5	57.5	85.2	50.6	6.296	16	2.350	20	....	5.7
December	29.880	68.2	95	S.E.	1.7	77.4	53.9	99.2	50.6	6.753	16	1.950	24	....	6.3
Sums or Means..	29.958	61.8	91	W.	1.5	68.8	54.7	105.2	37.6	96.110	185	5.620	April 26	....	6.3
QUEANBEYAN.															
Latitude, 35° 20'; longitude, 149° 15'; distance from sea, 63 miles.															
September	.....	48.8	..	W.	0.7	54.0	43.5	60.2	34.7	1.480	10	0.660	8	2.179	..
October	.....	56.1	..	W.	0.2	62.4	49.7	75.2	34.7	5.320	14	1.200	20	5.130	..
November	.....	59.6	..	W.	0.5	67.0	52.1	76.2	42.7	2.030	8	0.790	13	3.575	..
December	.....	61.9	..	E.S.E.	0.3	70.6	53.2	87.2	46.7	5.330	9	1.140	19	5.088	..
Sums or Means..	.....	56.6	..	W.	0.5	63.5	49.6	87.2	34.7	14.160	41	1.200	Oct. 20	15.972	..

No. 146.—METEOROLOGY—continued.

Month.	Barometer.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.				Evaporation.	Cloud.
				Direction.	Force 0-6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall.	Date.		
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
URANA.															
Latitude, 35° 20'; longitude, 146° 20'; distance from sea, 224 miles.															
September .....	.....	61.7	..	S.	..	65.5	57.9	71.3	49.9	0.315	4	0.110	24	1.653	..
October .....	.....	70.5	..	N.W.	..	72.5	68.5	80.3	54.9	4.600	11	0.840	30	4.203	..
November .....	.....	79.1	..	N.W.	..	82.9	75.3	95.3	59.9	0.040	1	0.040	13	4.157	..
December .....	.....	66.7	..	N.E.	..	68.3	65.0	85.3	56.9	2.390	4	1.580	21	5.169	..
Sums or Means..	.....	69.5	..	N.W.	..	72.3	66.7	95.3	49.9	7.345	20	1.580	Dec. 21	15.182	..
DENILQUIN.															
Latitude, 35° 32'; longitude, 145° 2'; altitude, 410 feet; distance from sea, 278 miles.															
January	29.966	77.9	53	S.	1.6	94.4	61.5	113.1	51.7	1.115	2	0.750	26	....	2.8
February	30.015	81.5	55	S.	1.1	98.1	65.0	112.1	56.7	0.000	0	0.000	0	....	0.9
March	30.160	71.0	62	N.E.	0.8	84.6	..	98.6	..	0.320	2	0.230	10	....	3.7
April	30.149	62.3	78	S.W.	0.8	73.7	51.0	87.1	40.7	2.220	10	0.600	4	....	6.4
May	30.168	55.0	84	N.E.	1.1	64.1	46.0	76.1	37.7	3.350	8	1.050	13	....	5.8
June	30.152	50.6	89	S.W.	1.5	58.2	43.0	65.1	31.7	2.900	9	1.150	18	....	5.8
July	30.263	48.2	87	N.E.	0.6	56.4	40.0	63.1	31.7	0.370	2	0.220	27	....	4.1
August	30.081	51.9	88	S.W.	0.9	61.5	42.4	71.1	34.7	2.580	11	0.830	1	....	3.4
September	30.170	57.2	81	N.E.	1.8	69.9	44.6	72.1	31.7	4.290	8	2.000	8	....	3.8
October	30.194	62.7	81	S.	1.6	74.7	50.8	87.1	39.7	4.910	13	0.740	27	....	4.3
November	30.079	69.0	76	S.W.	1.6	83.3	54.7	95.1	45.7	0.270	2	0.140	14	....	3.4
December	30.023	72.2	62	S.W.	1.6	87.9	56.5	111.1	41.7	1.690	4	1.100	24	....	3.4
Sums or Means..	30.118	63.3	74.7	S.W.	1.3	75.6	50.5	113.1	31.7	24.045	71	2.000	8 Sept.	....	4.0
KIANDRA.															
Latitude, 35° 52'; longitude, 148° 32'; altitude, 4,640 feet; distance from sea, 84 miles.															
January	29.980	57.2	60	N.W.	1.5	72.4	42.0	85.7	28.8	4.800	4	2.000	25	....	4.3
February	30.071	58.3	73	S.S.E.	2.0	74.8	41.7	88.2	35.1	0.000	0	0.000	0	....	3.8
March	30.227	54.3	91	S.S.E.	1.4	63.7	44.9	77.2	27.8	9.750	16	2.900	24	....	8.3
April	30.215	48.9	..	S.S.E.	0.9	56.5	41.3	71.4	27.1	9.350	15	2.200	23	....	8.2
May	30.366	40.1	..	S.E.	1.1	47.2	33.0	65.2	23.3	6.950	7	5.500	13	....	7.5
June	30.223	36.0	..	N.W.	0.6	42.3	29.6	53.2	*	8.350	7	3.000	18	....	7.3
July	30.368	33.5	..	S.E.	0.4	45.9	21.0	65.2	0.8	0.300	3	0.150	31	....	5.7
August	30.132	35.1	..	W.N.W.	0.6	43.0	27.2	69.7	15.8	0.800	4	0.500	13	....	7.4
September	30.197	40.9	81	N.W.	1.1	49.6	32.2	62.7	20.3	4.980	3	3.380	20	....	7.0
October	30.207	48.0	80	N.W.	1.7	56.9	39.1	69.2	25.7	9.550	15	2.000	10, 25, 30	....	7.0
November	30.121	51.6	74	N.W.	1.4	63.8	39.4	84.7	24.1	4.300	8	1.500	13	....	6.0
December	30.044	55.2	68	N.W.	1.3	70.8	39.6	91.2	26.5	1.850	6	1.000	19	....	5.1
Sums or Means..	30.180	46.6	75.3	N.W.	1.2	57.2	36.0	91.2	0	61.480	88	5.500	13 May	....	6.5
* 17 below zero.															
ALBURY.															
Latitude, 36° 6'; longitude, 147° 0'; altitude, 572 feet; distance from sea, 163 miles.															
September .....	.....	.....	..	W.	1.2	..	..	..	..	3.670	10	1.350	8	0.794	..
October .....	.....	.....	..	E.	0.5	..	..	..	..	9.570	15	3.270	26	7.255	..
November .....	.....	.....	..	W.	1.3	..	..	..	..	1.640	5	1.500	14	2.841	..
December .....	.....	.....	..	W.	1.4	..	..	..	..	1.530	6	0.480	24	12.162	..
Sums or Means..	.....	.....	..	W.	1.1	..	..	..	..	16.410	36	3.270	26 Oct.	23.052	..
EDEN.															
Latitude, 37° 0'; longitude, 149° 59'; altitude, 107 feet; distance from sea, 0 miles.															
January	29.857	69.0	64	N.E.	1.4	77.6	60.4	106.0	54.1	3.060	9	1.520	27	....	4.9
February	29.924	69.5	64	N.E.	1.2	77.5	61.5	87.0	51.1	0.770	7	0.450	27	....	6.0
March	30.099	66.3	91	S.W.	0.8	71.3	61.3	81.0	54.1	19.630	22	5.520	22	....	7.9
April	30.000	63.4	86	S.W.	1.0	68.4	58.4	74.0	52.1	12.160	16	2.650	15	....	6.6
May	30.039	56.5	84	S.W.	1.1	62.4	59.6	66.0	44.1	6.900	15	2.960	13	....	6.3
June	29.873	53.9	84	S.W.	1.1	59.6	48.2	69.0	43.1	2.440	11	1.650	3	....	5.5
July	30.039	50.0	88	S.W.	1.0	56.4	43.6	62.0	37.1	7.290	9	2.520	23	....	4.3
August	29.769	52.0	81	S.W.	0.8	59.2	44.7	65.0	39.1	1.210	7	0.670	2	....	3.5
September	29.946	56.2	72	S.W.	0.9	63.3	49.0	70.0	42.1	1.420	9	0.660	24	....	5.1
October	30.016	60.9	75	N.E.	1.1	68.0	53.7	79.0	45.1	5.070	15	1.430	30	....	6.6
November	29.877	63.4	70	S.W.	1.0	71.4	55.3	80.0	48.1	2.950	17	0.550	22	....	5.1
December	29.891	65.1	71	S.W.	1.1	72.5	57.6	78.0	50.1	4.670	17	1.200	31	....	6.1
Sums or Means..	29.944	60.5	77.6	S.W.	1.0	67.3	53.7	106.0	37.1	67.570	154	5.520	32 Mar.	....	5.7

REAL AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES.

No. 147.—RETURN of the Number and Amount of Transactions in REAL AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES, registered in the Colony during the Years 1866 to 1870, inclusive.

Nature of Transaction.	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Number of Deeds registered.	Amount.	Number of Deeds registered.	Amount.	Number of Deeds registered.	Amount.	Number of Deeds registered.	Amount.	Number of Deeds registered.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Conveyances under Mortgage	205	105124 9 7	48	33090 3 5	246	115492 1 3	171	83512 16 4	215	85960 14 2
Conveyances (absolute)	2263	579826 2 6	2189	608420 19 1	2136	550696 0 2	2512	619446 12 2	2263	573388 2 7
Assignments (absolute), Leasehold Estates	88	29973 6 4	82	52088 3 5	76	10651 16 0	100	59927 19 6	101	24907 12 6
Mortgages	1297	681981 18 6	1192	656108 1 11	1257	648180 16 4	1368	861670 11 0	1323	669942 5 9
Discharges of Mortgages	600	344415 12 6	514	452933 9 10	662	399493 10 3	698	354318 11 1	647	373597 2 6
Transfers of Mortgages	74	57630 5 3	84	107781 12 7	65	54321 17 3	88	97040 6 5	76	44681 17 2
TOTALS	4437	1798951 14 8	4119	1910422 10 3	4442	1787836 1 3	4946	2075925 16 6	4625	1772477 14 8
Lease-periods exceeding three years	221	*16283 14 9	218	*9765 3 4	283	*10750 3 10	297	*18842 0 0	250	*13829 9 4
Annuity Deeds† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assignment for Creditors	40	...	24	...	16	...	10	...	19	...
Settlements, ante and post nuptial† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous deeds, &c.—Partition deeds, appointments of trustees, disentailing deeds, disclaimers of trusts, deeds of gift, confirmations, powers of attorney, wills, releases of dower, &c., &c.	616	...	598	...	359	...	373	...	388	...
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED ...	5314	...	4959	...	5110	...	5626	...	5282	...

* Yearly. † Included in Miscellaneous. Norm.—Leases for periods of three years and under are not registered.

MORTGAGES ON LAND.

No. 148.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of MORTGAGES ON LAND registered in the Colony.

Year.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Suburban Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Totals.	
	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.
1861	407	£ 309,604 9 9	290	£ 93,580 2 2	19	£ 9,923 11 7	434	£ 278,125 8 9	1,150	£ 691,233 12 3
1862	452	245,527 19 3	161	75,173 18 5	42	51,414 10 7	448	310,577 6 0	1,103	682,693 14 3
1863	430	267,574 3 7	198	117,077 11 2	38	77,717 4 11	343	252,131 19 5	1,009	714,500 19 1
1864	400	255,795 9 10	146	63,208 9 1½	43	62,380 13 4	375	247,041 12 8	964	628,426 4 11½
1865	437	264,047 2 6	169	66,625 3 5	29	23,117 3 10	413	280,227 18 6	1,048	634,017 8 3
1866	466	261,086 9 0	252	70,940 18 10	32	65,298 17 2	457	284,655 13 6	1,207	681,981 18 6
1867	505	239,944 3 4	291	86,009 17 6	53	96,200 18 1	343	233,953 3 0	1,192	656,108 1 11
1868	507	249,691 4 9	230	68,919 14 11	44	23,091 19 0	476	306,477 17 8	1,257	648,180 16 4
1869	556	338,884 9 10	320	96,155 15 9	36	77,120 6 5	456	349,518 19 0	1,368	861,679 11 0
1870	520	269,475 12 9	291	103,820 15 1	24	24,052 19 4	488	272,592 18 7	1,323	669,942 5 9

DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LAND, AND CONVEYANCES UNDER MORTGAGE.

No. 149.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LAND AND CONVEYANCES UNDER MORTGAGE.

Year.	Discharges of Mortgages on Land.		Conveyances under Mortgage.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1861	483	£ 315,281 18 7	...	...
1862	495	371,983 5 3	299	185,081 14 11
1863	486	391,279 10 1	264	174,940 10 11
1864	581	418,527 1 7	198	121,261 1 4
1865	592	386,155 2 11	247	178,232 6 8
1866	600	344,415 12 6	205	105,124 9 7
1867	514	452,933 9 10	58	33,090 3 5
1868	662	399,493 10 3	246	115,492 1 3
1869	698	354,318 11 1	171	83,512 16 4
1870	647	373,597 2 6	215	85,960 14 2

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.

No. 150.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL, and of MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, registered in the Colony.

Year.	Preferable Liens on Wool.			Mortgages on Live Stock.				
	No. of Liens.	No. of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	No. of Mortgages.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Horned Cattle.	No. of Horses.	Amount lent.
			£ s. d.					£ s. d.
1861	78	561,569	178,797 9 8	288	840,305	314,703	3,567	1,120,384 4 0
1862	80	281,091	87,487 12 0	274	1,181,845	362,575	6,604	1,312,244 19 11
1863	96	1,203,130	220,449 19 5	298	1,265,840	328,221	4,748	1,503,413 0 2
1864	117	1,408,678	250,218 1 7	275	1,612,846	272,691	3,638	1,116,708 19 6
1865	116	1,575,455	274,521 7 4	327	2,389,949	277,552	6,518	2,037,463 3 1
1866	182	1,904,804	316,382 7 11	362	1,851,409	343,635	6,833	1,285,692 19 7
1867	268	3,249,433	521,384 9 5	392	2,384,506	181,739	4,728	1,205,010 18 6
1868	286	3,695,587	512,121 6 3	370	2,997,019	211,811	7,769	1,399,479 14 8
1869	285	4,119,370	531,777 9 8	329	2,057,631	184,923	10,150	1,195,403 2 4
1870	317	3,411,469	371,231 13 7	294	1,281,340	147,119	3,884	840,584 3 10

N.B.—When any sum has been secured both by a Lien on the Wool and by a Mortgage of the Sheep, the amount is included under the head of Mortgages only.

DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.

No. 151.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, registered in the Colony.

Year.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
1861	66	533,126 13 8
1862	103	709,238 7 3
1863	95	881,222 5 9
1864	100	857,006 3 3
1865	110	812,079 3 1
1866	87	639,413 0 10
1867	117	765,501 7 5
1868	111	962,596 8 11
1869	85	741,238 7 7
1870	95	435,762 6 9

LIENS ON GROWING CROPS.

No. 152.—RETURN of the Number and Amount of LIENS ON GROWING CROPS in the Colony, registered in Sydney from 1863 to 1870, inclusive.

Year.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
1863	72	6,398 11 10
1864	105	8,057 3 9½
1865	112	9,133 11 0
1866	146	12,652 7 11
1867	171	13,895 16 4
1868	112	11,308 13 10½
1869	151	13,672 11 1
1870	213	10,045 3 3

TRANSACTIONS UNDER "REAL PROPERTY ACT."

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS, &c.

No. 153.—RETURN of the Number of APPLICATIONS, with Amount of FEES, &c., under the "Real Property Act," for the Years 1863 to 1870, inclusive.

Year.	No. of Applications.	No. of Properties.	Area.			Value.	Fees.			
			Town and Suburban.	Country.	Total.		Assurance.	Commissioners.	Certificates and other Dealings.	Total.
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863	340	657	729 2 23	67183 2 32	67913 1 15	439278	934 5 5	394 5 0	411 13 0	1740 3 5
1864	362	467	250 1 11½	31588 3 27	31839 0 38½	310165	762 4 4	413 10 0	662 6 10	1838 1 2
1865	434	638	651 1 3	20271 0 1	20922 1 4	326168	679 11 11	477 0 0	1000 19 4	2157 11 3
1866	379	510	652 1 39½	36583 3 26	37236 1 25½	278063	768 18 8	379 10 0	1305 4 4	2453 13 0
1867	324	459	836 0 5½	35121 0 15	35957 2 20½	261484	879 6 2	356 5 0	1591 5 4	2866 16 6
1868	394	415	430 0 39½	58223 0 10	58653 1 9½	214813	413 4 8	350 10 0	1758 9 4	2522 4 0
1869	300	495	371 1 26	30488 2 36½	30860 0 22½	177969	370 3 10	318 0 0	2043 5 4	2731 9 2
1870	280	406	338 2 20½	51568 3 17	51907 1 37½	203476	423 12 3	311 5 0	2190 0 8	2924 17 11

1867—Exclusive of 10 applications withdrawn.
 1868 " " 17 "
 1869 " " 8 "
 1870 " " 7 "

TRANSACTIONS UNDER "REAL PROPERTY ACT"—continued.

CROWN GRANTS REGISTERED, &c.

No. 154.—RETURN, showing the Number of CROWN GRANTS registered, &c, under the "Real Property Act," in the Years 1863 to 1870, inclusive.

Year.	Number of Grants.	Area.						Value.			Assurance.					
		Town and Suburban.			Country.			Total.								
		a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1863	268	285	1	22	31,457	0	27	31,752	2	9	36,406	9	2	75	2	1
1864	1,500	1,129	2	10½	70,800	1	15½	71,929	3	26½	95,007	18	10	198	12	0
1865	2,429	1,629	2	23	59,298	0	23	60,927	3	6	77,312	5	5	162	8	11
1866	2,455	1,205	2	29½	112,531	1	15	113,737	0	4½	139,526	2	11	291	2	2
1867	4,309	3,385	1	22½	169,213	0	12½	172,598	1	35½	212,101	19	5	442	2	5
1868	4,116	1,649	0	7½	245,229	0	34	246,878	1	14	271,158	7	10	567	12	7
1869	2,967	1,161	1	35½	168,791	3	6½	169,953	1	2	185,939	4	4	389	6	0
1870	3,301	1,432	3	30½	139,982	3	25½	141,415	3	26½	163,557	10	6	342	15	10

CIVIL JUSTICE.

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

No. 155.—RETURN, showing the BUSINESS of the Supreme and Circuit Courts in the Colony, during the Year 1870.

Civil Jurisdiction.			Equity.					Testamentary.					Appellate Jurisdiction.																							
No. of Writs issued.	No. of Causes entered for Trial.	Total Amount for which Judgment signed.	No. of Bills filed.	No. of Claims.	No. of Petitions.	No. of Decrees and Orders.	No. of Probates and Administrations Will annexed.	Amount sworn to.		No. of Letters of Administration.	Amount sworn to.		No. of Cases from Insolvency Court.	No. of Cases from District Court.																						
		£ s. d.					£ s. d.				£ s. d.																									
2,194	187	225,855 13 2½	30	1	60	105	247	539,583	0	0	181	81,451	0	0	...	1																				
Actions at Law.			Suits and Proceedings in Equity.					Admiralty, Insolvency, and Ecclesiastical.					Orders made in Chambers and in Banco of all kinds.		Criminal Sittings.																					
Amounts recovered.			No. of Writs of Ejectments.		No. of Days occupied in Jury Trials on Circuit.		No. of Days occupied in Jury Trials in Sydney.		No. of Days' Sittings in Banco.		No. of Bills and Answers filed.		No. of Petitions and Motions.		No. of Orders and Decrees made, of all kinds.		No. of Appeals to the full Court.		Hearings.		Appeals.		Value of Property in Contest: i.e. How many Suits or Proceedings affected Property of—		No. of Orders and Decrees made in these Jurisdictions severally.		No. of Days' Sittings in each, including Equity Appeals and Appeals in Insolvency.		No. of Orders in Banco.		No. of Orders in Chambers.		No. of Days on Circuit.		No. of Days in Sydney.	
4	52	413	30	28	57	69	45	91	105	6	58	14	*	*	*	5	...	7	18	...	19	220	196†			

* Cannot be ascertained.
† This return does not include orders taken out, but only those that are entered in the Chamber book. Some orders are never filed or acted on.

No. 156.—RETURN of the Number of CIVIL CASES TRIED in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, during the Year 1870.

District where Tried.	Juries of Four.		Juries of Twelve.		Total.
	Defended.	Undefended.	Common.	Special.	
Central Court, Sydney	79	4	.....	.....	83
Circuit Courts	Albury	1	.....	.....	1
	Goulburn	1	.....	.....	1
	Bathurst	3	.....	.....	3
	Maitland	7	.....	.....	7
	Deniliquin	7	.....	.....	7
	Armidale	1
Wagga Wagga	4	.....	.....	.....	4
TOTAL, CIRCUIT COURTS	24	.....	.....	.....	24
GENERAL TOTAL	103	4	.....	.....	107

No. 157.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CIVIL CASES tried in the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Year.	Before Juries of Twelve.		Before Juries of Four.		Total.
	Common.	Special.	Defended Cases.	Undefended Cases.	
1861	1	14	101	7	123
1862	1	6	117	5	129
1863	1	5	118	2	126
1864	1	8	127	5	141
1865	.....	2	107	2	111
1866	.....	.....	118	4	122
1867	.....	1	108	1	110
1868	.....	3	126	2	131
1869	.....	2	110	6	118
1870	.....	.....	103	4	107

CIVIL JUSTICE—continued.

DISTRICT COURTS.

No. 158.—RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the several DISTRICT COURTS in the Colony, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1871, and other particulars.

District.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			The Result of the Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number and Result of Appeals.			The Number of Cases left in Arrear.	The Number of	
	Commenced.	Total Amount Sued for.	Without hearing.	By Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	£	s.	d.	Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.		Reversed.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.
METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.																	
Sydney	6,492	55,911 12 1	2,586	...	3,906	12	3,894	3,577	329	4,233	6	7	1	...	...	6	2
Newcastle	126	2,731 5 43	53	1	72	3	69	59	13	200	9	10	...	...	...	2	...
Maitland	136	4,957 17 75	62	...	74	1	73	59	15	594	19	8	...	74	...	3	...
Singleton	25	422 7 8	14	...	11	...	11	8	3	29	19	1	...	...	...	1	...
Muswellbrook	20	448 4 43	4	...	16	...	16	9	7	91	3	0	...	...	...	...	...
Scots ^a	24	1,237 2 35	1	...	23	2	21	11	12	12	17	6	...	...	...	...	...
Murrumbidgee ^b	84	2,055 16 6	23	...	59	1	58	48	11	209	12	11	...	...	...	2	...
Paterson ^c	8	144 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	8	...	...	...	8	...
Dungog ^d	8	400 12 7	3	...	5	...	5	4	1	27	18	10	...	5	...	...	...
Wollombi ^e	11	81 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,934	68,390 6 4	2,757	1	4,166	19	4,147	3,775	391	5,413 9 4	1	79	1	79	10	12	2
Southern District.																	
Liverpool ^f	17	84 12 1	7	...	10	...	10	9	1	5	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
Campbelltown	39	812 18 5	14	...	25	...	25	20	5	22	11	9	...	...	...	...	...
Camden ^g	31	237 19 1	18	...	13	...	13	13	...	11	16	3	...	...	...	...	...
Pictou ^h	18	110 18 6	12	...	6	...	6	6	...	5	4	0	...	...	...	...	...
Berrima	32	437 8 7	10	...	21	1	20	16	5	16	16	5	...	...	1	...	...
Goulburn	67	1,478 7 63	26	...	41	6 ⁱ	35	36	4	26	5	0	...	...	1	1	...
Braidwood	22	1,302 14 6	43	...	36	...	36	32	4	120	10	5	...	...	3	...	...
Queanbeyan	85	512 19 0	6	...	19	...	19	16	3	83	13	10	...	...	...	...	...
Cooma	18	515 18 5	10	...	8	...	8	7	1	34	7	11	...	...	...	...	...
Bombala	9	519 17 98	1	...	8	1	7	5	3	69	12	2	...	...	...	...	...
Bega	5	603 0 0	3	...	2	1	1	2	...	14	10	6	...	...	...	1	...
Eden ^j	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wollongong	49	870 8 9	15	...	34	...	34	33	1	77	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kinna	64	1,316 1 35	40	...	24	...	24	19	5	40	17	0	...	...	...	...	...
Shoalhaven	48	1,623 12 8	28	...	18	2	16	12	6	55	15	4	...	...	2	...	...
Moruya	10	239 19 8	2	...	8	...	8	5	3	20	7	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	514	10,666 16 38	235	...	273	11	262	231	41	606 1 7	...	...	...	...	7	2	...
Western District.																	
Hartley	32	518 13 2	9	...	23	...	23	21	2	19	8	6	...	...	...	1	...
Bathurst	249	4,962 7 1	129	...	113	1	112	89	24	596	6	1	...	...	7	1	...
Carcoar	36	1,377 16 4	7	...	24	...	24	18	6	107	19	2	...	...	5	...	...
Forbes	83	2,793 4 4	31	...	47	...	47	30	8	44	9	0	...	...	5	1	...
Molong	9	168 19 9	1	...	8	...	8	5	3	7	9	0	...	...	...	...	...
Orange	36	1,757 14 6	21	...	14	...	14	12	2	30	2	6	...	...	1	1	...
Wellington	16	533 19 5	7	...	9	1	8	9	...	30	0	10	...	...	...	...	...
Mudgee	59	2,533 15 10	28	...	31	1	30	26	5	29	10	0	...	...	...	1	...
Sofala ^k	34	396 5 2	7	...	27	1	26	23	4	51	19	5	...	...	...	...	...
Penrith	134	1,063 6 0	61	...	73	1	72	66	7	32	14	0	...	...	...	...	...
Windsor	180	1,570 7 1	73	...	107	...	107	89	18	108	6	9	...	...	...	...	...
Dubbo	35	1,498 5 0	15	...	19	1	18	16	3	228	9	6	...	...	1	...	...
Paramatta	175	2,409 1 3	85	...	89	1	88	78	11	59	4	10	...	...	1	1	...
Bourke ^l	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,078	21,583 14 11	474	...	584	7	577	491	93	1,345 19 7	...	...	...	...	20	6	1
South-Western District.																	
Yass	60	2,368 17 8	19	...	38	1	37	37	1	36	1	3	...	...	3	...	...
Burrows ^m	16	194 0 9	5	...	9	...	9	8	1	15	15	6	...	...	2	...	...
Young	34	1,128 17 2	7	...	26	...	26	22	4	113	6	6	...	...	1	...	...
Gundagai	66	1,885 0 0	48	...	18	...	18	17	1	210	16	6	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	19	350 10 3	1	...	18	...	18	18	...	40	12	4	...	...	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga	58	1,908 14 3	30	...	27	1	26	23	4	183	9	4	...	...	1	...	...
Albury	60	1,869 15 11	30	...	30	2	28	23	7	255	16	10	...	...	...	...	...
Deniliquin	87	2,339 6 7	29	...	45	...	45	42	3	292	8	5	...	...	13	...	...
Hay	33	1,403 0 4	12	...	19	1	18	15	4	97	3	0	...	...	2	...	...
Corowa	4	71 10 2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	8	...	...	...	...	...
Wentworth ⁿ	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenfell ^o	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	437	13,119 13 1	185	...	230	5	225	205	25	1,249 6 4	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
Northern District.																	
Wingham	28	672 1 0	9	...	15	...	15	13	2	71	9	6	...	...	1	...	...
Port Macquarie	18	1,102 0 10	4	2	12	4	8	10	2	119	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
West Kempsey	35	1,208 6 8	7	...	23	...	23	19	4	92	5	2	...	...	5	...	...
Tamworth	33	934 7 0	17	1	15	...	15	14	1	84	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
Olen Innes	19	421 11 3	8	...	11	...	11	7	4	10	6	0	...	...	...	...	...
Tenterfield	61	1,872 6 58	36	4	20	...	20	15	5	104	5	8	...	...	1	...	...
Grafton	31	1,223 0 3	9	...	22	...	22	19	3	132	14	7	...	...	...	...	...
Cusino	17	383 2 2	5	...	12	1	11	10	2	18	6	3	...	...	...	...	...
Narrabri ^p	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armidale	72	1,488 14 2	25	...	49	...	49	35	4	38	5	3	...	...	7	...	...
Total	311	9,310 9 98	120	7	170	5	165	143	27	671 0 6	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
GENERAL TOTAL	9,274	123,071 0 5	3,771	8	5,423	47	5,376	4,845	577	9,285 17 4	1	79	1	79	73	20	3

* Includes one case in which no verdict was given, the Jury not agreeing.

^a Transferred to Northern District, 26 October, 1870. ^b Discontinued, 26 October, 1870. ^c Discontinued, 14 April, 1870. ^d Discontinued, 2 December, 1869.—Re-established, 26 October, 1870. ^e Transferred to Metropolitan and Coast District, 26 October, 1870. ^f Lately established. ^g Transferred to Southern District, 26 October, 1870. ^h Discontinued, 14 April.—Restored, 26 October, 1870.

INSOLVENCIES.

No. 159.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of INSOLVENCIES in the Colony.

Year.	Number of Insolvents.			Amount of Liabilities as shown in the Insolvents' Schedules.	Amount of Assets as shown in the Insolvents' Schedules.	Number of Assignees elected by Creditors to act with the Official Assignee.	Amount of Deficiency shown in the Insolvents' Estates.	Amount of Court Fees in Insolvency collected under the Act of Council, and paid at the Treasury.
	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Total.					
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1861	410	53	463	589,727 10 1	335,340 6 0	1	254,387 4 1	1,992 2 0
1862	287	27	314	263,867 18 7	155,593 13 8	10	108,274 4 11	1,518 12 2
1863	371	37	408	463,164 3 11	369,080 1 0	5	94,084 2 11	1,562 0 11
1864	464	21	485	475,454 11 8	297,787 8 1	4	177,667 3 7	1,761 16 6
1865	509	19	528	511,590 2 0	278,045 16 7	1	233,544 5 5	1,833 15 6
1866	550	44	594	944,015 13 8	539,184 12 10	2	404,831 0 10	1,980 1 4
1867	659	25	684	737,789 2 2	535,695 18 6	1	202,093 3 8	2,569 5 10
1868	507	27	534	572,651 11 10	233,098 17 5	.....	339,552 14 5	2,159 17 3
1869	513	17	530	483,145 13 10	296,979 12 3	1	186,166 1 7	1,882 10 11
1870	448	28	476	671,870 11 1	394,006 19 8	4	277,863 11 5	1,812 7 5

MINERS' RIGHTS AND BUSINESS LICENSES.

No. 160.—RETURN, showing the Number of MINERS' RIGHTS and BUSINESS LICENSES, &c., issued at the several Gold Fields of the Colony, in the Year 1870.

Name of Gold Field.	Licenses.		Leases of Auriferous Tracts.			
	Miners' Rights.	Business Licenses.	Number of Leases Issued.	River-bed.	Quartz-vein.	Alluvial.
	No.	No.		yards.	acres.	acres.
Western Gold District.	Cargo	285	24	5		
	Rockley	382	9	2	23	8
	Tambaroora	876	53	7		4
	Cudgegong	933	62	4	200	17
	Ophir	419	13	8		10
	Sofala	1,044	30	6	500	16
	Tuena	245	11	4	100	10
	Trunkey Creek	784	60	2		7
	Bathurst	576	29	9		6
	Stony Creek	474	21	4		13
	Carcoar	222	13	23		10
	Forbes	301	7	2		64
	Meroo River	826	32	2		8
	7,367	364	78	800	187	57
Southern Gold District.	Adelong	309	18	9		
	Albury	36	3		7	9
	Araluen	631	11	3	400	
	Braidwood	390	10	1		2
	Burrangong	496	27	10		5
	Combaning	141	9	1		38
	Delegate	219	37			4
	Emu Creek	1,985	144	31		
	Gulph Creek	156	15	2	400	2
	Gundagai	218	2			105
	Kiandra	211	7	1		
	Nerrimunga	30				8
	Tumberumba	168	6	1		
Tumut	346	9			2	
Wagga Wagga	154		1			
	5,490	298	60	800	15	169
Northern Gold District.	Rocky River and Walcha	313	10	1		2
	Nundle and Tamworth	380	14			
	Timbarra, Tooloom, and Tenterfield	335	23	6		
	Ironbark and Bingera	143	3	2		19½
	Armidale, with Glen Innes, Oban, and Puddledock	179	7			6
	Upper Hunter	43	1			
	Grafton	41				
	Ballina	38				
	1,472	58	9		25½	4
GENERAL TOTAL	14,329	720	147	1,600	227½	230

GOLD-MINING MACHINERY.

No. 161.—RETURN, showing the Number and Description of Machines employed in ALLUVIAL and QUARTZ MINING in the several Gold Districts of the Colony, in the Year 1870.

Mining Districts.	Alluvial Mining.													
	Steam-engines employed in Winding, Pumping, &c.		Puddling-machines.	Whims and Pulleys.	Whips.	Quicksilver, as Compound Cradles.	Sluices and Toms.	Water-wheels.	Hydraulic Hoese.	Pumps.	Sluice-boxes.	Derricks.	Stamp Heads.	Boring-machines.
	No.	Aggregate horse-power.												
Albury ...											2			
{ Kiamba ...														
{ Tumberumba ...								5			30			
Armidale ...	1	10		2						5	20			
{ Rocky River ...											10			
{ Puddledock ...														
Berrima—Mittagong ...			1	1		1	1	1		1	1			
Bombala—Cragie ...							20	12		12	50			
Braidwood and Araluen ...	19	213	14	3			11	18	1	64	106			
Broulee—Nerrigundah ...							20	12			20			
{ Giamire ...														
{ Cheshir's Creek, Wyagdon.							5				14			
Bathurst ...														
{ Mitchell's Creek ...			5				4				6			
{ Rockley ...			6				3				12			
{ Turon ...	1	12	75				100	8		25	18			
Carcoar ...			21		18		35			15	27			
Cooma ...								6	2	2	210			
Cowra—Wood's Flat ...			3	4	6		5	1		5				
Forbes ...			12	2	3	2	4				12			1
Goulburn—Nerrimunga and Bungonia.							60				60			
Gundagai—Adelong and Euron-gilly.					2		2	1		1	2			
Glen Innes ...											8			
Molong ...								1						
Mudgee ...	2	16	8	2	2		10			18	4			
{ Gulgong ...														
{ Windeyer ...			14	10	12		40	2		20	100			
{ Merrindee ...			10	2	1		40			6	100			
{ Hargraves ...			35	1			100			20	800			
Richmond River—Ballina...						2	100							
Tamworth—Nundle ...				2			13	4						
Tenterfield—Toooloom and Timbarra.								7	1	11	192			
Tumut ...							40	6	4	6	38			
Wellington ...			24				10	2			10			
{ Stony Creek and Burrendong.														
{ Tambaroora ...							6	5			6			
Young ...	2	38	3			1	8			2	8			
Total ...	25	289	231	29	44	6	639	90	8	215	1,866			1

Mining Districts.	Quartz-mining.							
	Steam-engines employed in Winding, Crushing, &c.		Crushing Machines.	Stamp Heads.	Whims and Pulleys.	Water-wheels.	Derricks.	Whips.
	No.	Aggregate horse-power.						
Braidwood and Araluen ...	13	153	11	121	2	1		4
Bathurst—Turon, Mitchell's Creek, &c., &c., &c.	10	98	11	79				
Carcoar, Tuena, and Canowindra...	9	200	9	108	2			2
Cooma ...			1	4	1	1		
Forbes ...	1	10	1	10	1			1
Gundagai, Adelong, and Euron-gilly.	4	33	4	31	3	1		
Goulburn—Nerrimunga and Bungonia.	1	10	1	10				
Molong ...	3	28	3	22				
Mudgee—Gulgong, Windeyer, and Hargraves.	3	32	3	29	7			1
Orange—Ophir, Wentworth, and Forrest.	5	65	4	34	2			2
Queanbeyan ...			1					
Scone—Upper Hunter ...			2	36	2	2		
Tamworth—Nundle and Barraba.	3	30	6	22	3	4		
Tumut ...	2	20	3	20		1		
Wagga Wagga—Junee and Sebastopol.			4	80				
Wellington—Stony Creek, Burrendong, and Tambaroora.	6	64	6	50	19			19
Young ...	2	18	2	12				
Total ...	62	761	72	668	42	10		19

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

No. 162.—RETURN, showing the Number of Publicans' Licenses issued in the Colony, during the Year 1870.

Districts.	Number.	Districts.	Number.
Adelong	6	Moree	1
Albury	30	Moruya	10
Armidale	21	Moulamein	3
Balranald	6	Murrumburrah	1
Bathurst	96	Mudgee	43
Berrima	13	Murrurundi	17
Ballina	1	Muswellbrook	17
Bingera	2	Newcastle	73
Bullock Flat	1	Nundle	13
Bombala	9	Orange	39
Braidwood	50	Obley	2
Bourke	19	Oxley	2
Burrowa	13	Parramatta	39
Camden	6	Paterson	4
Campbelltown	8	Penrith	18
Canmonbar	1	Picton	3
Carcoar	39	Port Macquarie	2
Casino	16	Port Stephens	8
Casillis	6	Queanbeyan	14
Cooma	11	Raymond Terrace	4
Coonabarabran	10	Rockley	3
Coonamble	9	Ryde	1
Corowa	10	Rylstone	9
Condobolin	1	Scone	13
Cowra	1	Shoalhaven	9
Deniliquin	33	Singleton	20
Dubbo	36	Sofala	18
Dungog	5	Stony Creek	8
Eden	14	Sydney	584
Emu Creek	19	Tambaroora	9
Euston	1	Tamworth	29
Forbes	27	Tenterfield	11
Glen Innes	7	Timbarra	2
Gosford	5	Trunkey Creek	5
Goulburn	69	Tuena	2
Grafton	34	Tumbarumba	5
Gulligal	1	Tumut	20
Grenfell	9	Ulladulla	2
Gundagai	23	Uralla	6
Gunning	1	Wagga Wagga	47
Gunnedah	12	Walcha	3
Hargraves and Windeyer	13	Wallgett	9
Hartley	29	Warialda	21
Hay	33	Wee Waa	9
Inverell	6	Wellington	13
Kiama	8	Wentworth	21
Kiandra	3	Windsor	22
Liverpool	6	Wingham	9
Macleay River	6	Wollombi	6
Maitland	63	Wilcannia	5
Menindie	7	Wollongong	12
Mitchell	1	Yass	30
Merriwa	7	Young	27
Moama	8		
Molong	13		
		Total	2,187

VOLUNTEER CORPS AND COMPANIES.

No. 163.—RETURN, showing the DISTRIBUTION of the VOLUNTEER CORPS and COMPANIES, Head Quarters at Sydney, on 31st December, 1870.

Corps and Company.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Permanent Staff	1	...	2	...	...	17	1	1	22
Honorary Staff	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
" Chaplains	4	...	...	...	4
Brigade Band	2	...	33	35
ARTILLERY.									
Staff	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brigade Band	2	...	13	15
No. 1 Battery	1	2	...	5	2	69	79
No. 2 "	1	2	...	4	1	65	73
No. 3 "	1	1	...	4	2	72	80
No. 4 "	1	1	...	5	2	62	71
No. 5 "	1	2	...	4	2	69	78
No. 6 "	1	2	...	5	2	64	74
No. 7 "	1	1	...	4	2	59	67
No. 8 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. 9 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
RIFLES.									
<i>Sydney Battalion.</i>									
Staff	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	5
No. 1 Company	1	2	...	8	2	87	100
No. 2 "	1	2	...	4	1	80	88
No. 3 "	1	2	...	6	2	89	100
No. 4 "	1	2	...	6	...	89	98
No. 5 "	1	2	...	5	2	80	90
No. 6 "	1	2	...	5	2	79	90
<i>Suburban Battalion.</i>									
Staff	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	5
Glebe	1	2	...	4	2	72	81
Balmain	1	2	...	5	...	90	98
Paddington and Surry Hills	1	1	...	4	2	65	73
St. Leonards...	2	...	6	1	84	93
South Sydney	1	2	...	5	2	71	81
Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders	2	3	...	10	4	157	176
<i>Country Corps.</i>									
Penrith	1	2	1	5	1	71	81
Newcastle	1	1	...	5	1	63	71
Parramatta	1	2	1	6	...	90	100
East Maitland	1	2	1	5	1	59	69
West Maitland	1	2	1	6	1	89	100
Hawkesbury...	1	2	1	4	...	79	87
Bathurst	1	2	1	6	1	89	100
Kiama	1	2	...	6	2	79	90
Singleton	1	2	1	5	2	78	89
Goulburn	1	2	1	5	...	92	101
Ulladulla	1	2	...	5	1	73	82
Gerringong	2	...	2	1	35	40
Jamberoo	1	...	3	1	55	60
Richmond	2	...	3	1	54	60
Wollongong...	97	97
Staff { Northern	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Southern	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Cadet Corps.</i>									
King's School	1	...	...	3	...	47	51
Camden College	1	...	...	1	...	24	26
Newington College...	1	...	...	3	...	45	49
Sydney Grammar School	1	...	...	...	...	64	65
GENERAL TOTAL	1	8	40	63	17	194	47	2,833	3,203

NOTE.—8 and 9 Batteries of Artillery are in course of formation.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

No. 164.—RETURN, showing the Distribution of the NAVAL BRIGADE on the 31st December, 1870.

Corps or Company.	Captain Commanding Brigade, Sydney.	Commander.	Lieutenants.	Sub-Lieutenants.	Medical Officer.	Clerk and Accountant.	Warrant and Petty Officers.	Cadets.	A.B's.	Gunnery Instructors.	Total.
Four Companies in Sydney.	1	1	4	4	1	1	8	6	160	1	187
One Company in Newcastle.	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	40	1	46
General Total	1	1	5	5	1	1	10	7	200	2	233

ARTILLERY GUNS.

No. 165.—RETURN, showing the Number and Calibre of ARTILLERY GUNS in the COLONY on the 31st December, 1870.

Description.	Guns.					
	Mounted.		Dismounted.		Total Guns.	Unserviceable (not included in the foregoing.)
	No.	Calibre.	No.	Calibre.	No.	No.
Rifled breech-loaders (W.I.)	2	110-pounders	2	}
82 cwt.	5	40 " .....	.....	.....	5
35 "	7	10-inch	3	10-inch	10	
87 "	6	8 " .....	.....	.....	6
65 " .....	.....	.....	18	68-pounders	18
Smooth-bore muzzle-loaders (cast-iron)	10	42-pounders ... ..	.....	.....	10
95 "	2	32 " .....	.....	.....	} 45
85 "	33	" .....	.....	.....
50 "	9	"	1	32-pounders		
56 "	4	9 " .....	.....	.....	} 4
58 "	4	6 "	9	6-pounders		
Brass smooth-bore muzzle-loaders	5	12 "		} 13
13-cwt. gun.	4	"	1	12-pounders		
6 " " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 10
6 " howtr. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 " " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	91	32	123

RECAPITULATION OF ARTILLERY GUNS.

No.	Calibre.	Weight of Shot and Shell.
<i>Brass.</i>		
27	6-pounders, 9-pounders, and 12-pounders	tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 19 1 2 7
<i>Wrought Iron (Armstrong).</i>		
7	B. L. 110-pounders and 40-pounders	66 16 0 18
<i>Cast Iron.</i>		
89	10-inch, 8-inch, 68-pounders, 42-pounders, and 32-pounders	574 18 3 9
General Total	123	660 16 2 6

VACCINATION.

No. 166.—RETURN, showing the Number of Children VACCINATED by the several Government Vaccinators throughout the Colony in the Year 1870, and distinguishing those cases brought to a successful issue.

Districts.	No. of Vaccinators.	Under 1 year of age.				1 year and under 5 years of age.				From 5 to 10 years of age, inclusive.				Total number of cases Vaccinated.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.
		City and Suburbs of Sydney	7	704	669	1373	1291	887	908	1795	1690	177	230	407	387	1768	1807	3575	3368
Country Districts—																	
Albury	1	48	53	101	101	33	50	83	83	9	10	19	19	90	113	203	203
Bathurst	1	6	13	19	19	26	24	50	50	25	15	40	40	57	52	109	109
Berrima	1	6	7	13	13	20	17	37	37	12	18	30	30	38	42	80	80
Braidwood	1	5	7	12	12	7	2	9	9	...	1	1	1	12	10	22	22
Carcoar	1	13	14	27	27	55	52	107	107	30	30	60	60	98	96	194	194
Cassilis	1	1	2	3	3	5	5	10	9	1	3	4	1	7	10	17	13
Dungog	1	3	3	6	6	12	11	23	23	...	1	1	1	15	15	30	30
Dubbo	1	10	12	22	22	9	11	20	20	{ 1 7	3 5	4 12	4 12	27	31	58	58
Glen Innes	1	20	18	38	36	34	29	63	62	16	11	27	27	70	58	128	125
Goulburn	1	27	34	61	61	118	116	234	234	103	130	233	233	248	280	528	528
Grafton	1	...	4	4	1	3	6	9	5	1	1	2	2	4	11	15	8
Kiama	1	4	3	7	7	7	10	17	14	...	2	2	2	11	15	26	23
Lambton and New Lambton	1	27	30	57	55	45	32	77	77	9	10	19	19	81	72	153	151
Maitland, East	1	2	5	7	7	8	5	13	13	...	2	2	2	10	12	22	22
Maitland, West	1	12	22	34	34	20	27	47	47	16	17	33	33	48	66	114	114
Macdonald River	1	4	3	7	7	12	9	21	21	10	16	26	26	26	28	54	54
Newcastle	1	20	12	32	32	10	8	18	18	1	4	5	5	31	24	55	55
Orange	1	7	7	14	14	13	15	28	28	8	15	23	22	28	37	65	64
Parramatta	1	20	23	43	43	44	41	85	81	28	26	54	53	92	90	182	177
Penrith	1	41	32	73	73	28	20	48	48	10	15	25	25	79	67	146	146
Queanbeyan	1	3	4	7	7	7	1	8	8	1	2	3	3	11	7	18	18
Rockley	1	20	21	41	39	12	16	28	28	6	4	10	7	38	41	79	74
Raymond Terrace	1	9	9	18	18	13	7	20	20	5	5	10	10	27	21	48	48
Richmond	1	5	6	11	9	12	6	18	14	3	7	10	7	20	19	39	30
Shoalhaven	1	2	2	4	4	5	3	8	8	1	3	4	4	8	8	16	16
Singleton... ..	1	10	16	26	24	14	19	33	30	5	6	11	10	29	41	70	64
Sofala	1	9	7	16	16	4	11	15	15	3	6	9	9	16	24	40	40
Wallsend and Minmi	1	19	19	38	38	32	36	68	68	2	8	10	10	53	63	116	116
Windsor	1	127	137	264	232	265	257	522	471	193	213	406	366	585	607	1192	1065
Wollombi	1	2	...	2	2	4	10	14	13	5	3	8	8	11	13	24	23
Wollongong	1	6	5	11	11	6	3	9	9	...	3	3	3	12	11	23	23
Woonona	1	2	5	7	7	4	6	10	10	4	2	6	6	10	13	23	23
TOTAL, COUNTRY DISTRICTS	32	490	535	1025	980	887	865	1752	1680	515	597	1112	1056	1892	1997	3889	4716
GENERAL TOTAL	39	1194	1204	2398	2271	1774	1773	3547	3370	692	827	1519	1443	3660	3804	7464	7084

* Adults

REGISTERED ELECTORS.

No. 167.—RETURN, showing the Number of Electors on the Roll of each ELECTORAL DISTRICT of the Colony, for the Year 1870.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Representatives.	Number of Electors.	Electoral Districts.—contd.	Number of Representatives.	Number of Electors.
Argyle	1	2,169	The Murrumbidgee... ..	1	2,094
Balranald	1	1,850	Narellan	1	665
Bathurst	1	1,103	The Nepean	1	1,299
The Bogan	1	3,082	Newcastle	1	1,482
Braidwood	1	3,036	New England	1	2,491
Camden	2	2,621	Newtown	1	2,537
Canterbury	2	4,943	Northumberland	1	2,610
The Clarence	1	3,316	Orange	1	1,509
Carcoar	1	1,535	Paddington	1	3,488
Central Cumberland	2	2,283	Parramatta	2	1,372
Eden	1	1,940	The Paterson	1	594
The Glebe	1	2,241	Patrick's Plains	1	1,680
Goulburn	1	870	Queanbeyan... ..	1	1,110
The Gwydir	1	1,874	Shoalhaven	1	1,540
Hartley	1	2,424	St. Leonards... ..	1	2,076
The Hastings	1	2,934	East Sydney... ..	4	10,140
The Hawkesbury	2	1,554	West Sydney	4	9,418
The Hume	1	2,174	Tenterfield	1	1,842
The Hunter	1	1,275	The Tumut	1	1,573
The Lower Hunter	1	733	Wellington	1	1,422
The Upper Hunter	1	2,774	The Williams	1	1,281
Illawarra	1	1,369	Windsor	1	645
Kiama	1	1,307	Wollombi	1	1,197
The Lachlan... ..	1	4,340	Yass Plains	1	1,734
Liverpool Plains	1	2,759		69	124,106
East Macquarie	2	2,543			
West Macquarie	1	948	Gold Fields, South	1	*2,000
East Maitland	1	898	" West	1	*8,500
West Maitland	1	1,208	" North	1	*900
Monaro	1	1,801		3	*11,400
Morpeth	1	829			
Mudgee	1	2,469			
The Murray... ..	1	1,105	GENERAL TOTAL	72	135,506

* Estimated.—The Electors on the Gold Fields vote upon the production of their Mining or Business Licenses.

LAND SALES.

No. 168.—RETURN of LANDS SOLD in the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, otherwise than conditionally, during the Year ended 31st December, 1870.

Districts.	Counties.	Lots.				Extent.				Amount.	
		Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Total Price.	Deposits forfeited.
SETTLED DISTRICTS.		No.	No.	No.	No.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	Argyle .....	.....	.....	31	31	.....	.....	2,619 0 25	2,619 0 25	2,619 3 2	.....
.....	Bathurst	7	.....	42	49	4 3 10	.....	2,293 3 22	2,298 2 32	2,347 7 10	.....
.....	Bligh	3	3	53	59	1 2 0	10 3 22	2,622 0 4	2,634 1 26	2,846 16 0	.....
.....	Brisbane	5	.....	83	88	2 3 24	.....	3,976 2 34	3,979 2 18	4,213 5 6	.....
.....	Camden .....	.....	1	4	5	.....	2 2 0	214 0 0	216 2 0	221 10 0	7 10 0
.....	Cook	5	.....	26	31	1 0 17½	.....	1,060 2 33	1,061 3 10½	1,251 1 6	5 6 0
.....	Cumberland	93	.....	20	113	7 0 39½	.....	966 2 14	973 3 13½	10,107 2 7	50 5 6
.....	Durham .....	.....	1	75	76	1 0 27	.....	3,243 0 3½	3,244 0 30½	3,706 9 10	.....
.....	Georgiana	10	.....	1	11	4 3 15	.....	40 1 0	45 0 15	79 0 0	.....
.....	Gloucester	5	.....	4	9	3 0 4	.....	329 0 0	332 0 4	376 15 0	.....
.....	Hunter	1	.....	8	9	0 2 0	.....	369 0 0	369 2 0	392 10 0	.....
.....	King	10	.....	15	25	6 0 35	.....	657 2 0	663 2 35	731 18 4	.....
.....	Macquarie	24	11	17	52	12 2 3	40 1 32	502 0 39	555 0 34	887 11 8	14 9 0
.....	Murray	3	.....	21	24	1 2 0	.....	2,201 0 0	2,202 2 0	2,229 18 9	9 19 0
.....	Northumberland	14	8	9	31	8 2 19	63 1 20	563 2 0	635 1 39	1,569 16 9	.....
.....	Phillip .....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	1,023 0 26	1,023 0 26	1,023 3 3	10 0 0
.....	Roxburgh	2	.....	23	25	0 2 8½	.....	357 3 18½	358 1 27½	386 5 8	5 16 3
.....	St. Vincent	3	14	5	22	1 0 19½	17 2 22½	9 0 2½	27 3 5	84 16 0	.....
.....	Wellington	27	21	17	65	11 1 6½	34 0 29½	331 0 16	376 2 11½	587 1 6	7 0 0
.....	Westmoreland .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	133 0 0	133 0 0	133 0 0	.....
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS		212	59	470	741	68 3 28½	169 0 6	23,512 2 37½	23,750 2 32½	35,794 13 4	110 5 9
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.											
Bligh...	Ewenmar .....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	711 0 0	711 0 0	711 0 0	.....
.....	Gowen	3	.....	4	7	1 2 0	.....	500 0 0	501 2 0	512 0 0	.....
.....	Gregory .....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....
.....	Leichhardt	16	.....	.....	16	9 1 0	.....	.....	9 1 0	119 3 6	7 19 6
.....	Lincoln	3	1	12	16	1 2 0	1 3 17	578 2 1	581 3 18	659 11 6	3 10 0
Do. by pre-emption	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
Clarence	Buller .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....
.....	Clarence	46	18	21	85	25 1 23	121 2 33	858 2 0	1,005 2 16	2,295 8 0	15 13 6
.....	Richmond	12	.....	2	14	5 2 38	.....	160 0 0	165 2 38	286 8 0	8 15 0
.....	Rous	17	.....	9	26	8 1 26	.....	609 3 0	618 0 26	685 8 10	8 10 0

LAND SALES—continued.

No. 168 (continued).—RETURN of LANDS SOLD, otherwise than conditionally—continued.

Districts—continued.	Counties—continued.	Lots.				Extent.				Amount.	
		Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Total Price.	Deposits forfeited.
PASTORAL DISTRICTS—continued.		No.	No.	No.	No.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clarence (continued) by pre-emption				1	1			160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	
Clarence and Macleay	Fitzroy	5		4	9	4 0 17		212 0 38	216 1 15	244 11 9	
Clarence and New England	Clive			3	3			127 0 0	127 0 0	127 0 0	
	Drake		3	6	9		4 3 11½	292 0 0	296 3 11½	308 5 0	
Darling	Wentworth			3	3			520 0 0	520 0 0	520 0 0	
Darling and Murrumbidgee	Caira	1		2	3	1 0 0		420 0 0	421 0 0	508 0 0	
Gwydir	Burnett			2	2			100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	
	Courallie			3	3			189 0 0	189 0 0	237 0 0	
	Murchison	4		1	5	2 0 0		162 0 0	164 0 0	164 0 0	
	Stapylton			19	19			2,015 3 0	2,015 3 0	2,015 15 0	
Do. by pre-emption				3	3			1,474 0 0	1,474 0 0	1,474 0 0	
Gwydir and New England	Arrawatta		1	6	7		3 1 18	792 0 0	795 1 18	802 1 9	
Lachlan	Bourke										10 0 0
	Clarendon	14		15	29	10 2 10		561 3 26	572 1 36	706 1 9	
	Cooper			3	3			960 0 0	960 0 0	960 0 0	
	Forbes		2	15	17		4 0 0	344 3 28	344 3 28	355 10 0	
	Gipps			1	1			40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	
	Harden	10	7	28	45	5 1 4	30 0 5	1,684 2 22	1,719 3 31	1,860 4 5	
	Montesgle	33	16	13	62	10 1 11	60 3 10	261 0 7	332 0 28	647 17 3	
	Nicholson			1	1			4 1 35	4 1 35	13 8 2	
	Start			1	1			218 0 0	218 0 0	218 0 0	
Lachlan and Darling	Waljeers			1	1			138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	
Lachlan and Murrumbidgee	Waradgery	21		7	28	10 2 0		687 0 0	697 2 0	772 0 0	
Liverpool Plains	Buckland			49	49			5,853 2 3	5,853 2 3	5,879 10 6	
	Darling			12	12			1,539 1 0	1,539 1 0	1,539 5 0	
	Jamieson			2	2			472 0 0	472 0 0	472 0 0	
	Nandewar			25	25			1,415 3 0	1,415 3 0	1,415 15 0	
	Parry	1	15	19	35	0 2 0	156 0 6	765 1 13	921 3 19	1,163 12 0	
Do. by pre-emption	Pottinger	37		82	119	17 3 30		7,493 1 0	7,511 0 30	7,842 18 0	
Liverpool and Bligh	Baradine	7		1	8	3 2 0		320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	
Liverpool Plains and New England	Inglis			4	4			60 0 0	63 2 0	88 10 0	
Macleay	Dudley			7	7			234 0 0	234 0 0	234 0 0	
Monaro	Auckland	65	21	30	116	32 2 2	51 2 12	1,886 3 9	1,970 3 23	2,434 6 3	
	Beresford			12	12			829 3 0	829 3 0	829 15 0	
	Dampier	2	7	11	20	0 1 29½	14 0 0	313 1 19	327 3 8½	358 9 6	
	Raleigh	36	1	1	38	20 1 7	8 3 29	20 0 0	49 0 36	312 16 1	
	Wallace	2		25	27	0 2 26		1,532 2 0	1,533 0 26	1,541 10 0	
	Wellesley	26	1	44	71	9 0 9	2 0 0	3,190 2 16	3,201 2 25	3,338 3 1	4 3 9
Monaro and Murrumbidgee	Cowley			3	3			194 0 0	194 0 0	194 0 0	

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LAND SALES—continued.

No. 168 (continued).—RETURN of LANDS SOLD, otherwise than conditionally—continued.

Districts—continued.	Counties—continued.	Lots.				Extent.				Amount.	
		Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Total Price.	Deposits forfeited.
PASTORAL DISTRICTS—continued.		No.	No.	No.	No.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Murrumbidgee	Boyd ...			14	14			1,442 1 0	1,442 1 0	1,442 5 0	
	Buccleuch ...			2	2			117 0 0	117 0 0	137 8 0	
	Cadell ...	1		3	4	0 3 20		423 1 0	424 0 20	532 10 0	
	Denison ...			3	3			220 3 0	220 3 0	220 15 0	
	Goulburn ...	20	25	33	78	13 1 34	30 1 0	3,580 0 0	3,623 2 34	4,345 15 5	70 0 0
	Hume ...	15	2	24	41	8 1 19	2 0 0	2,224 0 0	2,234 1 19	2,299 4 0	25 0 0
	Mitchell ...			35	35			4,674 0 0	4,674 0 0	4,674 0 0	
	Selwyn ...			2	2			138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	
	Townsend ...	7	11	32	50	1 3 0	43 2 17	3,677 0 0	3,722 1 17	3,846 12 7	5 1 0
	Urana ...	15	5	5	25	7 2 0	27 2 34	901 0 0	936 0 34	1,056 12 8	13 6 3
	Wynyard ...	6	43	24	73	3 2 30	79 2 21	464 0 34	547 2 5	886 17 5	2 0 0
	Do. by pre-emption			3	3			1,263 3 0	1,263 3 0	1,264 0 0	
New England	Clarke ...			1	1			320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	
	Gough ...	30		54	84	13 3 0		3,645 2 8	3,659 1 8	3,764 18 0	
	Hardinge ...	12		11	23	5 3 19		756 0 0	761 3 19	827 9 0	
	Sandon ...	8	7	29	44	3 3 20	62 2 0	1,882 0 26	1,948 2 6	2,134 6 10	
New England and Macleay	Vernon ...	11		9	20	5 2 0		412 3 0	418 1 0	464 15 0	
	Clyde ...	15			15	7 2 0			7 2 0	71 11 0	
Warrego	Cowper ...	11		1	12	7 3 8		30 0 0	37 3 8	102 13 0	
	Finch ...			2	2			259 0 0	259 0 0	259 0 0	
	Gundabooka ...	4			4	2 0 0			2 0 0	32 10 0	
	Yanda ...			1	1			102 0 0	102 0 0	102 0 0	
	Ashburnham ...	28	27	20	75	7 1 10	53 0 24½	117 0 1	177 1 35½	446 14 8	16 3 6
	Gordon ...			20	20			872 2 0	872 2 0	872 10 0	
Wellington	Kennedy ...			1	1			44 0 0	44 0 0	44 0 0	
	Oxley ...			1	1			6 3 25	6 3 25	8 12 8	
	Unnamed ...			1	1			40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	
TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS		544	213	858	1,615	269 2 32½	757 3 38	69,594 3 31	70,622 3 21½	77,020 5 7	190 2 7
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS		212	59	470	741	68 3 28½	169 0 6	23,512 2 37½	23,750 2 32½	35,794 13 4	110 5 9
GENERAL TOTAL		756	272	1,328	2,356	338 2 21½	927 0 4	93,107 2 28½	94,373 2 14½	112,814 18 11	300 8 4

LAND SALES—continued.

No. 169.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LANDS SOLD.

Year.	Extent of Land Sold.					Total Price.	* Total Amount actually received in the Year.
	Town Lots.	Suburban Lots.	Special Country Lots.	Country Lots.	Total.		
	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1861	674 3 13	1,633 0 30	1,171 3 10	186,456 3 26	189,936 2 39	249,280 18 0	222,594 2 2
1862	489 1 4	1,420 2 2½	.....	65,382 2 28	* 67,292 1 34½	98,729 11 6	216,988 9 4
1863	384 2 16½	824 0 14½	.....	90,807 3 36	* 92,016 2 27½	112,878 7 9	192,113 10 8
1864	402 0 37½	904 2 30½	.....	56,909 0 7	* 58,215 3 35	68,961 3 11	112,719 4 9
1865	494 0 0	1,511 2 18	.....	99,344 3 4½	* 101,350 1 22½	135,521 4 2	213,241 4 3
1866	303 1 19½	1,045 2 22½	.....	107,828 1 15½	* 109,177 1 17½	127,609 0 0½	261,590 2 3
1867	235 0 37½	2,266 1 9	.....	116,543 0 22½	* 119,044 2 29½	138,843 1 8	264,660 2 4
1868	265 2 9	976 2 20	.....	148,703 0 24½	* 149,945 1 13½	160,978 9 11	265,249 12 11
1869	366 3 29½	1,414 3 4	.....	163,108 2 9½	* 164,890 1 2½	182,630 17 8	319,612 17 8
1870	338 2 21½	927 0 4	.....	93,107 2 28½	* 94,373 2 14½	112,814 18 11	250,842 16 4

* This is exclusive of Lands conditionally sold under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 (see following Return).

• Inclusive of Conditional Purchases and Interest on Land Sales to Conditional Purchasers.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

No. 170.—RETURN, showing the number of Acres sold conditionally in each of the Years 1862 to 1870, inclusive; together with the amount realized for deposit, for balance of purchase money, for interest, and the gross amount realized in each Year.

Year.	Sold Conditionally.		Amount realized.			Gross Amount realized.
	Number of Selections.	Area.	For Deposit.	For Balance of Purchase Money.	For Interest.	
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862	4,493	357,280 2 21	89,320 3 3	.....	.....	89,320 3 3
1863	3,558	259,369 3 35	64,842 10 0	.....	.....	64,842 10 0
1864	2,350	165,616 3 0	41,404 3 9	.....	.....	41,404 3 9
1865	2,166	151,450 0 0	37,862 10 0	34,393 17 1	6,548 11 7	78,804 18 8
1866	4,239	358,652 0 0	89,663 0 0	22,994 6 6	12,456 10 9	125,113 17 3
1867	2,995	232,176 0 0	58,044 0 0	13,382 19 0	15,002 10 0	86,429 9 0
1868	3,194	239,516 2 0	59,879 4 6	10,601 17 5	18,129 10 4	88,610 12 3
1869	4,999	397,328 2 26	99,332 3 3½	19,525 16 6	24,360 8 7	143,219 4 4½
1870	4,471	329,318 1 2	82,329 11 4	18,348 3 2	30,057 19 7	130,735 14 1
TOTALS ...	32,465	2,490,708 3 4	622,677 6 1½	119,246 19 8	106,555 10 10	848,480 12 7½

LANDS GRANTED.

No. 171.—RETURN of LANDS set apart for PUBLIC PURPOSES in the Year 1870.

County or District.	No. of Grants under 100 Acres.		No. of Grants over 100 Acres.		County or District—continued.	No. of Grants under 100 Acres.		No. of Grants over 100 Acres.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.		No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Adaminaby ...	2	1 2 0			Lowee ...	1	1 0 0		
Adelong ...	2	1 2 0			Lowther ...	1	20 0 0		
" Creek ...	1	1 0 0			Long Cove, Parramatta River	1	0 0 29		
" Upper ...	1	1 0 0			Lansdowne River ...	3	3 3 0		
Araluen ...	12	12 3 37			Marchvale ...	1	2 0 0		
Armidale ...	1	1 2 32			Marlec ...	1	2 0 0		
Ballina (West) ...	4	2 0 6			Maryland ...	4	3 0 0		
Ballington ...	1	2 0 0			Menindee ...	1	1 3 17		
Barlow ...	8	9 0 0			Merrygoen ...	1	9 0 0		
Bega ...	3	17 0 21½			Middle Creek ...	1	2 0 0		
Bellinger (South) ...	1	2 0 0			Mogo ...	1	1 2 0		
Bingera ...	3	1 2 0			Moree ...	9	9 0 0		
Burrowa ...	5	3 1 22½			Mudgee ...	1	1 0 0		
Bourke ...			1	1,300 0 0	Mulbring ...	2	1 0 0		
Bowna ...	3	1 2 0			Murrinboola ...	2	7 2 0		
Bowra ...	7	7 2 0			Mitchell's Island ...	1	2 0 0		
Braidwood ...	2	1 2 0			Musclebrook ...	2	2 2 8		
Brushgrove ...	4	2 1 12			Mirari Creek ...	1	9 1 36		
Bathurst ...	1	9 0 0			Moruya ...	1	2 0 0		
Booligal ...			1	800 0 0	Maclean ...	3	1 2 5		
Bundarra ...	1	2 0 0	1	800 0 0	Molong ...			1	640 0 0
Barraba ...	7	7 2 0			Moorwatba ...	7	7 2 0		
Bateman's Bay ...	1	2 0 0			Mount Cooper ...	7	7 2 0		
Budawang ...	1	2 0 0			Narrabri ...	1	2 0 0		
Clarenza ...	1	2 0 0			Narrandra ...	3	1 2 0		
Collector ...	1	2 0 0			Nerrigundah ...	3	5 1 0		
Collendina ...	1	2 0 0			Newcastle ...	3	2 1 0		
Cooma ...			1	640 0 0	Nowendoc ...	7	7 2 0		
Coonabarabran ...	1	2 0 0			Nelligen ...	1	0 1 30		
Coonamble ...	7	4 3 2			Nanima ...	1	2 0 0		
Cootamundry ...			1	160 0 0	Newtown ...	1	5 0 0		
Coraki ...	3	2 0 19			Nundle ...	1	2 0 0		
Corowa ...	7	7 2 0	1	270 0 0	Ollera ...	4	2 0 12		
Crookwell ...	7	7 2 0			Parkeburne ...	1	2 0 0		
Cunningham or Crudine Ck.	1	5 0 0			Parramatta ...	6	60 2 15½		
Cunningar ...	1	21 2 0			Pegar ...	1	2 0 0		
Cobborah ...	7	7 2 0			Perth ...	3	1 2 0		
Condoublin ...	3	1 2 0			Palmer's Island ...	1	2 0 0		
Coolamigal ...	4	4 0 0			Paddington ...	1	9 3 0		
Cudal ...	7	7 2 0			Queanbeyan ...	1	1 0 32		
Dalton ...	1	1 2 0			Qualigo ...	1	2 0 0		
Dandalong ...	1	2 0 0			Rainbow Reach ...	1	2 0 0		
Deepwater ...	2	2 0 0			Rockymouth Creek ...	1	1 0 0		
Drake ...	2	1 2 0			Robertson ...	5	2 0 0		
Dungowan ...	1	2 0 0			Rouchel Brook ...	7	7 2 0		
Dubbo ...	2	2 3 16			Rydal ...	4	5 2 0		
Deniliquin (South) ...	4	4 0 16	1	120 0 0	Smith's Flat ...	7	7 2 0		
Dora ...	2	1 2 0			Southgate ...	2	1 2 0		
Darkwater Creek ...	3	3 2 0			St. Alban's ...	2	1 0 0		
Elrington ...	1	0 1 18			St. Leonards ...	4	28 0 23½		
Emu Plains ...	1	43 3 30			Susan Island ...			1	149 0 0
Euston ...	7	7 2 0			Sydney ...	3	25 3 18		
Forbes ...	4	2 1 0			Shadforth ...	3	1 2 0		
Five Dock, Parramatta River	1	0 0 7			Stony Creek ...	7	7 2 0		
Four-mile Creek ...	1	2 0 0			Tenterfield ...	3	1 2 0	1	900 0 0
Germanton ...	3	2 2 0			Thurgona ...	2	1 2 0		
Goulburn ...	9	22 1 19			Tuckurimba ...	2	1 2 0		
Grubbenbun Creek ...	3	5 2 0			Tunnabutta ...	2	1 2 0		
Grafton ...	7	23 3 30			The Gap ...	1	2 0 0		
Gundagai (North) ...			1	640 0 0	Tumberumba ...			1	111 2 0
Glebe ...	2	0 1 30½			Tunut ...			2	257 0 0
Guyong ...	3	4 0 0			Umarra ...	3	3 2 0		
Gooloogong ...	1	2 0 0			Uringalla ...	1	2 0 0		
Gunning ...	1	2 0 0			Uralia ...	2	3 3 13		
Graham ...	2	1 2 0			Vittoria ...	2	1 2 0		
Grenfell ...	4	1 2 12			Wallabadah ...	5	3 0 0		
Hargraves ...			1	640 0 0	Wombat ...	1	1 3 6		
Hexham ...	2	2 0 0			Warburton ...	3	1 2 0		
Hill End ...	5	2 1 28			Warialda ...	6	3 0 0		
Howlong ...	1	95 0 0	1	500 0 0	Wattle Flat ...	1	6 0 0		
Huon ...	2	1 2 0			Wentworth ...	4	5 1 33		
Hydes' Falls ...	5	3 1 16½			Windeyer ...	2	1 2 0	1	160 0 0
Hovell's Creek ...	1	2 0 0			Wolumla Reserve ...	1	2 0 0		
Huntley ...	2	1 2 0			Wondalga ...	3	1 2 0		
Ilford ...	2	1 2 0			Wollombi Brook ...	2	1 2 0		
Inverell ...	2	1 2 0			Woodburn ...	4	2 0 0		
Jembaicumbene ...	1	2 0 0			Wardell ...	4	2 0 0		
Jugiong ...	2	1 2 0			Wellington ...	7	7 2 0		
Kangaroo Ground ...	1	4 3 31½			Wilcannia ...			1	700 0 0
Kangaloon ...	2	1 2 0			Willawang Creek ...			1	360 0 0
Kempsey (West) ...			1	180 0 0	Wingham ...	2	1 2 0		
Kinchela ...	1	2 0 0			Yass ...	1	1 0 0	1	680 0 0
Kiama ...	1	1 1 13			Yetman ...	7	7 2 0	1	600 0 0
Longresch ...	1	2 0 0			Young ...	4	4 0 30	1	240 0 0
Lambton ...	2	1 2 0			Yarramalong ...	2	1 2 0		
Lismore ...	3	3 2 0	1	305 0 0	Yetholme ...	2	1 2 0		
					TOTAL ...	443	817 0 7½	24	11,152 2 0

LANDS ALIENATED AND UNALIENATED.

No. 172.—RETURN, showing the Areas ALIENATED and UNALIENATED in each of the following Counties, which comprise the Old Settled Districts of New South Wales, now First Class Settled Districts, on the 31st December, 1870.

Table with 6 columns: Counties, Area Alienated, Area Unalienated, Counties—continued, Area Alienated, Area Unalienated. Rows include Argyle, Bathurst, Bligh, Brisbane, Camden, Cook, Cumberland, Durham, Georgiana, Gloucester, Hunter, King, Macquarie, Murray, Northumberland, Phillip, Roxburgh, St. Vincent, Wellington, Westmoreland, and a TOTAL row.

NOTE.—This Return is exclusive of Lands conditionally purchased.

No. 173.—RETURN, showing the Areas ALIENATED and UNALIENATED in each County in the remaining portion of New South Wales.

Table with 6 columns: Counties, Area Alienated, Area Unalienated, Counties—continued, Area Alienated, Area Unalienated. Rows list numerous counties such as Arrawatta, Ashburnham, Auckland, Baradine, Benarba, Beresford, Bland, Blaxland, Boyd, Buckland, Buccleuch, Bourke, Buller, Burnett, Cadell, Cairn, Clarke, Clarence, Clarendon, Clive, Courallie, Cooper, Cowley, Cowper, Clyde, Cunningham, Dampier, Darling, Denham, Denison, Dudley, Dowling, Drake, Ewenmar, Ewenna, Forbes, Fitzroy, Flinders, Franklin, Gipps, Gough, Goulburn, Gordon, Gowen, Gregory, Gresham, Gundabooka, Harden, Hardinge, Hawes, Hume, Inglis, Jamieson, Kennedy, Leichhardt, Lincoln, Livingstone, Menindie, Mitchell, Montegale, Murchison, Nandewar, Napier, Narromine, Nicholson, Oxley, Parry, Perry, Pottinger, Richmond, Rous, Raleigh, Sandon, Selwyn, Stapylton, Sturt, Tailla, Tara, Townsend, Urana, Vernon, Wallace, Waljeers, Wakool, Waradgery, Wellesley, Wentworth, White, Windeyer, Wynyard, Yanda, Young, and a TOTAL row.

NOTE.—This Return is exclusive of Lands conditionally purchased.

REVENUE FROM LANDS AND GOLD FIELDS.

No. 174.—RETURN, showing the REVENUE from LANDS and GOLD FIELDS in the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the Year ended 31st December, 1870, under the Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Description.	No. of Lots.	Area sold.			Average Price per acre.		Total Amount of Sales.		Amount received.		Balance remaining unpaid.		
		a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sold at Auction ... { Town 646		317	1	13½	35	0	4	11,112	0	0	} 52,807 0 3	} 14,900 0 0	
Suburban 150		719	3	3½	3	11	9½	2,584	14	2			
Country 797		51,722	1	12½	1	0	10½	54,010	6	1			
Unconditionally sold by selection 367		23,374	3	19	1	0	6½	24,056	4	1			
Improved lots sold to owners of improvements 342		14,214	1	38½	1	3	5½	16,687	7	9			
Proceeds of sales of unnecessary Roads... .. 31		281	1	10½	1	7	8½	390	3	10			
Sold under return of Water Reservation 4		13	0	18	6	15	10½	89	2	0			
Specially sold at appraised price 3		10	3	25½	3	3	8½	34	15	0			
Reclaimed land sold at appraised price... .. 7		1	2	32½	77	13	7½	132	6	0			
Sold by pre-emption 9		3,717	3	0	1	0	0	3,718	0	0			
Sold conditionally 4,471		329,318	1	2	1	0	0	329,318	5	3			
GENERAL TOTAL 6,827		423,691	3	16½				442,133	4	2	180,244	10	3
Balances received on Conditional Purchases											18,348	3	2
Interest received on ditto											30,057	19	7
TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED											228,650	13	0
UNDER THE CROWN LANDS OCCUPATION ACT OF 1861.													
Number.		Estimated Area.		Rent and Assessment Received.									
		square miles.		£	s.	d.							
3,532	Pastoral Leases in Second Class and Unsettled Districts	189,156		219,113	3	7							
11,197	Auction and Pre-emptive Leases in First Class Settled Districts	11,197		22,394	19	1							
	GENERAL TOTAL	200,353		241,508	2	8							
UNDER THE GOLD FIELDS ACT.													
				£	s.	d.							
	Duty on Gold in the nature of rent			16,231	3	8							
	Leases for Mining Purposes other than Gold			2,453	16	7							
	Auriferous Leases			2,501	1	0							
	Miners' Rights... ..			6,619	15	0							
	Business Licenses			664	10	0							
	GENERAL TOTAL			28,470	6	3							
MISCELLANEOUS.													
				£	s.	d.							
	Fines for non-payment of Pre-emptive Purchases within the prescribed time			89	0	0							
	Forfeited Deposits			300	8	4							
	Licenses to cut Timber			1,977	15	0							
	Quit-rents			24	0	0							
	Fees on Transfers			1,074	0	0							
	Fees on Deeds... ..			3,270	0	0							
	Sundry Collections			956	17	7							
	GENERAL TOTAL			7,692	0	11							
RECAPITULATION.													
				£	s.	d.							
Total Receipts {	Under Lands Alienation Act			228,650	13	0							
	" Occupation Act			241,508	2	8							
	" Gold Fields Act			28,470	6	3							
	" Miscellaneous			7,692	0	11							
	GRAND TOTAL			506,321	2	2							
	Revenue received in 1870			506,321	2	2							
	Balance payable in 1871			14,900	0	0							
	Ditto in 1873, for Conditional Purchases			246,988	14	0							
				768,209	16	2							

STATISTICS—1870.

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LEASED LANDS:

No. 175.—RETURN of LANDS LEASED for Pastoral Purposes, in the Years 1863 to 1870, inclusive.

Year.	Fourteen Years' Leases.		Eight Years' Leases.		Five Years' Leases.		Annual Leases.		Total Area of Land leased.	Annual Rent payable on				Total Annual Rent payable.
	No. of Leases.	Area Leased.	No. of Leases.	Area leased.	No. of Leases.	Area leased.	No. of Leases.	Area leased.		Fourteen Years' Leases.	Eight Years' Leases.	Five Years' Leases.	Annual Leases.	
		square miles		square miles		square miles		square miles	square miles	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863	1,717	77,166	9	215	1,311	62,768	4,868	5,371	145,520	31,426 10 5	298 10 0	38,151 19 7	11,189 12 3	81,066 12 3
1864	1,717	77,166	.....	171	1,606	83,924	5,460	6,038	167,299	31,426 10 5	265 10 0	45,178 8 2	12,076 1 5	88,946 10 0
1865	1,716	77,141	7	150	1,805	99,992	6,480	6,335	181,618	31,416 10 5	208 0 0	50,535 17 4	12,982 9 5	95,142 17 8
1866	464	20,760	.....	.....	3,221	172,534	7,165	7,165	200,499	10,206 6 6	.....	198,441 9 6	14,330 1 5	222,977 17 5
1867	438	18,659	.....	.....	3,273	177,549	8,500	8,500	204,708	9,772 9 0	.....	231,718 8 3	17,000 0 0	258,490 17 3
1868	436	18,615	.....	.....	3,322	180,506	9,851	9,851	208,972	17,598 11 5	.....	219,643 12 9	19,708 12 8	254,950 16 10
1869	370	15,797	.....	.....	3,275	177,952	11,212	11,212	204,961	13,279 9 0	.....	214,102 9 0	22,424 12 1	249,806 10 1
1870	237	10,118	.....	.....	3,295	179,038	11,197	11,197	200,353	7,021 10 6	.....	212,091 13 1	22,394 19 1	241,508 2 8

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

(STATISTICS SHOWING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 November, 1871.

RETURN (in part) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 1st June, 1871, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, with as little delay as possible,—

“ A Return showing approximately the Population in the several Districts,
“ Electorates, Counties, Municipalities, Towns, and Villages in the Colony
“ of New South Wales, as taken on the night of Sunday, the 2nd April,
“ 1871, under the Census Act.”

(*Mr. Hart.*)

POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

POPULATION of New South Wales, on the night of the 2nd April, 1871.

Census or Registry District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Sydney	37,785	38,374	76,159
2. Balmain	3,191	3,695	6,886
3. Newtown	3,144	3,457	6,601
4. Glebe	2,751	2,970	5,721
5. Redfern and Botany	6,297	6,324	12,621
6. Paddington	5,317	6,094	11,411
7. Concord	1,667	1,853	3,520
8. St. George... ..	4,232	4,206	8,438
9. St. Leonards	2,549	2,577	5,126
10. Albury	5,491	3,699	9,190
11. Armidale	5,448	4,258	9,706
12. Balranald	416	175	591
13. Bathurst	9,415	7,445	16,860
14. Bega	1,384	1,267	2,651
15. Berrima	2,371	2,158	4,529
16. Binalong	2,244	1,621	3,865
17. Bombala	1,652	1,202	2,854
18. Bourke	1,092	416	1,508
19. Braidwood	6,543	4,879	11,422
20. Brisbane Water	1,430	1,177	2,607
21. Broulee	2,174	1,565	3,739
22. Camden	2,090	1,942	4,032
23. Campbelltown	938	932	1,870
24. Carcoar	3,967	2,444	6,411
25. Cowra	862	529	1,391
26. Cassilis	1,830	1,008	2,838
27. Clarence Town	535	465	1,000
28. Cooma	2,491	1,892	4,383
29. Coonabarabran	1,344	875	2,219
30. Deniliquin	1,776	938	2,714
31. Dubbo	2,688	1,601	4,289
32. Dungog	1,029	921	1,950
33. Eden	665	547	1,212
34. Forbes	4,018	2,691	6,709
35. Goulburn	7,342	6,414	13,756
36. Grafton	4,986	3,979	8,965
37. Gundagai	2,730	1,969	4,699
38. Hartley	2,821	2,344	5,165
39. Hay	2,410	1,045	3,455
40. Inverell	1,352	1,014	2,366
41. Kiama	2,946	2,804	5,750
42. Liverpool	2,135	1,358	3,493
43. M'Donald River	345	280	625
44. Macleay River	2,739	2,236	4,975
45. Maitland	6,802	6,868	13,670
46. Manning River	2,780	2,391	5,171
47. Menindee	917	293	1,210
48. Moama	560	341	901
49. Molong	1,994	1,173	3,167
50. Moulamein	413	144	557
51. Morpeth	1,665	1,624	3,289
52. Mudgee	7,737	4,164	11,901
53. Murrurundi	2,439	1,704	4,143
54. Musclebrook and Merton	1,926	1,690	3,616
55. Newcastle	9,845	8,822	18,667
56. Nundle	1,335	733	2,068
57. Orange	4,208	3,378	7,586
58. Parramatta	6,306	5,245	11,551
59. Paterson	1,356	1,205	2,561
60. Patrick's Plains	3,482	3,217	6,699
61. Penrith	2,739	2,582	5,321
62. Picton	1,184	1,024	2,208
63. Port Macquarie	1,194	937	2,131
64. Port Stephens	1,465	1,194	2,659
65. Queanbeyan	2,556	2,119	4,675

Census or Registry District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
66. Raymond Terrace	1,581	1,434	3,015
67. Richmond	1,535	1,548	3,083
68. Richmond River	2,727	1,801	4,528
69. Ryde	1,456	1,430	2,886
70. Rylstone	1,257	876	2,133
71. Scone	2,124	1,669	3,793
72. Shoalhaven... ..	2,501	2,223	4,724
73. Sofala	1,838	983	2,821
74. Tambaroora	2,171	1,094	3,265
75. Tamworth	4,083	2,723	6,806
76. Tenterfield	1,386	963	2,349
77. Tumut	1,963	1,358	3,321
78. Tweed River	277	172	449
79. Ulladulla	879	773	1,652
80. Wagga Wagga	3,648	2,345	5,993
81. Walgett	1,049	396	1,445
82. Warialda	2,381	1,275	3,656
83. Wee Waa	1,123	576	1,699
84. Wellingrove	1,638	1,010	2,648
85. Wellington... ..	1,996	1,358	3,354
86. Wentworth	737	463	1,200
87. Windsor	2,504	2,459	4,963
88. Wollombi	995	957	1,952
89. Wollongong	2,913	2,786	5,699
90. Yass	3,612	2,988	6,600
91. Young	3,642	2,282	5,924
Total	275,551	228,430	503,981
Population of New South Wales on the night of the 2nd April, 1871 (exclusive of roving Aborigines)...	275,551	228,430	503,981
Sydney	37,785	38,374	76,159
Suburbs	29,148	31,176	60,324
Country Districts	208,618	158,880	367,498
Total	275,551	228,430	503,981

TABLE showing the Increase of Population in New South Wales, between the years 1861 and 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	198,488	152,372	350,860
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981
Increase in the 10 years	77,063	76,058	153,121
Centesimal increase	38.82	49.91	43.64
Annual average	3.88	4.99	4.36

Census Office,
30 October, 1871.

POPULATION of the Electoral Districts on the night of the 2nd April, 1871, with the number of Males aged 21 and upwards, in each Electorate (not including Foreigners).

Electoral Districts.	Population.			Male British subjects aged 21 and upwards.*
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1. ARGYLE— Goulburn District	5,095	4,208	9,303	2,268
2. BALRANALD— Balranald District	416	175	591	285
Bourke "	389	89	478	281
Hay "	2,410	1,045	3,455	1,598
Menindie "	917	293	1,210	665
Wentworth "	737	463	1,200	472
	4,869	2,065	6,934	3,301
3. BATHURST— Bathurst District	2,611	2,419	5,030	1,272
4. THE BOGAN— Bourke District	703	327	1,030	427
Coonabarabran District	1,188	751	1,939	630
Dubbo District	2,688	1,601	4,289	1,609
Forbes "	1,475	933	2,408	758
Molong "	1,450	757	2,207	872
Walgett "	150	92	242	71
	7,654	4,461	12,115	4,367
5. BRAIDWOOD— Braidwood District	6,543	4,879	11,422	2,704
6. CAMDEN— Berrima District	2,371	2,158	4,529	903
Camden "	1,638	1,503	3,141	628
Picton "	1,184	1,024	2,208	501
	5,193	4,685	9,878	2,032
7. CANTERBURY— Balmain District	576	537	1,113	230
Newtown "	336	379	715	146
Redfern "	1,670	1,574	3,244	726
Paddington "	2,018	2,022	4,040	721
Concord "	1,667	1,853	3,520	752
St. George "	3,088	3,005	6,093	1,357
	9,355	9,370	18,725	3,982
8. THE CLARENCE— Grafton District	4,913	3,977	8,890	2,297
Richmond River District	2,621	1,800	4,421	1,298
Tweed River District	277	172	449	152
	7,811	5,949	13,760	3,747
9. CARCOAR— Carcoar District	3,967	2,444	6,411	2,072
Cowra	635	378	1,013	340
	4,602	2,822	7,424	2,412
10. CENTRAL CUMBERLAND— Liverpool District	2,135	1,358	3,493	1,274
Parramatta "	2,872	2,576	5,448	978
	5,007	3,934	8,941	2,252
11. EDEN— Bega District	1,384	1,267	2,651	566
Broulee "	2,174	1,565	3,739	927
Eden "	665	547	1,212	293
	4,223	3,379	7,602	1,786
12. THE GLEBE— Balmain District	2,615	3,158	5,773	1,142
Glebe "	2,751	2,970	5,721	1,226
	5,366	6,128	11,494	2,368

* Exclusive of prisoners in Gaols and of inmates of Lunatic Asylums.

Electoral Districts.	Population.			Male British subjects aged 21 and upwards *
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
13. GOULBURN— Goulburn District	2,247	2,206	4,453	997
14. THE GWYDIR— Coonabarabran District	156	124	280	87
Walgett District	899	304	1,203	591
Warialda "	2,381	1,275	3,656	1,323
Wee Waa "	1,022	524	1,546	622
	4,458	2,227	6,685	2,623
15. HARTLEY— Hartley District	2,821	2,344	5,165	1,295
Rylstone "	1,257	876	2,133	648
	4,078	3,220	7,298	1,943
16. THE HASTINGS— Macleay River District	2,694	2,233	4,927	1,206
Manning River "	2,749	2,391	5,140	1,129
Port Macquarie "	1,194	937	2,131	541
	6,637	5,561	12,198	2,876
17. THE HAWKESBURY— M'Donald River District	345	280	625	123
Richmond District	1,027	991	2,018	435
Windsor "	1,667	1,564	3,231	698
Wollombi "	60	56	116	23
	3,099	2,891	5,990	1,279
18. THE HUME— Albury District	5,491	3,699	9,190	2,681
19. THE HUNTER— Maitland District	2,486	2,398	4,884	1,038
20. THE LOWER HUNTER— Raymond Terrace District	1,581	1,434	3,015	644
21. THE UPPER HUNTER— Cassilis District	1,830	1,008	2,838	1,013
Murrurundi "	1,177	997	2,174	561
Muswellbrook "	1,926	1,691	3,617	820
Scone District	2,124	1,669	3,793	1,067
	7,057	5,365	12,422	3,461
22. ILLAWARRA— Wollongong District	2,895	2,786	5,681	1,163
23. KIAMA— Kiama District	2,946	2,804	5,750	1,157
24. THE LACHLAN— Binalong District	2,244	1,621	3,865	1,139
Cowra "	227	151	378	126
Forbes "	2,542	1,759	4,301	1,274
Young "	3,642	2,282	5,924	1,708
	8,655	5,813	14,468	4,247
25. LIVERPOOL PLAINS— Murrurundi District	1,262	707	1,969	758
Nundle "	1,335	733	2,068	478
Tamworth "	4,083	2,723	6,806	2,095
Wee Waa "	101	52	153	54
	6,781	4,215	10,996	3,385
26. EAST MACQUARIE— Bathurst District	4,781	3,414	8,195	2,279
Sofala "	1,838	983	2,821	646
	6,619	4,397	11,016	2,925

* Exclusive of prisoners in Gaols and of inmates of Lunatic Asylums.

Electoral Districts.	Population.			Male British subjects aged 21 and upwrds. *
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
27. WEST MACQUARIE— Bathurst District	2,023	1,612	3,635	921
28. EAST MAITLAND— Maitland District	1,742	1,663	3,405	664
29. WEST MAITLAND— Maitland District	2,574	2,807	5,381	1,064
30. MANERO— Bombala District	1,652	1,202	2,854	618
Cooma "	2,491	1,892	4,383	1,207
	4,143	3,094	7,237	1,825
31. MORPETH— Morpeth District	1,665	1,624	3,289	729
32. MUDGEE— Mudgee District	7,737	4,164	11,901	3,870
33. THE MURRAY— Deniliquin District	1,776	938	2,714	1,086
Moama "	560	341	901	351
Moulamein "	413	144	557	286
	2,749	1,423	4,172	1,723
34. THE MURRUMBIDGEE— Gundagai District	1,486	1,030	2,516	739
Wagga Wagga District	3,648	2,345	5,993	1,987
	5,134	3,375	8,509	2,726
35. NARELLAN— Camden District	452	439	891	173
Campbelltown District	938	932	1,870	393
	1,390	1,371	2,761	566
36. THE NEPEAN— Penrith District	2,739	2,582	5,321	1,141
37. NEWCASTLE— Newcastle District	3,715	3,866	7,581	1,719
38. NEW ENGLAND— Armidale District	5,448	4,258	9,706	2,507
39. NEWTOWN— Newtown District	2,808	3,078	5,886	1,223
Redfern "	792	843	1,635	366
St. George "	1,144	1,206	2,350	458
	4,744	5,127	9,871	2,047
40. NORTHUMBERLAND— Newcastle District	5,689	4,953	10,642	2,424
41. ORANGE— Orange District	4,208	3,378	7,586	2,065
42. PADDINGTON— Redfern District	3,824	3,907	7,731	1,689
Paddington "	3,299	4,072	7,371	1,443
	7,123	7,979	15,102	3,132
43. PARRAMATTA— Parramatta District	3,434	2,669	6,103	1,179
44. THE PATERSON— Paterson District	1,356	1,205	2,561	527
45. PATRICK'S PLAINS— Patrick's Plains District	3,482	3,217	6,699	1,470

* Exclusive of prisoners in Gaols and of inmates of Lunatic Asylums.

Electoral Districts.	Population.			Male British subjects, aged 21 and upwards. *
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
46. QUEANBEYAN— Queanbeyan District	2,556	2,119	4,675	1,207
47. SHOALHAVEN— Shoalhaven District Ulladulla "	2,475 879	2,222 773	4,697 1,652	1,065 327
48. ST. LEONARDS— St. Leonards District Ryde District	3,354 2,549 1,456	2,995 2,577 1,430	6,349 5,126 2,886	1,392 1,147 472
49. EAST SYDNEY	4,005	4,007	8,012	1,619
50. WEST SYDNEY	18,859	21,038	39,897	9,311
51. TENTERFIELD— Inverell District Tenterfield " Wellingrove "	17,290 1,352 1,386 1,638	17,236 1,014 963 1,010	34,526 2,366 2,349 2,648	8,094 655 600 806
52. THE TUMUT— Gundagai District Tumut "	4,376 1,244 1,963	2,987 940 1,358	7,363 2,184 3,321	2,061 567 869
53. WELLINGTON— Molong District Tambaroora " Wellington "	3,207 544 2,171 1,996	2,298 416 1,094 1,358	5,505 960 3,265 3,354	1,436 273 912 911
54. THE WILLIAMS— Clarence Town District Dungog District Port Stephens District	4,711 535 1,029 1,436	2,868 465 921 1,194	7,579 1,000 1,950 2,630	2,096 194 416 619
55. WINDSOR— Richmond District Windsor "	3,000 508 837	2,580 557 895	5,580 1,065 1,732	1,229 222 369
56. WOLLOMBI— Brisbane Water District Wollombi District	1,345 1,411 935	1,452 1,177 901	2,797 2,588 1,836	591 607 357
57. YASS PLAINS— Yass District	2,346 3,612	2,078 2,988	4,424 6,600	964 1,701
Total Population of the Electoral Districts (including the Gold Fields)	273,115	228,328	501,443	126,860
<i>Add the Shipping</i>	2,436	102	2,538	.....
Total Population of the Colony	275,551	228,430	503,981	.....

* Exclusive of prisoners in Gaol and of inmates of Lunatic Asylums.

THE Number of Miners in the three Gold Fields Electorates is as follows:—

	No. of Gold-miners.	British subjects, 21 years and upwards.
Gold Fields South	5,401	2,999
Gold Fields West	8,290	4,591
Gold Fields North	2,296	1,240
	15,987	8,830

Census Office,
22 November, 1871.

POPULATION of the Municipalities on the night of the 2nd April, 1871.

Municipalities.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1. ALBURY—(In the Albury District)—						
Town of Albury	996	910	1,906			
Environs	410	276	686	1,406	1,186	2,592
2. ALEXANDRIA—(Suburban to Sydney)—						
In the Newtown District	35	38	73			
In the Redfern and Botany Districts	1,042	1,008	2,050	1,077	1,046	2,123
3. ARMIDALE—(In the Armidale District)—						
Town of Armidale ... ..	.....	.....	.....	720	649	1,369
4. BALMAIN—(Suburban to Sydney)—						
North Ward	900	1,085	1,985			
South Ward	1,186	1,309	2,495			
East Ward	786	1,006	1,792	2,872	3,400	6,272
5. BATHURST—(In the Bathurst District)—						
Macquarie Ward	880	773	1,653			
Central Ward	868	719	1,587			
(Including Gaol—						
Males ... 124						
Females ... 16						
Town of Bathurst	140					
Western Ward	863	927	1,790			
(Including Roman Catholic Orphanage, 71 females.)				2,611	2,419	5,030
6. BROUGHTON CREEK AND BOMADERRY—						
(In the Shoalhaven District) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	576	578	1,154
7. CAMPERDOWN—(Suburban to Sydney, in						
the Newtown and St. George Districts)—						
Cook Ward	596	597	1,193			
Kingston Ward	181	179	360			
Belmore Ward	190	207	397	967	933	1,950
8. CENTRAL ILLAWARRA—(In the Wollongong District)—						
No. 1 Ward	243	257	500			
No. 2 Ward	433	402	835			
No. 3 Ward	548	509	1,057	1,224	1,168	2,392
9. CUDGEGONG—(In the Mudgee District)...	1,315	1,027	2,342	1,315	1,027	2,342
10. DARLINGTON—(Suburban to Sydney, in						
the Newtown District) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	667	731	1,398
11. DENILIKUIN—(Town of Deniliquin) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	665	453	1,118
12. EAST MAITLAND—(In the Maitland District)—						
Town of East Maitland	856	819	1,675			
(Including the Gaol—						
Males ... 125						
Females ... 33						
Suburbs and Environs	301	306	607	1,157	1,125	2,282

Municipalities.				Males.	Females.	Total.
27. NUMBA—(In the Shoalhaven District)— Town of Shoalhaven or Numba				332	314	646
28. ORANGE—						
Town of Orange	Wellington Ward	361	331	692		
	Victoria Ward	220	208	428		
	Young Ward	174	162	336		
				755	701	1,456
29. PADDINGTON—(Suburban to Sydney, in the Paddington District)—						
	Glenmore Ward	512	543	1,055		
	Lower Ward	922	1,043	1,965		
	Upper Ward	565	665	1,230		
				1,999	2,251	4,250
30. PARRAMATTA—						
Town of Parramatta	Forest Ward	1,534	931	2,465		
	(Including—					
	Gaol 254	7				
	Roman Catholic Orphanage	155	171			
	Lunatic Asylum	617	257			
	Males	1,026	435			
	Females	435				
		1,461)				
	Gore Ward... ..	545	546	1,091		
	Marsden Ward	551	612	1,163		
Anderson Ward	804	580	1,384			
	(Including Asylum for Infirm, 266 males.)					
				3,434	2,669	6,103
31. RANDWICK—(Suburban to Sydney, in the Redfern, Botany, and Paddington Districts)—						
Coogee Ward	Part of Village of Coogee	70	58	128		
	Environs	18	21	39		
		88	79	167		
Randwick Ward	Part of Village of Coogee	114	123	237		
	Environs	739	646	1,385		
	(Including Randwick Asylum—					
	Males	445				
	Females	388				
	833)	853	769	1,622		
				941	848	1,789
32. REDFERN—(Suburban to Sydney, in the Newtown, Redfern, and Botany Districts)—						
	Redfern Ward	1,371	1,433	2,804		
	Belmore Ward	992	1,103	2,095		
	Surry Hills Ward	864	842	1,706		
				3,227	3,378	6,605
33. RYDE—(Suburban to Sydney, in the Ryde District)—						
	West Ward	265	250	515		
	Central Ward... ..	302	267	569		
	East Ward	176	201	377		
				743	718	1,461
34. ST. LEONARDS—(Suburban to Sydney, in the St. Leonards District)—						
Albert Ward	Part of Village of St. Leonards	101	104	205		
	Environs	116	107	223		
		217	211	428		
Belmore Ward	Part of Village of St. Leonards	216	236	452		
	Environs	56	61	117		
		272	297	569		
				489	508	997

Municipalities.				Males.	Females.	Total.
35. ST. PETER'S—(Suburban to Sydney, in the Newtown and St. George District)—						
	Cook's River Ward	201	227	428		
	St. Peter's Ward	406	408	814		
					607	635
36. SHELLHARBOUR—						
(In the Kiama District)—						
	Village of Shellharbour	61	73	134		
	Rural	689	610	1,299		
		750	683	1,433		
(In the Wollongong District)—						
	Rural	159	140	299		
					909	823
37. SINGLETON—(In the District of Patrick's Plains)—						
	Town of Singleton ... ..	.....	.....	.....	567	620
38. SYDNEY—						
	Fitz Roy Ward	5,630	6,370	12,000		
	Bourke Ward	2,493	2,764	5,257		
	Macquarie Ward	3,750	4,195	7,945		
	Cook Ward	6,986	7,708	14,694		
	Denison Ward	5,064	5,071	10,135		
	Brisbane Ward	3,803	3,466	7,269		
	Gipps Ward	4,501	4,468	8,969		
	Phillip Ward	3,922	4,232	8,154		
					36,149	38,274
39. VICTORIA—(Suburban to Sydney, in the St. Leonards District)—						
	Part of the Village of St. Leonards ... ..	.....	.....	.....	532	596
40. WAGGA WAGGA—						
	Town of { South Ward	661	502	1,163		
	Wagga { East Ward	294	274	568		
	Wagga { North Ward	71	56	127		
					1,026	832
41. WARATAH—(In the Newcastle District)..						
		.....	.....	.....	797	733
					1,504	1,484
42. WATERLOO—(Suburban to Sydney, in the Redfern and Botany Districts)						
			
43. WAVERLEY—(Suburban to Sydney, in the Paddington District)—						
	Nelson Ward	271	330	601		
	Bondi Ward	42	52	94		
	Waverley Ward	346	336	682		
					659	718
44. WEST BOTANY—(Suburban to Sydney, in the St. George District)—						
	West Botany Ward	293	250	543		
	Arncliffe Ward	122	99	221		
					415	349
45. WEST MAITLAND—(In the Maitland District)—						
	Town of West Maitland	2,417	2,662	5,079		
	Environs	157	145	302		
					2,574	2,807
46. WICKHAM—(In the Newcastle District)...						
		.....	.....	.....	225	173
					641	656
47. WOLLONGONG—(Town of Wollongong)...						
			
48. WOOLAHEA—(Suburban to Sydney, in the Paddington District)—						
	Piper Ward	1,136	1,485	2,621		
	Double Bay { Village of Double Bay	131	199	330		
	Ward { Environs	194	312	506		
		325	511	836		
	Bellevue Ward { Village of Watson's Bay ..	129	114	243		
	Ward { Environs	168	193	361		
		297	307	604		
					1,758	2,303
49. NORTH WILLOUGHBY—(Suburban to Sydney, in the St. Leonards District)...						
		.....	.....	.....	295	258
						553

Municipalities.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total population in forty-nine Municipalities ...	95,110	97,060	192,170
Sydney	36,149	38,274	74,423
Total population of Municipalities, exclusive of Sydney	58,961	58,786	117,747

TABLE showing the progress of Municipalities between the years 1861 and 1871.

	Number of Municipalities.	Population of the Colony.	Municipalities.	
			Population exclusive of Sydney.	Centesimal proportion to the population of the Colony.
1861	23	350,860	46,082	13·13
1871	49	503,981	117,747	23·36

N.B.—Since the 2nd April, 1871, six (6) Municipalities have been proclaimed, viz.:—Windsor, Penrith, Lambton, Gerringong, Five Dock, and Broughton's Vale.

Census Office,
7 November, 1871.

ALPHABETICAL List of Towns and Villages containing singly 100 persons and upwards.
(Sydney and the Suburban Villages are not included in this Return.)

Towns and Villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ABERDEEN—Postal Village, in the County Durham, Scone District	86	99	185
ADELONG—Postal Mining Township, in the County Wynyard, Gundagai District	496	368	864
ALBURY—Town, forming part of the Municipality of Albury, in the County Goulburn, Albury District	996	910	1,906
APPIN—Postal Village, in the County Cumberland, Campbelltown District	87	92	179
APSLEY—Village, in the County Bathurst, Bathurst District	87	78	165
ARMIDALE—Township, also a Municipality, in the County Sandon, Armidale District	720	649	1,369
BALRANALD—Postal Township, in the County Cairn, Balranald District	137	96	233
BATHURST—Town, also a Municipality, in the County Bathurst, Bathurst District (Including Gaol, 140 persons.)	2,611	2,419	5,030
BEGA—Postal Township, in the County Auckland, Bega District	258	258	516
BENDEMEER—Postal Village, in the County Inglis, Armidale District	58	52	110
BERRIMA—Township, in the County Camden, Berrima District (Including Gaol, 67 persons.)	266	209	475
BINALONG—Postal Township, in the County Harden, Binalong District	100	89	189

Towns and Villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BISHOP'S BRIDGE—Postal Village, in the County Northumberland, Maitland District	62	54	116
BLAYNEY—Postal Village, in the County Bathurst, Carcoar District	65	57	122
BOMBALA—Postal Township, in the County Wellesley, Bombala District	301	264	565
BOOLIGAL—Postal Village, in the County Nicholson, Hay District	82	38	120
BOURKE—Postal Township, in the County Cowper, Bourke District	204	114	318
BOWRAL—Agricultural Village, in the County Camden, Berrima District	60	73	133
BRAIDWOOD—Town, in the County St. Vincent, Braidwood District	622	575	1,197
BRANXTON—Postal Village, in the County Northumberland, Maitland District	131	123	254
BROKE OF FORDWICH—Postal Village, in the County Northumberland, Patrick's Plains District ...	60	57	117
BUNDARRAH—Postal Village, in the County Hardinge, Armidale District	96	88	184
BUNGENDORE—Postal Village, in the County Murray, Queanbeyan District	109	88	197
BURROWA OF BOOROWA—Postal Village, in the County King, Binalong District	255	191	446
CAMDEN—Postal Village, in the County Camden, Camden District	294	310	604
CAMPBELLTOWN—Postal Township, in the County Cumberland, Campbelltown District... ..	283	309	592
CANDELO—Agricultural Village, in the County Auckland, Bega District	65	53	118
CANNONBAR—Postal Village, in the County Gregory, Dubbo District... ..	84	45	129
CARCOAR—Postal Township, in the County Bathurst, Carcoar District	202	193	395
CASINO—Postal Township, in the County Rous, Richmond River District	145	139	284
CASSILIS OF DALKEITH—Postal Township, in the County Bligh, Cassilis District	78	63	141
CATHCART—Postal Village, in the County Wellesley, Bombala District	85	55	140
CLARENCE TOWN—Postal Township, in the County Durham, Clarence Town District	172	178	350
CLARENDON OF EURONGILLY—Village, in the County Clarendon, Gundagai District	120	54	174
COBBORA—Postal Village, in the County Lincoln, Dubbo District... ..	66	54	120
COLLECTOR—Postal Village, in the County Argyle, Goulburn District	85	84	169
COOMA—Postal Township, in the County Beresford, Cooma District... ..	287	205	492

Towns and Villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COONABARABRAN—Postal Township, in the County Gowen, Coonabarabran District	94	69	163
COONAMBLE—Postal Township, in the County Leichhardt, Coonabarabran District	115	94	209
COOLAC—Village, in the County Harden, Gundagai District	143	106	249
COOTAMUNDY—Postal Village, in the County Harden, Gundagai District	140	97	237
COROWA or WAHGUNYAH NORTH—Private Township, in the County Hume, Albury District	108	81	189
COWRA—Postal Township, in the County Bathurst, Cowra District	150	115	265
CUNDLETOWN—Postal Village, in the County Macquarie, Manning River District	63	58	121
DARLINGTON—Postal Village, in the County Durham, Patrick's Plains District	70	83	153
DENILIQUIN—Town, also a Municipality, in the County Townsend, Deniliquin District	665	453	1,118
DUBBO—Postal Township, in the County Lincoln, Dubbo District	458	378	836
DUNGOG—Postal Township, in the County Durham, Dungog District	204	192	396
EDEN—Postal Seaport Township, in the County Auckland, Eden District	101	113	214
EMU—Postal Village, in the County Cook, Penrith District	59	77	136
ENFIELD or NORTH RICHMOND—Postal Village, in the County Cook, Richmond District	109	122	231
EUSTON—Postal Village, in the County Taila, Wentworth District	56	44	100
FORBES—Part of the Municipality of Forbes, in the County Ashburnham, Forbes District	376	334	710
FREDERICKTON—Postal Village, in the County Dudley, M'Leay River District	104	84	188
GLEN INNES—Postal Township, in the County Gough, Wellingrove District	204	139	343
GOSFORD (including Private Village of East Gosford)—Postal Village, in the County Northumberland, Brisbane Water District	96	72	168
GOULBURN—Town, also a Municipality, in the County Argyle, Goulburn District (Including the Gaol, 79 persons.)	2,247	2,206	4,453
GRAFTON—Town, also a Municipality, in the County Clarence, Grafton District (Exclusive of Shipping.)	1,135	1,115	2,250
GRENFELL—Miners' Village, in the County Monteagle, Forbes District	920	737	1,657
GUNDAGAI (North of the Murrumbidgee)—Postal Township, in the County Clarendon, Gundagai District	433	352	785

Towns and Villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
GUNDAGAI, SOUTH—(South of the Murrumbidgee), in the County Wynyard, Gundagai District ...	114	109	223
GUNDAROO—Postal Village, in the County Murray, Queanbeyan District	58	50	108
GUNNEDAH—Postal Township, in the County Pottinger, Tamworth District	240	219	459
GUNNING—Postal Village, in the County King, Yass District	135	137	272
GUYONG or ICELY—Postal Village, in the County Bathurst, Orange District	137	125	262
HARGRAVES—Miners' Village, in the County Wellington, Mudgee District	149	82	231
HAY—Postal Township, in the County Waradgeri, Hay District	388	276	664
HAYDON TOWN—Village, in the County Brisbane, Murrurundi District	120	137	257
HEXHAM—Postal Village, in the County Northumberland, Newcastle District	82	61	143
HILL END—Miners' Village, in the County Wellington, Tambaroora District	448	268	716
HINTON—Postal Village, in the County Durham, Morpeth District	170	170	340
HOWLONG—Postal Village, in the County Hume, Albury District	56	51	107
INVERELL—Postal Township, in the County Gough, Inverell District	269	240	509
JERILDERIE—Postal Village, in the County Urana, Deniliquin District	105	65	170
JERRY'S PLAINS—Postal Village, in the County Hunter, Patrick's Plains District	84	75	159
JUGYONG—Postal Village, in the County Harden, Gundagai District	150	97	247
KELSO—Postal Village, in the County Roxburgh, Bathurst District	275	210	485
KEMPSEY, WEST—Postal Township, on the north side of the Macleay River, in the County Dudley, Macleay River District	297	328	625
KEMPSEY, EAST—on the south side of the Macleay River, in the County Macquarie, Macleay River District	122	118	240
KIAMA—Seaport Township, forming part of the Municipality of Kiama, County Camden, Kiama District	384	399	783
KIANDRA—Postal Village, in the County Wallace, Cooma District... ..	69	33	102
LAWRENCE—Postal Village, in the County Clarence, Grafton District	70	67	137
LARGS—Postal Village, in the County Durham, Morpeth District	83	89	172

Towns and Villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
LIVERPOOL—Township, in the County Cumberland, Liverpool District ... (Including Benevolent Asylum, 589 persons)	957	381	1,338
LOCHINVAR—Postal Village, in the County Northumberland, Maitland District ...	148	172	320
MACLEAN—Agricultural Village, in the County Clarence, Grafton District ...	74	65	139
MAITLAND, EAST—Town, forming part of the Municipality of East Maitland, in the County Northumberland, Maitland District ... (Including Gaol, 158 persons.)	856	819	1,675
MAITLAND, WEST—Town, forming part of the Municipality of West Maitland, in the County Northumberland, Maitland District ...	2,417	2,662	5,079
MURINGO—Postal Village, in the County Monteagle, Young District...	61	58	119
MARULAN—Postal Village, in the County Argyle, Goulburn District ...	54	58	112
MEADOW FLAT OF MEADOW LEE—Postal Village, in the County Roxburgh, Bathurst District ...	91	69	160
MURRIMBULA—Postal Village, in the County Auckland, Eden District ...	63	52	115
MERRIWA—Postal Village, in the County Brisbane, Cassilis District ...	150	137	287
MOAMA—Postal Township, in the County Cadell, Moama District ...	130	151	281
MOLONG—Postal Township, in the County Ashburnham, Molong District ...	185	175	360
MORPETH—Town, also a Municipality, in the County Northumberland, Morpeth District ...	591	645	1,236
MORUYA—Postal Township, in the County Dampier, Broulee District ...	270	277	547
MOSS VALE—Village, in the County Camden, Berrima District ...	71	63	134
MUDGEES—Town, also a Municipality, in the County Wellington, Mudgee District...	930	856	1,786
MULBRING—Village, in the County Northumberland, Maitland District ...	62	60	122
MURRUMBURRAH OF MURRIMBOOLA—Postal Village, in the County Harden, Young District...	101	81	182
MURRURUNDI—Postal Township, in the County Brisbane, Murrurundi District ...	168	143	311
MUSWELLBROOK—Town, also a Municipality, in the County Durham, Muswellbrook District ...	761	684	1,445
NARRABBI—Postal Township, in the County Nandewar, Wee Waa District ...	178	135	313
NARRANDERA—Postal Village, in the County Cooper, Wagga Wagga District ...	82	60	142
NATTAI—Postal Village, in the County Camden, Berrima District ...	131	160	291

Towns and Villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ROCKLEY—Postal Village, in the County Georgiana, Bathurst District	65	70	135
RYDAL—Postal Village, in the County Cook, Hartley District	186	124	310
RYLSTONE—Postal Township, in the County Roxburgh, Rylstone District	124	115	239
ST. AUBIN—Village (Suburban to Township of Scone), in the County Brisbane, Scone District ...	54	64	118
ST. MARY'S—Postal Village, in the County Cumberland, Penrith District	225	197	422
SCONE—Township, in the County Brisbane, Scone District	300	274	574
SHELLHARBOUR—Village, forming part of the Municipality of Shellharbour, in the County Camden, Kiama District... ..	61	73	134
SINGLETON—Township, also a Municipality, in the County Northumberland, Patrick's Plains District	567	620	1,187
SMITHFIELD—Postal Village, in the County Cumberland, Liverpool District	151	113	264
SOFALA—Miners' Township, in the County Roxburgh, Sofala District	370	274	644
STOCKTON—Village, in the County Gloucester, Newcastle District	174	167	341
STROUD—Postal Township, in the County Gloucester, Port Stephens District	144	145	289
TAMBAROORA—Miners' Township, in the County Wellington, Tambaroora District	253	156	409
TAMWORTH—Town, in the Counties Inglis and Parry, Tamworth District	806	705	1,511
TAREE—Postal Village, in the County Macquarie, Manning River District	164	175	339
TENTERFIELD—Postal Township, in the County Clive, Tenterfield District	476	435	911
TERALGA—Postal Village, in the County Argyle, Goulburn District	84	81	165
TERRARA—Village, in the County St. Vincent, Shoalhaven District	119	99	218
TINONEE—Postal Village, in the County Gloucester, Manning River District	82	66	148
TRUNKY—Miners' Village, in the County Georgiana, Carcoar District	430	251	681
TUENA—Miners' Postal Village, in the County Georgiana, Carcoar District	168	85	253
TUMBERUMBA—Postal Village, in the County Selwyn, Albury District	71	67	138
TUMUT—Postal Township, in the County Wynyard, Tumut District... ..	300	255	555
ULLADULLA—Postal and Seaport Township, in the County St. Vincent, Ulladulla District ...	71	58	129

Towns and Villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
URALLA—Postal Village, in the County Sandon, Armidale District	128	126	254
URANA—Postal Village, in the County Urana, Wagga Wagga District	69	44	113
WAGGA WAGGA—Town, also a Municipality, in the County Wynyard, Wagga Wagga District ...	1,026	832	1,858
WALCHA—Postal Village, in the County Vernon, Armidale District	125	121	246
WALLABADAH—Postal Village, in the County Buckland, Murrurundi District	81	63	144
WARIALDA—Postal Village, in the County Burnett, Warialda District	74	57	131
WARREN—Postal Village, in the County Oxley, Dubbo District	93	66	159
WELLINGTON—Postal Township, in the County Wellington, Wellington District	292	257	549
WENTWORTH—Postal Township, in the County Wentworth, Wentworth District	231	214	445
WILBERFORCE—Postal Village, in the County Cook, Windsor District	185	190	375
WILCANNIA—Postal Village, in the County Young, Menindee District	176	88	264
WILTON—Village, in the County Camden, Picton District	68	53	121
WINDSOR—Postal Town, in the County Cumberland, Windsor District	837	895	1,732
WINGEN—Village, in the County Brisbane, Scone District	67	61	128
WINGHAM—Postal Village, in the County Macquarie, Manning River District	54	48	102
WOLLOMBI—Postal Township, in the County Northumberland, Wollombi District	101	121	222
WOLLONGONG—Postal and Seaport Town, also a Municipality, in the County Camden, Wollongong District	641	656	1,297
WOMBAT—Postal Village, in the County Harden, Young District... ..	129	106	235
YASS—Postal Township, in the Counties Murray and King, Yass District	581	586	1,167
YOUNG—Postal Township, in the County Monteagle, Young District... ..	468	324	792
TOTAL	52,593	47,394	99,987

TABLE

TABLE showing the Increase of Urban Population, in the Country Districts, between the years 1861 and 1871.

	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	106	34,451	30,455	64,906
1871	170	52,593	47,394	99,987
Increase in the 10 years	64	18,142	16,939	35,081
Centesimal Increase ... ..	.....	52·66	55·62	54·05
Annual Average... ..	.....	5·26	5·56	5·40

Census Office,
30 October, 1871.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1871.

[1s. 1d.]

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.



SYDNEY :

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1871.

1870.

VITAL STATISTICS.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

TRANSMITTING ABSTRACTS OF

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Registrar General's Office,
Sydney, 1 August, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith the Annual Abstracts of the Returns of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered during the year 1870. I now proceed to make a few remarks on the results which are obtained from these Abstracts.

The number of names which were added to the records during the year were 33,902, making a grand total of 429,800 since the Act 19 Victoria No. 34 came into operation. The names placed on the records during the past year were distributed as follows:—

7,696 persons were married;
19,648 births were registered; and
6,558 deaths were also recorded.

The marriages and births were both in excess of those of the previous year by 49 and 405 respectively, and the deaths were 133 less than shown by the records of that year.

The population of the Colony on the 31st December last was estimated at 502,828, viz.:—280,351 males, and 222,477 females,—being an increase of 3·60 per cent.

By the returns of the Census, which was taken on the 2nd April last, the population of the Colony numbered 503,981 souls, viz.: 275,551 males, and 228,430 females. It will be seen that the difference between the estimated and actual number of the population was very trifling.

The arrivals by sea during the year were 18,621, while the departures by the same means were 14,206.

On the estimated basis of population, on the 30th June, 1870, the marriages were at the rate of 0·78, the births 3·98, and the deaths 1·32 to every 100 living.

Comparing these rates with the year 1869, in proportion to the population, marriages show a decrease of 0·02 per cent., births 0·05 per cent., and deaths 0·09 per cent.

The

The following table (A) shows the number of marriages, births, and deaths, registered in each quarter of the Year 1870, in Sydney, the suburbs, and country districts, respectively:—

(A.)

TABLE showing the number of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Year 1870.

Quarter ended—	Marriages.	Births.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney—							
31st March	297	344	341	685	217	169	386
30th June	313	402	355	757	203	152	355
30th September	323	392	381	773	194	143	337
31st December	302	367	327	694	232	182	414
TOTAL.....	1,235	1,505	1,404	2,909	846	646	1,492
Suburbs—							
31st March	72	282	314	596	111	89	200
30th June	59	372	307	679	98	95	193
30th September	60	344	310	654	117	70	187
31st December	52	312	305	617	123	87	210
TOTAL.....	243	1,310	1,236	2,546	449	341	790
Country Districts—							
31st March	646	1,585	1,649	3,234	753	463	1,216
30th June	539	1,793	1,700	3,493	712	410	1,122
30th September	576	1,927	1,965	3,892	639	355	994
31st December	609	1,889	1,685	3,574	610	334	944
TOTAL.....	2,370	7,194	6,999	14,193	2,714	1,562	4,276
New South Wales—							
31st March	1,015	2,211	2,304	4,515	1,081	721	1,802
30th June	911	2,567	2,362	4,929	1,013	657	1,670
30th September	959	2,663	2,656	5,319	950	568	1,518
31st December	963	2,568	2,317	4,885	965	603	1,568
TOTAL.....	3,848	10,009	9,639	19,648	4,009	2,549	6,558

MARRIAGES.

The marriages celebrated in the year 1870 amounted to 3,848, or 49 in excess of those registered in 1869, and 248 above the average of the preceding five years. . Of this number of marriages there were performed,—

In Sydney	1,235	or	32.10	per cent.
Suburbs	243	„	6.31	„
Country	2,370	„	61.59	„
Total	3,848	„	100.00	„

In proportion to population, the city shows a per-centage of 1.60, the suburbs of 0.45, the country 0.65.

The rate per 1,000 for the whole Colony in each year is as follows:—

1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
8.90	8.25	7.80	8.18	7.98	7.79

Marriages celebrated according to Churches, the several denominations, including those performed by District Registrars, compared with those of the following year, were as follows, viz. :—

	1869.	1870.	1869. Per cent.	1870. Per cent.	Increase. Per cent.	Decrease. Per cent.
Church of England.....	1,018	1,159	26.79	30.12	3.33	.....
Roman Catholic	901	908	23.72	23.60	.....	0.12
Presbyterian.....	663	548	17.45	14.24	.....	3.21
Wesleyan	313	363	8.23	9.43	1.20	.....
Congregationalist.....	106	82	2.79	2.13	.....	0.66
Primitive Methodist	58	70	1.54	1.82	0.28	.....
Baptist	25	37	0.66	0.96	0.30	.....
Hebrew.....	13	4	0.34	0.10	.....	0.24
Free Church of England	446	451	11.74	11.72	.....	0.02
Unitarian, German, Evangelical, Christian Israelites, Christians, and Free Gospel Church	13	11	0.34	0.29	.....	0.05
Registrars' Offices	243	215	6.40	5.59	.....	0.81
TOTAL	3,799	3,848	100.00	100.00	5.11	5.11

The number of marriages by District Registrars were—

In Sydney.....	1
Suburbs	3
Country	211
	<hr/>
	215
	<hr/>

Marriages
by District
Registrars.

The following table gives the number of marriages performed by each Denomination during the last ten years :—

Decennial table
of marriages.

(B.)

DENOMINATION.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Church of England.....	1,021	921	842	868	886	856	832	1,024	1,018	1,159
Roman Catholic	783	824	836	945	934	873	881	912	901	908
Presbyterian.....	814	962	966	945	935	856	767	698	663	548
Wesleyan	244	219	234	278	349	349	303	333	313	363
Primitive Methodist	49	71	55	60	54	49	49	51	58	70
Congregationalist.....	62	69	100	95	97	90	100	96	106	82
Baptist	22	22	41	28	34	49	38	21	25	37
Christian Israelite	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unitarian	4	2	4	1	4	1	2	2	4	3
Hebrew	8	12	14	10	11	13	9	13	13	4
Latter Day Saints .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Church of England..	.....	.....	.....	5	21	45	186	350	446	451
German Evangelical .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	2	7
Christians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1
Free Gospel Church .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Registrars' Offices	213	224	220	245	252	278	256	233	243	215
TOTAL	3,222	3,326	3,314	3,480	3,578	3,462	3,426	3,736	3,799	3,848

The table below, compiled from the Marriage Registers, shows the number of persons married in 1870 who signed their names, as well as those who affixed their marks to the certificates of marriage :—

	No. of Marriages.	Full Signatures.	Marks.	Marks per cent.
Church of England	1,159	1,916	402	17.34
Roman Catholic	908	1,369	447	24.61
Presbyterian	548	965	181	11.95
Wesleyan	363	627	99	13.64
Primitive Methodist.....	70	120	20	14.28
Congregationalist	82	148	16	9.75
Baptist	37	70	4	5.41
Unitarian	3	6	.....	.....
Hebrew	4	8	.....	.....
Free Church of England.....	451	725	177	19.62
German Evangelical.....	7	14	.....	.....
Christians	1	2	.....	.....
Registrars' Offices.....	215	323	107	24.88
TOTAL	3,848	6,293	1,403	18.23

As regards the three divisions of the Colony the following results are obtained :—

	No. of Marriages.	Full Signatures.			Marks.			Marks per cent.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Sydney.....	1,235	1,123	983	2,106	112	252	364	14.74
Suburbs	243	219	217	436	24	26	50	10.29
Country	2,370	1,938	1,813	3,751	432	557	989	20.86
TOTAL.....	3,848	3,280	3,013	6,293	568	835	1,403	18.22

The

The next table (C) shows the number of marriages in each quarter for the last ten years, distinguishing those celebrated in Sydney, suburbs, and country districts, with the ratio on population, estimated at the middle of the year:—

(C.)

TABLE showing the number of MARRIAGES registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years 1861 to 1870.

		Estimated Population at the middle of the Year.	31 March.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.
Sydney	1861	56,532	201	246	223	224	894	15.81
	1862	57,151	248	238	268	229	983	17.20
	1863	57,997	251	267	282	265	1,065	18.36
	1864	60,299	277	279	263	278	1,097	18.19
	1865	62,841	272	295	274	256	1,097	17.45
	1866	65,580	269	277	254	242	1,042	15.88
	1867	68,587	294	277	260	246	1,077	15.70
	1868	71,310	304	321	281	286	1,192	16.71
	1869	74,310	332	330	299	314	1,275	17.15
	1870	77,131	297	313	323	302	1,235	16.01
TOTAL.....			2,745	2,843	2,727	2,642	10,957	
Suburbs	1861	37,300	39	50	48	61	198	5.31
	1862	39,575	52	50	63	49	214	5.40
	1863	40,106	54	38	37	46	175	4.36
	1864	41,698	50	48	49	47	194	4.65
	1865	43,456	68	47	51	63	229	5.27
	1866	45,350	46	55	55	56	212	4.67
	1867	47,429	61	50	71	75	257	5.42
	1868	49,313	68	73	61	52	253	5.13
	1869	51,387	91	52	64	74	281	5.46
	1870	53,338	72	59	60	52	243	4.55
TOTAL.....			601	521	559	575	2,256	
Country Districts	1861	259,500	505	561	549	515	2,130	8.20
	1862	269,015	537	506	557	529	2,129	7.91
	1863	273,057	475	519	547	533	2,074	7.59
	1864	283,896	579	542	527	541	2,189	7.71
	1865	295,865	609	547	567	529	2,252	7.61
	1866	308,765	555	538	573	542	2,208	7.15
	1867	322,927	565	466	552	509	2,092	6.47
	1868	335,749	582	544	602	563	2,291	6.82
	1869	349,877	574	546	572	551	2,243	6.41
	1870	363,162	646	539	576	609	2,370	6.52
TOTAL.....			5,627	5,308	5,622	5,421	21,978	
New South Wales.....	1861	353,332	745	857	820	800	3,222	9.11
	1862	365,741	837	794	888	807	3,326	9.09
	1863	371,160	780	824	866	844	3,314	8.92
	1864	385,893	906	869	839	866	3,480	9.02
	1865	402,163	949	889	892	848	3,578	8.90
	1866	419,695	870	870	882	840	3,462	8.25
	1867	438,943	920	793	883	830	3,426	7.80
	1868	456,372	954	937	944	901	3,736	8.18
	1869	475,574	997	928	935	939	3,799	7.98
	1870	493,631	1,015	911	959	963	3,848	7.79
TOTAL.....			8,973	8,672	8,908	8,638	35,191	

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in 1870 was 19,648, being an increase of 405 over the previous year.

The proportion to the total number of registrations in the three municipal districts of the Colony is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males. Per cent.	Females. Per cent.
Sydney	1,505	1,404	2,909	7.66	7.15
Suburbs.....	1,310	1,236	2,546	6.67	6.29
Country.....	7,194	6,999	14,193	36.61	35.62
	<u>10,009</u>	<u>9,639</u>	<u>19,648</u>	<u>50.94</u>	<u>49.06</u>

As

As compared with 1869, the numbers were—

	1869.	1870.	Increase per cent.
In Sydney	2,845	2,909	2.25
„ Suburbs	2,519	2,546	1.07
„ Country.....	13,879	14,193	2.26
	<u>19,243</u>	<u>19,648</u>	<u>2.10</u>

Comparison
with 1869.

The ratio of births to every 1,000 of estimated population, at the middle of each of the last six years, was as follows:—

1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
42.97	40.38	41.73	40.50	40.46	39.80

the average being 40.97.

Upon the same calculation the registered births in 1870 were 1.40 per 1,000 below the mean of preceding five years.

Table D shows the quarterly registrations of births for the last ten years:—

(D.)

TABLE showing the number of BIRTHS registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years 1861 to 1870.

	Estimated Population at the middle of each Year.	31 Mar.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.	
Sydney	1861	56,532	476	640	661	549	2,326	41.14
	1862	57,151	565	580	608	501	2,234	39.08
	1863	57,997	591	614	655	501	2,361	40.70
	1864	60,299	610	585	653	584	2,432	40.33
	1865	62,841	575	663	692	599	2,529	40.24
	1866	65,580	620	595	643	620	2,478	37.78
	1867	68,587	591	632	709	676	2,608	38.02
	1868	71,310	650	680	678	585	2,593	36.36
	1869	74,310	637	762	732	664	2,845	38.28
	1870	77,131	685	757	773	694	2,909	37.71
TOTAL		6,000	6,488	6,854	5,973	25,315		
Suburbs.....	1861	37,300	363	486	511	478	1,838	49.27
	1862	39,575	411	478	524	412	1,825	46.11
	1863	40,106	458	456	500	458	1,872	46.67
	1864	41,698	446	510	496	541	1,993	47.80
	1865	43,456	491	510	514	545	2,069	47.40
	1866	45,350	465	527	553	534	2,079	45.84
	1867	47,429	534	557	600	598	2,289	48.26
	1868	49,313	532	557	631	557	2,277	46.17
	1869	51,387	581	679	615	644	2,519	49.02
	1870	53,338	596	679	654	617	2,546	47.73
TOTAL		4,877	5,439	5,598	5,384	21,298		
Country Districts.....	1861	259,500	2,372	2,399	2,852	2,894	10,517	40.53
	1862	269,015	2,773	2,715	3,101	2,786	11,375	42.28
	1863	273,057	2,717	2,764	3,083	2,882	11,446	41.91
	1864	283,896	2,841	3,139	3,292	3,184	12,456	43.87
	1865	295,865	3,032	2,965	3,448	3,249	12,694	42.90
	1866	308,765	3,026	3,047	3,276	3,044	12,393	40.13
	1867	322,927	3,079	3,079	3,725	3,597	13,420	41.55
	1868	335,749	3,364	3,399	3,594	3,258	13,615	40.55
	1869	349,877	3,298	3,430	3,679	3,472	13,879	39.66
	1870	363,162	3,234	3,493	3,892	3,574	14,193	39.08
TOTAL		29,736	30,430	33,942	31,880	125,978		
New South Wales	1861	353,332	3,211	3,525	4,024	3,921	14,681	41.55
	1862	365,741	3,749	3,753	4,233	3,699	15,434	42.19
	1863	371,160	3,766	3,834	4,238	3,841	15,679	42.24
	1864	385,893	3,897	4,234	4,441	4,309	16,881	43.74
	1865	402,163	4,098	4,138	4,654	4,393	17,283	42.97
	1866	419,696	4,111	4,169	4,472	4,198	16,950	40.38
	1867	438,943	4,204	4,268	5,034	4,811	18,317	41.73
	1868	456,372	4,546	4,636	4,903	4,400	18,485	40.50
	1869	475,574	4,516	4,871	5,076	4,780	19,243	40.46
	1870	493,631	4,515	4,929	5,319	4,885	19,648	39.80
TOTAL		40,613	42,357	46,394	43,237	172,601		

From

Ratio of births.

From this table it will be seen that in 1870 the ratio of births to every 1,000 was in—

Sydney.....	37·71
Suburbs	47·73
Country	39·08

Illegitimates.

The number of illegitimate children born was 755, consisting of 392 males and 363 females; or 3·84 per cent. of the total number of births recorded :—

(E.)

TABLE showing the number of CHILDREN born out of WEDLOCK, in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1870.

Year.	Sydney.			Suburban.			Country Districts.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	58	61	119	17	16	33	166	140	306	241	217	458
1862.....	59	56	115	24	28	52	178	160	338	261	244	505
1863.....	62	67	129	22	22	44	176	156	332	260	245	505
1864.....	64	56	120	32	23	55	202	202	404	298	281	579
1865.....	66	71	137	16	26	42	213	225	438	295	322	617
1866.....	79	78	157	21	30	51	203	215	418	303	323	626
1867.....	65	77	142	32	33	65	232	231	463	329	341	670
1868.....	67	82	149	30	28	58	253	239	492	350	349	699
1869.....	106	78	184	29	28	57	274	228	502	409	334	743
1870.....	90	95	185	52	38	90	250	230	480	392	363	755
TOTAL.....	716	721	1,437	275	272	547	2,147	2,026	4,173	3,138	3,019	6,157

The following table shows the number of cases of triplets and twins which have been recorded during the last 10 years :—

(F.)

TABLE showing the number of TRIPLETS and TWINS, born in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January, 1861, to the 31st December, 1870.

Year.	Triplets.				Twins.			
	No. of Cases.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Cases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	2	1	5	6	160	159	161	320
1862.....	1	.....	3	3	133	129	137	266
1863.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	134	110	244
1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	142	138	280
1865.....	3	5	4	9	164	144	182	326*
1866.....	2	2	4	6	151	141	155	296†
1867.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	148	166	314*
1868.....	3	7	2	9	162	174	150	324
1869.....	4	6	6	12	165	161	169	330
1870.....	2	1	5	6	188	189	187	376
TOTAL.....	17	22	29	51	1,543	1,521	1,555	3,076

* Two still-born in each year, not registered.

† Six still-born, not registered.

DEATHS.

Decrease in mortality.

The number of deaths recorded during the year was 6,558, consisting of 4,009 males and 2,549 females,—being a decrease of 133, or 1·98 on the deaths of the previous year. The rate per cent. of the estimated population in the middle of the year is 1·33 as compared with 1·41 in the previous year.

Divisional proportions.

The number and rate per cent. on the total deaths of the year in each of the three divisions of the Colony is as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per-centage on total Deaths.
Sydney	846	646	1,492	22·75
Suburbs	449	341	790	12·05
Country	2,714	1,562	4,276	65·20
Total	4,009	2,549	6,558	100·00

Comparison with 1869.

Compared with 1869, the following result is obtained—

	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sydney.....	1,511	1,492	.....	19
Suburbs	931	790	.....	141
Country	4,249	4,276	27	.....
	6,691	6,558		

The

The ratio of deaths to every 1,000 of the population at the middle of each of the last six years is as follows—

1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
16.40	17.53	19.66	15.83	14.06	13.28

The five years preceding 1870 give an average of 16.69 per 1,000, or 3.41 per 1,000 in favour of the past year.

The deaths in the city, suburbs, and country districts respectively, show that in every 1,000 persons there died—

In Sydney.....	19.34
Suburbs	14.81
Country	11.77

showing that the death rate in Sydney was 4.53 higher than the suburbs, and 7.51 higher than the country districts,—the difference between the suburbs and the country districts being 3.04 in favour of the latter.

The table G shows the number of deaths registered quarterly in the city, suburbs, and country, for the years 1861 to 1870 inclusive :—

(G.)

TABLE showing the number of DEATHS registered in the Colony of New South Wales during each Quarter of the Years 1861 to 1870.

	Estimated Population at the middle of each Year.	31 Mar.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.
Sydney	1861	56,532	300	312	265	372	22.09
	1862	57,151	350	340	280	412	24.18
	1863	57,997	475	360	363	440	28.24
	1864	60,299	436	435	384	474	28.67
	1865	62,841	340	345	339	398	22.63
	1866	65,580	389	412	347	454	24.42
	1867	68,587	583	797	330	441	31.36
	1868	71,310	413	410	349	427	22.42
	1869	74,310	371	354	377	409	20.33
	1870	77,131	386	355	337	414	19.34
TOTAL		4,043	4,120	3,371	4,241	15,775	
Suburbs	1861	37,300	159	152	109	176	15.98
	1862	39,575	202	192	155	240	19.93
	1863	40,106	254	182	150	252	20.89
	1864	41,698	237	197	176	211	19.68
	1865	43,456	201	185	145	258	18.15
	1866	45,350	220	256	174	316	21.31
	1867	47,429	292	551	243	300	29.22
	1868	49,313	216	247	215	278	19.59
	1869	51,387	240	226	220	245	18.11
	1870	53,338	200	193	187	210	14.81
TOTAL		2,221	2,381	1,774	2,486	8,862	
Country Districts	1861	259,500	880	913	832	873	13.48
	1862	269,015	1,145	1,139	954	1,115	16.18
	1863	273,057	1,356	1,044	932	845	15.29
	1864	283,896	1,025	1,067	921	882	13.72
	1865	295,865	1,074	1,102	1,019	1,190	14.82
	1866	308,765	1,467	1,351	993	982	15.52
	1867	322,927	1,312	1,226	1,346	1,210	15.77
	1868	335,749	1,335	1,273	1,027	1,035	13.90
	1869	349,877	1,216	1,141	940	952	12.14
	1870	363,162	1,216	1,122	994	944	11.77
TOTAL		12,026	11,378	9,958	10,028	43,390	
New South Wales	1861	353,332	1,339	1,377	1,206	1,421	15.12
	1862	365,741	1,697	1,671	1,389	1,767	17.83
	1863	371,160	2,085	1,586	1,445	1,537	17.92
	1864	385,893	1,698	1,699	1,481	1,567	16.70
	1865	402,163	1,615	1,632	1,503	1,846	16.40
	1866	419,695	2,076	2,019	1,514	1,752	17.53
	1867	438,943	2,187	2,574	1,919	1,951	19.66
	1868	456,372	1,964	1,930	1,591	1,740	15.83
	1869	475,574	1,827	1,721	1,537	1,606	14.06
	1870	493,631	1,802	1,670	1,518	1,568	13.28
TOTAL		18,290	17,879	15,103	16,755	68,027	

"Infantile" mortality.

Table H shows the proportion which infantile mortality bore to the total number of deaths during the last 10 years.

From the analysis of this table the following mean results are obtained:—

	Mean Deaths under 5 years, 1861 to 1870.	Mean total Deaths.	Proportion per cent.
Sydney	747	1,577	47·37
Suburbs	513	886	57·90
Country	1,801	4,339	41·50
	<u>3,061</u>	<u>6,802</u>	<u>45·00</u>

(H.)

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Year.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Total Deaths under 5 years.	Per-centage of total Deaths under 5 years to Deaths of the year.	Sydney.			Suburbs.			Country Districts.		
				Total Deaths of Year.	Deaths under 5 years.	Per-centage of Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths.	Total Deaths of Year.	Deaths under 5 years.	Per-centage of Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths.	Total Deaths of Year.	Deaths under 5 years.	Per-centage of Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths.
1861	5,343	2,291	42·87	1,249	536	42·91	596	353	59·22	3,498	1,402	40·08
1862	6,524	2,921	44·77	1,382	607	43·92	789	470	59·56	4,353	1,844	42·36
1863	6,653	2,942	44·22	1,638	787	48·04	838	482	57·51	4,177	1,673	40·05
1864	6,445	2,839	44·04	1,729	819	47·37	821	442	53·83	3,895	1,578	40·51
1865	6,596	2,879	43·65	1,422	612	43·04	789	447	56·65	4,385	1,820	41·73
1866	7,361	3,292	44·73	1,602	717	44·75	966	535	55·38	4,793	2,040	42·56
1867	8,631	4,574	52·99	2,151	1,262	58·67	1,386	925	66·73	5,094	2,337	46·85
1868	7,225	3,105	42·97	1,599	748	46·77	956	512	53·55	4,670	1,845	39·50
1869	6,691	2,973	44·43	1,511	712	47·12	931	553	59·39	4,249	1,708	40·19
1870	6,558	2,803	42·74	1,492	673	45·10	790	411	52·02	4,276	1,719	40·20
	68,027	30,619		15,776	7,473		8,862	5,130		43,390	18,016	
Mean of 10 years	6,802	3,061	44·74	1,577	747	46·76	886	513	57·38	4,339	1,801	41·40

Per-centage of deaths in city, wards, and suburbs.

The following tables (I and J) give the per-centage of deaths in each ward of the City, and in the suburban districts, from 1864 to 1870 inclusive,—with the proportion of deaths under five years, deaths under five years to births, total deaths to births, and total deaths to population, as determined by Census of 1861:—

(I.)

Ward.	Per-centage of—																											
	Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths in each Ward.							Deaths under 5 years to Births in each Ward.							Total Deaths to Births in each Ward.							Total Deaths to Population in each Ward. (Census 1861.)						
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
1. Gipps	55·55	48·83	54·43	62·80	57·79	53·76	51·53	35·92	24·70	26·13	50·99	25·79	22·16	19·30	64·67	50·58	48·01	81·16	44·64	41·23	37·46	2·99	2·33	2·34	3·94	2·13	2·21	1·81
2. Bourke	15·63	13·46	18·23	21·71	17·84	13·62	11·41	23·87	17·20	33·68	43·65	28·69	25·78	26·62	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·58	6·19	6·78	7·68	7·17	5·84	6·28
3. Brisbane	50·00	49·24	52·12	69·30	55·77	55·40	50·72	33·20	26·00	35·38	55·12	34·52	26·79	24·47	66·46	52·88	67·07	59·52	61·90	48·36	48·25	2·76	2·09	2·61	3·20	2·47	2·34	2·18
4. Macquarie ...	47·74	46·99	43·30	67·24	46·26	55·26	46·96	43·09	26·70	24·74	47·85	25·74	28·00	16·48	90·24	56·85	57·05	71·17	56·88	50·66	35·10	2·46	1·83	2·14	2·57	2·10	1·68	1·46
5. Cook	58·85	48·29	55·8	67·77	58·29	55·15	63·72	32·49	20·33	31·32	43·50	30·52	21·61	22·49	55·16	42·20	56·60	64·16	52·37	39·19	35·30	2·65	2·12	2·38	2·92	2·40	2·34	2·60
6. Fitzroy	51·25	51·43	47·15	61·54	54·62	54·61	49·68	39·12	22·95	24·18	40·13	28·41	25·62	25·21	56·88	44·62	51·28	65·21	53·09	46·92	50·77	2·92	2·28	2·72	3·55	3·05	2·57	2·70
7. Phillip	66·29	64·10	59·44	71·20	56·81	54·44	59·37	52·40	38·46	32·07	62·24	29·26	30·43	28·76	78·60	60·00	53·95	87·41	52·44	55·90	45·07	3·06	2·63	2·41	4·34	2·18	3·04	2·70
8. Decison	55·00	50·26	53·03	73·00	57·14	60·00	64·60	30·79	22·08	29·63	51·33	27·96	24·05	22·13	55·95	43·84	53·86	70·32	48·93	40·09	40·64	2·10	1·72	2·34	3·26	1·99	2·11	2·02

* The Infirmary and Hyde Park Asylum are situated in Bourke Ward.

(J.)

District.	Per-centage of—																											
	Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths in each District.							Deaths under 5 years to Births in each District.							Total Deaths to Births in each District.							Total Deaths to Population in each District.						
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
1. Sydney	47.37	43.04	44.75	58.07	46.77	47.12	45.10	33.67	24.20	28.93	48.39	28.84	25.02	23.13	71.09	56.22	64.65	83.48	61.66	53.11	51.28	3.04	2.50	2.82	3.78	2.81	2.65	1.93
2. Balmain	51.66	55.21	52.52	69.23	52.08	62.88	52.94	13.71	24.83	23.51	35.04	20.74	19.74	18.30	36.34	45.07	42.85	51.18	39.83	31.39	34.57	1.52	2.43	2.51	3.29	2.43	2.46	2.68
3. Glebe	55.24	44.70	54.13	64.89	56.53	65.07	60.16	26.38	16.89	29.75	51.96	30.11	27.93	24.58	47.63	37.77	54.96	80.07	53.28	42.54	40.86	2.77	2.29	3.68	6.06	3.71	3.61	3.31
4. Newtown	49.42	64.00	46.06	66.11	51.16	54.02	41.77	22.63	23.23	19.90	39.21	29.33	30.43	12.17	45.78	44.12	43.20	59.31	43.65	37.82	39.15	2.05	1.77	2.10	2.85	2.03	2.05	1.66
5. Redfern and Botany	62.39	69.26	61.86	76.00	58.51	68.16	63.15	28.35	25.57	26.54	45.24	24.49	25.49	19.41	45.43	36.76	42.91	59.52	41.36	37.40	30.73	3.49	3.08	3.52	5.60	4.08	3.63	3.11
6. Paddington	51.36	53.90	57.31	57.34	48.76	53.45	45.37	22.36	21.47	30.53	41.80	21.29	22.44	13.00	44.40	39.83	53.27	73.95	43.66	41.95	28.64	2.04	2.07	2.51	3.93	2.98	2.53	1.68
7. Concord	47.27	34.54	52.63	54.54	39.13	52.17	36.73	19.84	15.32	25.06	23.62	15.12	18.90	12.94	41.98	44.35	47.50	43.90	38.65	36.22	35.25	2.33	2.33	2.46	2.33	1.95	1.95	2.07
8. St. George	42.70	55.40	51.22	64.96	56.36	50.49	55.40	16.46	15.89	26.25	32.84	23.56	16.45	13.89	38.55	28.68	51.25	50.55	42.58	32.58	25.08	1.70	1.31	2.17	2.43	1.94	1.79	1.31
9. St. Leonards	59.57	41.07	56.89	68.42	47.91	46.94	34.78	18.30	15.03	19.62	33.33	12.63	14.11	8.51	30.72	36.60	34.32	48.72	26.37	30.06	24.46	1.36	1.62	1.67	2.20	1.39	1.42	1.33

The figures below give the mean of six years observations, and distinguishes the mortality among children under 5 years in each ward of the City:—

Mortality on Municipal divisions.

	Population—Census 1861.	Deaths under 5 years.	Over.	Total.	Per-centage of Population.
Gipps Ward	7,220	99	78	177	2.45
*Bourke Ward	5,154	56	287	343	6.65
Brisbane Ward	6,304	88	68	156	2.47
Macquarie Ward	4,513	45	43	88	1.95
Cook Ward	8,268	119	84	203	2.45
Fitzroy Ward	10,959	165	142	307	2.80
Phillip Ward	5,915	105	65	170	2.87
Denison Ward	8,061	106	72	178	2.20
	56,394	783	839	1,622	2.87

* The Infirmary and Government Benevolent Asylum are in this ward.

The classification of diseases which have terminated fatally is contained in the following table, K, which gives the average per-centage which each class and order of disease bore to the aggregate mean mortality of the last eight years:—

Nosological arrangement.

	1863. Per-centage.	1864. Per-centage.	1865. Per-centage.	1866. Per-centage.	1867. Per-centage.	1868. Per-centage.	1869. Per-centage.	1870. Per-centage.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.								
Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases—Scarlatina, Measles, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.....	24.74	24.56	25.59	26.27	33.19	22.85	20.41	17.37
2.—Euthetic Diseases—Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.....	0.50	0.28	0.38	0.46	0.24	0.47	0.19	0.26
3.—Dietic Diseases—Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.....	1.74	1.54	1.77	1.85	1.19	1.77	1.60	0.98
4.—Parasitic Diseases—Thrush, Worms, &c.....	0.58	0.62	0.44	0.54	0.45	0.40	0.30	0.34
	27.56	27.00	28.18	29.12	35.07	25.49	22.50	18.95
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.								
Order 1.—Diathetic Diseases—Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.....	2.48	2.62	2.73	2.93	2.66	3.34	3.62	3.52
2.—Tubercular Diseases—Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.....	7.91	8.55	7.69	7.85	6.91	7.70	7.53	9.01
	10.39	11.17	10.42	10.78	9.57	11.04	11.15	12.53
CLASS III.—LOCAL.								
Order 1.—Nervous—Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Convulsions, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.....	13.02	13.27	12.46	12.30	11.88	14.16	14.09	14.44
2.—Circulation—Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease, &c.....	3.58	3.82	4.35	4.24	3.62	4.04	5.16	6.08
3.—Respiratory—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.....	7.74	8.49	7.54	7.32	8.49	9.23	10.12	9.64
4.—Digestive—Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.....	6.15	6.97	6.81	6.43	5.93	6.08	6.83	6.67
5.—Urinary—Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.....	0.83	0.81	1.21	0.76	0.71	0.97	1.27	1.18
6.—Generation—Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.....	0.15	0.20	0.24	0.31	0.27	0.43	0.46	0.24
7.—Joints—Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.....	0.19	0.20	0.30	0.27	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.12
8.—Integumentary—Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.....	0.21	0.43	0.61	0.46	0.28	0.26	0.33	0.21
	31.87	34.19	33.52	32.09	31.34	35.32	38.41	38.58

K—continued.

	1853. Per- centage.	1854. Per- centage.	1855. Per- centage.	1856. Per- centage.	1857. Per- centage.	1858. Per- centage.	1859. Per- centage.	1870. Per- centage.
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.								
Order 1.—Children—Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.....	4.70	4.53	4.93	5.45	4.63	5.15	5.47	5.46
2.—Adults—Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.....	0.65	0.68	0.67	0.63	0.03	0.49	0.69	0.70
3.—Old People—Old Age, &c.....	3.59	3.06	3.67	3.07	2.49	5.23	4.95	5.32
4.—Nutrition—Atrophy, Debility	7.61	6.46	7.61	9.08	7.38	6.98	7.13	7.37
	16.55	14.73	16.88	18.23	14.53	17.85	18.24	18.85
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.								
Order 1.—Accident or Negligence—Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.....	8.97	9.75	8.26	7.25	6.98	7.71	7.67	9.68
2.—Wounds in Battle—Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Homicide—Murder and Manslaughter.....	0.27	0.23	0.27	0.29	0.13	0.26	0.21	0.13
4.—Suicide—Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.	0.60	0.68	0.42	0.34	0.46	0.55	0.57	0.53
5.—Execution—Hanging	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.06	...	...
Unclassified	0.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10.69	10.69	9.00	7.96	7.62	8.58	8.45	10.34
Unspecified	2.94	2.22	2.00	1.82	1.87	1.72	1.25	0.75

Meteorology.

The usual Meteorological Abstract for Sydney is now given, showing the average results of each month for the last ten years :—

(L.)

Period.	No. of Deaths.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Rain.		Mean amount of Ozone for eight years.
				Depth.	Days.	
January	140	71.0	29.864	3.90	13	4.5
February	121	70.8	.914	5.74	13	4.3
March	141	69.5	30.035	6.40	15	4.8
April	140	64.9	.071	7.20	13	5.1
May	147	58.4	.078	4.35	12	4.4
June	124	54.8	.073	5.91	12	4.5
July	122	52.4	.040	3.37	10	4.7
August	114	53.9	.060	3.01	10	4.5
September	101	58.7	29.994	1.60	9	4.8
October.....	123	63.6	.923	2.22	12	5.2
November.....	133	66.4	.909	2.77	10	4.7
December	167	69.3	.843	2.28	10	4.1
Mean of twelve months.....	131	62.8	29.983	4.06	11	4.6

From this table it will be seen that during the decennial period the number of deaths recorded in the month of December exceed those of any other month, while the month of September shows the lowest number.

Before I conclude this Report I take the opportunity of calling attention to the present state of the Marriage Law of this Colony (19 Vict. No. 30). I believe it is generally admitted that this law requires amendment in several important particulars, which would conduce to the welfare of the community at large. For my own part I should advise the repeal of the present Act, and the introduction of a new measure, so that there may be but one Act relating to the law of marriage. By this means greater simplicity would be secured, and the public, for whom the law is framed, will be enabled the better to understand its provisions. I also recommend the introduction of a new Registration Act, with a view to the repeal of the Act now in force (19 Vict. No. 34).

I shall be prepared, when called on, to suggest the alterations which I think it is desirable should be made in both the before-mentioned Acts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.

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APPENDIX.

A.

TABLE showing the Number of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year ended 31st December, 1870.

	Marriages.	Births.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney	1,235	1,505	1,404	2,909	846	646	1,492
Suburban Districts	243	1,310	1,236	2,546	449	341	790
Metropolitan	1,478	2,815	2,640	5,455	1,295	987	2,282
Country Districts	2,370	7,194	6,999	14,193	2,714	1,562	4,276
	3,848	10,009	9,639	19,648	4,009	2,549	6,558

B.

TABLE showing the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, registered in each District of the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year ended 31st December, 1870.

Districts.	Popula- tion— Census 1861.	Mar- riages.	Total.		Births.				Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.
			Births.	Deaths.	Including Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births.		M.	F.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—NORTH-EASTERN.											
1. Richmond River	1,835	17	163	43	90	73	1	1	28	15	120
Tweed River			3	12	4	1	11	3	1	8
2. Grafton	3,306	52	415	77	198	217	4	4	51	26	338
3. Macleay River	1,963	22	253	51	118	135	3	1	25	26	202
4. Port Macquarie.....	1,350	17	81	30	41	40	...	...	17	13	51
5. Manning River.....	3,384	27	200	43	103	97	1	2	28	15	157
6. Port Stephens	1,535	14	105	25	50	55	...	1	15	10	80
7. Dungog	1,757	14	81	7	44	37	1	...	5	2	74
8. Clarence Town	1,031	...	35	6	18	17	1	1	5	1	29
9. Paterson.....	2,440	13	96	17	55	41	1	3	9	8	79
10. Raymond Terrace.....	3,535	8	112	32	51	61	1	3	18	14	80
11. Maitland	14,573	128	553	190	274	279	14	14	111	79	363
12. Morpeth.....	3,874	25	152	50	84	68	4	2	33	17	102
13. Patrick's Plains.....	5,584	69	283	65	144	139	7	6	40	25	218
14. Muswellbrook	1,595	27	177	57	87	90	1	2	26	31	120
15. Scone	1,528	24	149	31	75	74	2	2	18	13	118
16. Murrurundi	2,088	28	158	59	79	79	3	3	36	23	99
TOTAL	51,378	498	3,025	787	1,512	1,513	44	45	468	319	2,238

B—continued.

Districts.	Popula- tion— Census 1861.	Mar- riages.	Total		Births.				Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.
			Births.	Deaths.	Including Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births.		M.	F.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.			
II.—NORTH-MIDLAND.											
1. Tenterfield	1,365	16	95	16	49	46	2	...	10	6	79
2. Wellington	1,681	29	86	14	38	48	2	2	9	5	72
3. Inverell		17	100	23	54	46	3	2	16	7	77
4. Armidale	6,630	79	398	113	193	205	2	4	79	34	285
TOTAL	9,676	141	679	166	334	345	9	8	114	52	513
III.—NORTH-WESTERN.											
1. Tamworth	4,852	52	256	70	126	130	3	6	36	34	186
2. Nundle		3	61	9	34	27	2	2	6	3	52
3. Warialda	2,148	19	109	43	55	54	4	1	33	10	66
4. Cassilis	1,060	16	79	7	46	33	2	1	5	2	72
5. Dubbo	2,959	31	153	48	78	75	2	...	39	9	105
Coonabarabran		7	87	44	48	39	2	2	27	17	43
6. Molong	1,862	9	75	13	41	34	2	1	10	3	62
Forbes		23	141	35	65	76	5	4	21	14	106
7. Walgett	862	2	23	15	12	11	...	...	10	5	8
8. Wee Wee		11	61	26	32	29	1	2	20	6	35
TOTAL .....	.....	173	1,045	310	537	508	23	19	207	103	735
IV.—METROPOLITAN.											
1. City of Sydney	56,840	1,235	2,909	1,492	1,505	1,404	90	95	846	646	1,417
2. Balmain	3,947	85	295	102	146	149	1	6	61	41	193
3. Glebe	3,712	22	301	123	163	138	10	4	70	53	178
4. Newtown	4,236	20	271	79	145	126	4	5	41	38	192
5. Redfern and Botany	6,701	32	680	209	357	323	19	10	117	92	471
6. Paddington	6,794	55	377	108	185	192	3	3	60	48	269
7. Concord	2,356	11	139	49	69	70	6	2	29	20	90
8. St. George	5,647	50	295	74	155	140	9	5	46	28	221
9. St. Leonards	3,453	18	188	46	90	98	...	3	25	21	142
TOTAL	93,686	1,478	5,455	2,282	2,815	2,640	142	133	1,295	987	3,173
V.—EAST-MIDLAND.											
1. Newcastle	7,922	149	893	267	480	413	6	9	161	106	626
2. Wollombi	1,888	14	75	18	43	32	3	4	14	4	57
3. Macdonald River	786	3	22	3	12	10	...	...	2	1	19
4. Brisbane Water	2,346	11	96	12	47	49	4	2	8	4	84
5. Windsor	5,593	38	172	74	82	90	2	3	39	35	98
6. Richmond	3,344	17	137	24	65	72	7	6	11	13	113
7. Penrith	5,984	23	220	63	124	96	7	6	34	29	157
8. Parramatta	9,980	50	369	211	194	175	7	7	149	62	158
9. Ryde	2,103	12	108	64	53	55	1	1	46	18	44
10. Liverpool	3,673	11	95	150	43	52	2	...	138	12	...
11. Campbelltown	2,609	10	68	18	35	33	2	1	6	12	50
12. Camden	5,230	19	159	39	82	77	2	2	25	14	120
13. Picton	3,063	6	75	21	33	42	...	...	12	9	54
TOTAL	54,521	363	2,489	964	1,293	1,196	43	41	645	319	1,580
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND.											
1. Carcoar	4,995	48	272	95	145	127	8	5	51	44	177
Cowra		1	10	3	5	5	1	...	3	...	7
2. Hartley	2,761	38	252	70	107	145	5	4	36	34	182
3. Bathurst	12,616	140	643	238	323	320	18	11	145	93	405
4. Sofala	4,460	18	99	28	62	37	1	4	16	12	71
5. Orange	2,892	61	320	83	154	166	2	4	44	39	237
6. Wellington	1,799	27	120	32	65	55	3	2	22	10	88
7. Tambaroora	2,991	9	83	22	51	32	2	1	17	5	61
8. Mudgee	6,578	79	381	114	210	171	13	11	79	35	267
9. Rylstone	1,471	7	78	18	44	34	...	...	11	7	60
TOTAL	40,563	428	2,258	703	1,166	1,092	53	42	424	279	1,555
VII.—SOUTH-EASTERN.											
1. Wollongong	6,049	39	206	61	110	96	2	...	32	29	145
2. Kiama	5,486	27	235	45	118	117	...	2	16	29	190
3. Berrima	3,237	23	185	46	84	101	3	1	22	24	139
4. Shoalhaven	3,321	20	218	61	109	109	3	4	35	26	157
5. Ulladulla	975	6	73	18	36	37	...	...	14	4	55
6. Broulee	1,983	10	137	29	58	79	2	4	20	9	108
7. Eden	2,324	24	188	30	95	93	1	3	18	12	158
TOTAL	23,375	149	1,242	290	610	632	11	14	157	133	952

B—continued.

Districts.	Popula- tion— Census 1881.	Mar- riages.	Total.		Births.				Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.
			Births.	Deaths.	Including Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births.		M.	F.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.			
VIII.—SOUTH-MIDLAND.											
1. Braidwood	8,199	74	423	107	210	212	7	11	67	40	315
2. Cooma	3,834	29	223	43	124	99	2	2	30	13	180
3. Bombala	2,054	30	117	25	64	53	1	1	16	9	92
4. Goulburn	9,824	96	531	168	252	279	15	14	101	67	363
5. Albury	3,771	61	338	117	163	175	3	2	81	36	221
6. Gundagai	2,386	21	172	45	94	78	2	5	30	15	127
7. Tumut	3,410	20	149	33	80	69	4	2	22	11	116
8. Yass	4,425	54	273	68	138	135	5	5	45	23	205
9. Queanbeyan	3,612	34	186	49	96	90	4	...	27	22	137
10. Binalong	13,450	26	130	52	69	61	8	2	30	22	78
Young		33	196	67	97	99	3	4	48	19	129
Grenfell		37	182	49	88	94	4	6	29	20	133
TOTAL	54,965	515	2,919	823	1,475	1,444	58	54	526	297	2,096
IX.—SOUTH-WESTERN.											
1. Deniliquin	1,674	15	65	26	33	32	...	...	19	7	39
2. Moama	256	8	32	14	15	17	...	...	10	4	18
3. Moulamein	463	...	8	3	5	3	...	...	3	...	5
4. Balranald	2,003	2	17	10	6	11	...	...	7	3	7
Bourke		15	44	44	25	19	1	2	38	6	...
Hay		17	86	36	45	41	2	1	31	5	50
Wentworth		11	47	19	22	25	...	1	14	5	28
Menindie		4	20	15	6	14	...	...	10	5	5
5. Wagga Wagga	2,647	41	217	66	110	107	6	3	41	25	151
TOTAL	7,043	113	536	233	267	269	9	7	173	60	303
GRAND TOTALS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES	348,950	3,848	19,648	6,558	10,009	9,639	392	363	4,009	2,549	13,145

The deaths in the District of Liverpool show an excess of 55 over the births, which will reduce the excess of births over deaths to 13,090.

C.
MARRIAGES—1870.

Denomination.	Sydney.			Suburban Districts.				Country Districts.				Total.				
	Mar- riages.	Marks.			Mar- riages.	Marks.			Mar- riages.	Marks.			Mar- riages.	Marks.		
		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Church of England.....	214	10	10	20	85	8	9	17	860	161	204	365	1,159	179	223	402
Roman Catholic	249	40	85	125	60	11	12	23	599	135	164	299	908	186	261	447
Presbyterian	236	9	29	38	22	1	3	4	290	35	54	89	548	45	86	131
Wesleyan	33	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	307	43	56	99	363	43	56	99
Primitive Methodist ...	9	...	...	...	13	1	...	1	48	10	9	19	70	11	9	20
Congregationalist	27	2	2	4	28	1	1	2	27	4	6	10	82	7	9	16
Baptist	9	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	20	1	2	3	37	2	2	4
Unitarian	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Hebrew	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Free Church of England	451	51	126	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	51	126	177
German Evangelical ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Christians	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Registrar's Offices	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	211	43	62	105	215	44	63	107
TOTAL.....	1,235	112	252	364	243	24	26	50	2,370	432	557	989	3,848	568	835	1,403

D 1.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Per-centage on total Male Deaths of the Year.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	167	94	36	20	20	337	35	17	21	17	21	12	12	15	10	13	12	4	17	11	9	3	566	14.12
2. Euthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	11	0.27
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	10	1	...	2	1	14	1	...	...	...	2	2	8	3	3	6	1	3	3	1	1	4	52	1.30
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	9	2	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0.30	
Total	187	97	37	22	21	364	36	17	21	17	23	16	23	19	13	19	14	7	21	14	10	7	641	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	...	1	2	...	...	3	2	3	1	5	3	2	11	10	11	15	15	18	10	8	12	2	131	3.27
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	50	30	6	8	1	95	7	6	7	18	37	34	26	22	30	19	17	10	7	1	...	3	339	8.46
Total	50	31	8	8	1	98	9	9	8	23	40	36	37	32	41	34	32	28	17	9	12	5	470	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	239	40	13	7	1	300	6	6	6	11	9	18	26	24	37	33	24	30	18	17	20	4	589	14.69
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	5	1	...	...	2	8	5	2	2	6	15	28	20	30	24	27	23	30	21	16	11	5	273	6.81
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	78	28	10	7	4	127	9	3	4	6	12	12	15	20	23	30	20	33	23	26	16	6	385	9.60
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	68	18	1	2	1	90	7	3	7	6	5	14	22	13	15	23	24	16	21	6	5	3	280	6.98
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	5	...	1	...	...	6	2	1	1	3	2	7	3	14	2	1	7	4	6	5	...	1	65	1.62
6. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	0.17
7. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	12	0.30
Total	397	87	25	16	8	533	29	16	22	33	43	79	87	102	102	116	98	114	91	73	54	19	1611	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	164	39	1	...	...	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	5.09
2. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	35	79	112	...	244	6.10
3. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	232	30	4	1	...	267	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	6.75
Total	396	69	5	1	...	471	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	16	35	79	112	...	719		
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	24	19	16	9	12	80	50	21	17	39	52	41	41	36	26	25	20	21	9	7	4	10	499	12.45
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	0.10
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	29	0.72
5. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25	19	16	9	12	81	50	21	17	39	55	47	44	42	29	31	23	21	9	8	4	11	532	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	4	2	6	1	4	3	3	...	...	1	7	36	0.90
Totals from all Causes	1055	303	91	56	42	1547	127	64	68	114	161	182	193	202	186	205	173	189	173	183	193	49	4009	100.00

12—C

17

933

D 2.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of FEMALES registered in NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.	Per-centage on total Female Deaths of the Year.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	171	97	33	27	14	342	47	24	21	23	34	17	11	14	9	5	8	2	5	6	4	1	573	22.48
2. Euthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.)	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	0.24
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	5	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	0.48
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	7	...	1	1	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0.39
Total	185	98	34	28	14	359	49	24	21	23	35	17	13	15	10	7	9	3	5	6	4	1	601	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	1	3	2	1	...	7	1	...	1	2	2	8	12	4	11	16	13	8	7	6	2	...	100	3.92
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	45	21	12	5	1	84	4	3	20	20	24	25	24	20	13	4	4	6	...	1	...	...	252	9.89
Total	46	24	14	6	1	91	5	3	21	22	26	33	36	24	24	20	17	14	7	7	2	...	352	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	167	42	15	12	4	240	7	4	5	5	4	5	11	12	6	11	13	15	5	12	3	...	358	14.04
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	10	5	6	6	8	9	7	13	11	10	11	11	7	7	...	126	4.94
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	68	23	9	7	2	109	14	6	10	5	1	9	11	12	11	11	9	13	12	8	6	...	247	9.65
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	30	9	2	...	1	42	5	1	2	7	7	9	7	11	13	10	14	13	6	8	1	1	157	6.16
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	1	2	1	1	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0.48
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	16	0.63
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.04
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.08
Total	268	76	27	20	7	399	29	21	23	24	22	33	40	47	45	47	49	53	34	35	17	1	919	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	120	34	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	6.04
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	10	7	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1.80
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	29	54	...	105	4.12
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	176	20	4	3	1	204	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	212	8.32
Total	296	54	4	3	1	358	1	...	2	6	10	8	10	12	...	...	...	12	13	29	56	...	517	
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	14	6	17	5	5	47	21	14	7	6	3	5	5	6	4	3	7	2	2	3	1	...	136	5.34
2. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.20
3. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.24
4. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16	6	17	5	5	49	21	14	7	8	4	7	7	6	6	3	7	2	2	3	1	...	147	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0.52
Totals from all Causes	812	258	96	62	28	1256	105	63	75	86	98	98	108	107	85	78	83	84	61	80	80	2	2549	100.00

D 3.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	3 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all ages.	Per-centage on total Deaths of the Year.
	I.—Zymotic Diseases.																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	338	191	69	47	34	679	82	41	42	40	55	29	23	29	19	18	20	6	22	17	13	4	1130	17.37
2. Euthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.)	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	17	0.26
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	15	1	...	2	1	19	2	...	...	...	3	2	9	3	4	8	2	3	3	1	1	4	64	0.98
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	16	2	2	1	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	0.34
Total	372	195	71	50	35	723	85	41	42	40	58	33	36	34	23	26	23	10	26	20	14	8	1242	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	1	4	4	1	...	10	3	3	2	7	5	10	23	14	22	31	28	26	17	14	14	2	231	3.52
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	95	51	18	13	2	179	11	9	27	38	61	59	50	42	43	23	21	16	7	2	...	3	591	9.01
Total	96	55	22	14	2	189	14	12	29	45	66	69	73	56	65	54	49	42	24	16	14	5	822	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	406	82	28	19	5	540	13	10	11	16	13	23	37	36	43	44	37	45	23	29	23	4	947	14.44
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	7	1	...	...	2	10	8	12	7	12	21	36	29	37	37	38	33	41	32	23	18	5	399	6.08
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	146	51	19	14	6	236	23	9	14	11	13	21	26	32	34	41	29	46	35	34	22	6	632	9.64
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	98	27	3	2	2	132	12	4	9	13	12	23	29	24	28	33	38	29	27	14	6	4	437	6.67
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	6	2	2	1	...	11	2	1	2	4	2	9	3	15	3	1	8	4	6	5	...	1	77	1.18
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	0.24
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	8	0.12
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	14	0.21
Total	666	163	52	36	15	932	58	37	45	57	65	112	127	149	147	163	147	167	125	108	71	20	2590	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	284	73	1	...	...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	5.46
2. Diseases of Adults—(Parameia, Childbirth, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	10	7	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	0.70
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25	48	108	166	...	349	5.32
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	408	50	8	4	1	471	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	483	7.37
Total	692	123	9	4	1	829	2	...	2	6	10	8	10	13	...	1	3	28	48	108	168	...	1236	
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	38	25	33	14	17	127	71	35	24	45	55	46	46	42	30	28	27	23	11	10	5	10	635	9.68
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0.13
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	0.53
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	5	6	5	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	41	25	33	14	17	130	71	35	24	47	59	54	51	48	35	34	30	23	11	11	5	11	679	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5	1	4	4	9	1	5	4	3	...	...	1	7	49	0.75
Totals from all Causes	1867	561	187	118	70	2803	232	127	143	200	259	280	301	309	271	283	256	273	234	263	273	51	6558	100.00

E 1.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Per-centage on total Male Deaths—Sydney.	
		
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.).....	38	16	5	2	5	66	3	2	6	5	4	3	4	6	3	5	2	1	1	2	1	...	114	13-47
2. Euthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	0-24
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	7	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	18	2-13
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0-47
Total	50	17	5	2	5	79	3	2	6	5	5	4	5	8	4	8	2	2	1	3	1	...	138	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.).....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	5	2	3	5	3	2	1	1	2	...	30	3-55
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	11	5	4	3	...	23	2	4	2	11	10	14	10	5	4	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	95	11-23
Total	11	5	5	3	...	24	2	6	2	12	10	16	15	7	7	9	7	3	2	1	2	...	125	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis).....	46	12	7	3	...	68	...	1	2	2	1	5	5	2	6	7	6	9	2	2	1	...	119	14-07
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease) .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	10	12	6	7	4	1	4	7	1	5	4	...	...	67	7-92
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.) ...	25	6	4	2	...	37	1	1	3	2	5	3	4	8	5	7	1	9	3	3	2	...	94	11-11
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	23	8	...	...	1	32	1	1	...	1	...	4	6	5	4	4	3	3	7	2	...	...	73	8-63
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	16	1-89
6. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0-12
7. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5	0-59
Total	95	26	11	5	1	138	3	6	6	8	16	28	23	28	19	19	16	29	15	13	8	...	375	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.).....	43	11	1	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	6-50
2. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	8	8	...	21	2-48
3. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	59	5	1	1	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	7-92
Total	102	16	2	1	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	8	8	...	143	
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	9	1	1	...	...	11	8	1	...	6	6	...	4	1	3	1	3	2	2	...	2	...	50	5-91
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
5. Execution—(Hanging) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	1	1	...	...	11	8	1	...	6	6	1	4	2	4	3	4	2	2	...	2	...	56	
Unspecified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	1-06
Totals from all Causes.....	267	65	24	11	6	373	16	15	14	32	37	52	47	46	34	41	33	38	22	25	21	...	846	100-00

SUMMARY of DEATHS of FEMALES registered in SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total number 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all ages.	Per-centage on total Female Deaths— Sydney.	
	I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.).....	47	20	4	3	2	76	4	...	4	9	8	4	1	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	2	...	123	19.04	
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.).....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.46
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.).....	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.93
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.).....	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.46
Total.....	52	21	4	3	2	82	4	...	4	9	9	4	2	4	4	3	4	2	1	1	2	...	135		
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.).....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	...	2	4	1	3	...	2	1	...	26	4.02
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Pthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.).....	16	6	5	3	...	30	1	...	7	11	6	11	8	8	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	87	13.47
Total.....	16	6	6	3	...	31	1	...	7	12	7	16	13	8	3	6	1	4	...	3	1	...	113		
III.—Local Diseases.																									
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis).....	31	14	6	5	2	58	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	6	2	7	...	5	3	2	1	...	91	14.09
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease).....	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	3	4	5	2	...	39	6.04
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.).....	20	6	1	2	1	30	3	1	2	2	...	3	2	2	5	3	5	3	7	3	3	...	74	11.45	
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.).....	7	3	...	...	...	10	3	...	1	3	1	2	1	5	4	5	3	2	2	2	1	...	45	6.96
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.32
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.46
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.).....	
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.15
Total.....	59	23	7	7	3	99	9	4	7	10	3	10	6	15	12	20	12	13	16	12	7	...	255		
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																									
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.).....	24	4	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	4.33
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramania, Childbirth, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.62
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	9	16	...	31	4.80
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility).....	38	5	2	1	1	47	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	52	8.05
Total.....	62	9	2	1	1	75	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	9	18	...	...	115	
V.—Violence.																									
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.).....	6	1	2	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	2.32
2. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter).....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.32
3. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.32
4. Execution—(Hanging).....	
Total.....	7	1	2	1	2	13	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	
Unspecified.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1.39
Totals from all Causes.....	196	60	21	15	8	300	14	4	19	37	19	32	26	30	19	30	18	22	22	25	29	...	646	100.00	

E 3.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	6 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all ages	Per-centage on total Deaths—Sydney.
	I.—Zymotic Diseases.																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.).....	85	36	9	5	7	142	7	2	10	14	12	7	5	9	7	6	5	3	2	3	3	...	237	15.88
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.)	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	0.33
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	9	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	24	1.61
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0.47
Total.....	102	38	9	5	7	161	7	2	10	14	14	8	7	12	8	11	6	4	2	4	3	...	273	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.) .....	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	7	10	2	5	9	4	5	1	3	3	...	56	3.75
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	27	11	9	6	...	53	3	4	9	22	16	25	18	13	5	6	4	2	1	1	...	...	182	12.20
Total.....	27	11	11	6	...	55	3	6	9	24	17	32	28	15	10	15	8	7	2	4	3	...	238	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis).....	77	26	13	8	2	126	1	1	2	4	2	7	6	8	8	14	6	14	5	4	2	...	210	14.07
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	4	5	11	14	7	8	5	5	7	10	5	10	6	...	106	7.10
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	45	12	5	4	1	67	4	2	5	4	5	6	6	10	10	10	6	12	10	6	5	...	168	11.26
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	30	11	...	...	1	42	4	1	1	4	1	6	7	10	8	9	6	5	9	4	1	...	118	7.92
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	2	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	18	1.21
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.20
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.07
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.).....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	6	0.40
Total.....	154	49	18	12	4	237	12	10	13	18	19	38	29	43	31	39	28	42	31	25	15	...	630	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	67	15	1	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	5.56
2. Diseases of Adults—(Parameia, Childbirth, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.27
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	7	17	24	...	52	3.49
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	97	10	3	2	1	113	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	119	7.97
Total.....	164	25	4	2	1	196	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	7	17	26	...	258	
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	15	2	3	1	2	23	8	1	...	6	6	...	6	1	3	1	3	2	2	...	3	...	65	4.36
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.13
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0.54
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Execution—(Hanging).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	16	2	3	1	2	24	8	1	...	7	6	2	7	2	4	3	4	2	2	...	3	...	75	
Unspecified.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	4	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	18	1.21
Totals from all Causes	463	125	45	26	14	673	30	19	33	69	56	84	73	76	53	71	51	60	44	50	50	...	1492	100.00

F 1.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in the SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Per-centage on total Male Deaths—Suburban Districts.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	24	11	1	1	2	39	3	3	7	2	4	1	4	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	71	15.81
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	0.67
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25	11	1	1	2	40	3	3	7	2	4	2	4	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	74	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	6	1.34
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	13	7	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	...	7	3	4	2	4	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	51	11.36
Total	13	8	...	...	...	21	3	...	...	7	3	4	2	5	1	4	3	1	...	2	1	...	57	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	30	9	2	...	...	41	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	5	...	3	3	2	...	66	14.70
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	...	...	...	26	5.79
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	13	5	1	...	...	19	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	3	...	5	...	3	3	...	...	40	8.90	
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	10	4	...	1	...	15	1	...	1	2	2	1	5	2	1	1	1	3	2	...	1	38	8.47	
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	1.78	
6. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	54	18	3	1	...	76	7	2	2	2	5	5	8	15	8	4	15	6	11	9	3	...	178	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	22	8	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	6.68	
2. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	10	...	22	4.90	
3. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	52	11	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	14.26	
Total	74	19	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	8	10	...	116		
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	...	1	2	1	...	4	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	18	4.01	
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.22	
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1.11	
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	2	1	...	5	3	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	24		
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals from all Causes	167	57	6	3	2	235	16	6	10	5	16	12	16	20	18	9	23	11	17	18	16	1	449	100.00

F 2.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of FEMALES registered in the SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Per-centage on total Female Deaths—Suburban Districts.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	27	11	1	3	2	44	5	2	1	2	6	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	74	21.70
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.88
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30	11	1	3	2	47	5	2	1	2	6	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	77	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	9	2.64
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	10	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	5	1	4	4	8	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	39	11.44
Total	10	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	5	1	5	4	8	...	7	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	48	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	21	8	4	1	...	34	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	51	14.96
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	20	5.87
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	10	2	1	1	...	14	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	3	1	2	2	...	31	9.09
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	7	2	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	24	7.04
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.29
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	38	12	5	2	...	57	5	4	3	3	...	4	7	8	8	2	7	8	3	4	4	...	127	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	16	3	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5.56
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1.76
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	7	...	...	15	4.40
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	33	5	...	...	...	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	41	12.03
Total	49	8	...	...	...	57	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	3	2	4	7	...	...	81	
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1.76
2. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.29
3. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.29
4. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals from all Causes	129	33	7	5	2	176	12	6	9	7	13	13	20	12	17	4	11	11	7	11	11	1	341	100.00

F 3.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in the SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

12-D

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Per-centage on total Deaths—Suburban Districts.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.).....	51	22	2	4	4	83	8	5	8	4	10	5	6	2	4	2	..	..	3	3	1	1	145	18.36
2. Euthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.76
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	55	22	2	4	4	87	8	5	8	4	10	6	6	2	4	2	..	..	4	3	1	1	151	..
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.).....	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	3	2	..	1	2	..	15	1.90
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.).....	23	8	..	..	..	31	3	..	5	1	11	7	12	2	9	1	5	1	1	..	..	1	90	11.40
Total.....	23	10	..	..	..	33	3	..	5	1	12	7	12	2	12	2	8	3	1	1	2	1	105	..
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	51	17	6	1	..	75	5	2	..	..	..	2	3	7	4	1	7	1	3	4	3	..	117	14.81
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	2	3	4	3	4	3	2	4	6	4	2	1	..	46	5.82
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	23	7	2	1	..	33	1	1	3	..	..	2	6	3	1	7	3	4	5	2	..	..	71	8.99
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	17	6	..	1	..	24	2	..	1	3	2	2	7	3	4	2	3	4	3	1	1	..	62	7.84
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	9	1.14
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	92	30	8	3	..	133	12	6	5	5	5	9	15	23	16	6	22	14	14	13	7	..	305	..
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.).....	38	11	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	6.20
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	0.76
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	12	17	..	37	4.68
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	85	16	..	..	..	101	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	105	13.29
Total.....	123	27	..	..	..	150	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	5	4	12	17	..	..	197	..
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	1	1	3	1	..	6	4	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	2	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	24	3.04
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.25
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	0.76
5. Execution—(Hanging).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	3	1	3	1	..	8	4	1	1	1	..	3	1	2	3	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	32	..
Unspecified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals from all Causes.....	296	90	13	8	4	411	28	12	19	12	29	25	36	32	35	13	34	22	24	29	27	2	790	100.00

G 1.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Percentage on total Male Deaths—Country Districts.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.).....	105	67	30	17	13	232	29	12	8	10	13	8	4	9	4	7	10	3	14	8	7	3	381	14.04
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	9	0.33
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	2	...	...	2	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	4	31	1.14
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	5	2	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0.30
Total.....	112	69	31	19	14	245	30	12	8	10	14	10	14	11	6	10	12	5	17	10	8	7	429	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.).....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	4	3	...	6	8	7	10	12	14	9	7	8	2	95	3.50
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.).....	26	18	2	5	1	52	2	2	5	7	20	17	12	15	22	14	9	8	5	1	...	2	193	7.11
Total.....	26	18	3	5	1	53	4	3	6	11	23	17	18	23	29	24	21	22	14	8	8	4	288	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis).....	163	19	4	4	1	191	3	4	4	9	8	12	20	19	29	25	13	21	13	12	17	4	404	14.88
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	5	1	...	...	2	8	1	...	1	4	2	14	13	20	19	24	16	20	17	9	7	5	180	6.63
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.) ...	40	17	5	5	4	71	8	1	...	4	7	9	10	8	15	23	14	24	17	20	14	6	251	9.25
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	35	6	1	1	...	43	5	2	6	3	3	9	11	6	10	18	20	10	12	4	4	3	169	6.23
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	4	...	1	...	...	5	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	6	1	4	4	4	4	...	...	1	41	1.51
6. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	0.22
7. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	7	0.26
Total.....	249	43	11	10	7	319	19	8	14	23	22	46	56	59	75	93	67	79	65	51	43	19	1058	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	99	20	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	4.39
2. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	31	63	94	...	201	7.41
3. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	121	14	3	...	...	138	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	5.16
Total.....	220	34	3	...	...	257	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	31	63	94	...	...	460	
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	15	17	13	8	12	65	39	19	16	32	46	40	37	34	22	22	14	19	7	7	2	10	431	15.88
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	0.11
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	18	0.66
5. Execution—(Hanging) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	15	17	13	8	12	65	39	19	16	32	49	44	40	38	23	25	15	19	7	8	2	11	452	
Unspecified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	5	1	3	1	2	...	...	1	7	27	0.99
Totals from all Causes.....	621	181	61	42	34	939	95	43	44	77	108	118	130	136	134	155	117	140	134	140	156	48	2714	100.00

SUMMARY OF DEATHS OF FEMALES registered in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Per-centage on total Female Deaths—Country Districts.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.).....	97	66	28	21	10	222	38	22	16	12	20	9	8	9	4	3	5	...	3	3	2	...	376	24.07
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.).....	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	0.19
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.19
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.).....	4	...	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0.44
Total.....	103	66	29	22	10	230	40	22	16	12	20	9	9	9	5	3	5	1	3	3	2	...	389	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.).....	1	2	1	1	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	3	7	4	7	11	9	5	7	3	1	...	65	4.16
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.).....	19	14	7	2	1	43	3	3	8	8	14	10	8	12	7	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	126	8.07
Total.....	20	16	8	3	1	48	4	3	9	9	14	13	15	16	14	13	12	10	7	3	1	...	191	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis).....	115	20	5	6	2	148	4	3	5	3	3	2	8	2	2	4	11	9	2	9	1	...	216	13.82
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease).....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	5	4	6	5	10	7	6	5	6	2	4	...	67	4.29
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.).....	38	15	7	4	1	65	10	5	6	3	1	6	8	8	6	7	2	7	4	3	1	...	142	9.15
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.).....	16	4	2	...	1	23	1	1	1	3	6	6	4	5	6	4	9	10	3	5	...	1	88	5.63
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.).....	1	2	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	0.57
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	0.83
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.06
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.).....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.06
Total.....	172	41	15	11	4	243	15	13	13	11	19	19	27	24	25	25	30	32	15	19	6	1	537	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.).....	80	27	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	6.85
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	7	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2.30
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	16	31	...	59	3.77
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility).....	105	10	2	2	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	7.62
Total.....	185	37	2	2	...	226	...	1	2	8	7	8	10	...	...	...	6	6	16	31	...	...	321	
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.).....	7	5	14	4	3	33	20	14	7	6	3	4	3	6	3	3	7	2	1	3	...	...	115	7.36
2. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.13
3. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.19
4. Execution—(Hanging).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	7	5	14	4	3	33	20	14	7	7	4	5	3	6	5	3	7	2	1	3	...	...	120	
Unspecified.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.25
Totals from all Causes.....	487	165	68	42	18	780	79	53	47	42	66	53	62	65	49	44	54	51	32	44	40	1	1562	100.00

SUMMARY OF DEATHS OF BOTH SEXES REGISTERED IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all ages.	Per-centage on total Deaths—Country Districts.
	I.—Zymotic Diseases.																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	202	133	58	38	23	454	67	34	24	22	33	17	12	18	8	10	15	3	17	11	9	3	757	17.70
2. Euthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.)	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	12	0.28
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	2	...	...	2	1	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	4	34	0.80
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	9	2	2	1	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0.35
Total	215	135	60	41	24	475	70	34	24	22	34	19	23	20	11	13	17	6	20	13	10	7	818	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	1	2	2	1	...	6	3	1	2	5	3	3	13	12	14	21	21	19	16	10	9	2	160	3.74
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	45	32	9	7	2	95	5	5	13	15	34	27	20	27	20	16	12	13	5	1	...	2	319	7.46
Total	46	34	11	8	2	101	8	6	15	20	37	30	33	39	43	37	33	32	21	11	9	4	479	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	278	39	9	10	3	339	7	7	9	12	11	14	28	21	31	29	24	30	15	21	18	4	620	14.50
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	6	1	...	...	2	9	1	4	2	5	7	18	19	25	29	31	22	25	23	11	11	5	247	5.78
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	78	32	12	9	5	136	18	6	6	7	8	15	18	16	21	30	16	31	21	23	15	6	393	9.20
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	51	10	3	1	1	66	6	3	7	6	9	15	15	11	16	22	29	20	15	9	4	4	257	6.01
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	5	2	2	1	...	10	2	1	1	3	2	3	1	7	1	5	4	4	4	...	...	1	50	1.17
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	0.30
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	0.16
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	8	0.19
Total	420	84	26	21	11	562	34	21	27	34	41	65	83	83	100	118	97	111	80	70	49	20	1595	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	179	47	...	...	...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	5.28
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	7	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	0.84
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	37	79	125	...	260	6.08
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	226	24	5	2	...	257	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	6.05
Total	405	71	5	2	...	483	1	...	1	2	8	7	8	10	...	...	1	19	37	79	125	...	781	
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	22	22	27	12	15	98	59	33	23	38	49	44	40	40	25	25	21	21	8	10	2	10	546	12.77
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0.12
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	21	0.50
5. Execution—(Hanging) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	22	22	27	12	15	98	59	33	23	39	53	49	43	44	28	28	22	21	8	11	2	11	572	
Unspecified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	5	1	3	1	2	...	...	1	7	31	0.72
Totals from all Causes	1108	346	129	84	52	1719	174	96	91	119	174	171	192	201	183	199	171	191	166	184	196	49	4276	100.00

H.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, during each Month of the Year 1870, classified under the heads of the several Causes of Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.		Grand Total.	Percentage on total Deaths of the Year.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																													
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	72	66	77	52	66	67	56	56	52	62	43	47	25	43	24	38	21	24	19	28	57	38	54	52	566	573	1139	17.37	
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.)	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	11	6	17	0.26
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	5	2	7	...	4	1	5	1	6	...	4	1	1	...	5	1	4	2	3	...	5	3	3	1	52	12	64	0.98	
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	12	10	22	0.34
Total	81	69	87	53	71	71	64	57	59	64	49	48	30	45	29	40	27	28	23	28	64	43	57	55	641	601	1242		
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																													
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	14	10	12	8	12	9	7	5	12	8	14	8	14	11	10	6	10	6	11	11	5	12	10	6	131	100	231	3.52	
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	26	24	32	21	24	22	30	24	33	30	33	18	34	17	34	16	25	13	22	17	22	17	24	33	339	252	591	9.01	
Total	40	34	44	29	36	31	37	29	45	38	47	26	48	28	44	22	35	19	33	28	27	29	34	39	470	352	822		
III.—Local Diseases.																													
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	62	40	43	39	48	33	43	28	61	36	42	34	43	26	56	21	43	15	49	30	53	34	46	22	589	358	947	14.44	
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	30	10	9	9	22	12	11	10	27	12	27	7	29	9	28	10	33	9	20	10	18	16	19	12	273	126	399	6.08	
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	31	17	24	16	24	21	23	19	28	17	36	16	47	27	48	34	33	22	34	19	36	24	21	15	385	247	632	9.64	
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	25	12	31	17	22	10	24	18	23	13	12	17	22	11	28	14	21	12	19	10	23	9	30	15	280	157	437	6.67	
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	3	1	3	3	7	...	7	1	5	...	9	2	7	...	4	2	7	...	5	...	4	3	4	...	65	12	77	1.18	
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.)	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	16	16	32	0.24
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	0.12
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	12	2	14	0.21
Total	152	81	112	86	128	77	109	78	145	78	128	79	150	77	166	82	138	59	128	70	134	86	121	66	1611	919	2530		
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																													
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	34	25	13	17	14	16	15	14	13	15	16	8	12	13	9	10	17	9	11	6	17	12	33	9	204	154	358	5.46	
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.)	3	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	10	...	6	...	6	...	2	...	3	...	46	46	92	0.70
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	19	9	16	4	23	9	12	7	23	8	25	9	23	16	22	9	26	8	23	6	22	5	10	15	244	105	349	5.32	
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	30	19	28	21	22	24	26	25	20	15	18	8	21	11	21	16	14	18	15	12	20	23	36	20	271	212	483	7.37	
Total	83	53	57	45	59	51	53	51	56	39	59	28	56	45	52	45	57	41	49	30	59	42	79	47	719	517	1236		
V.—Violence.																													
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	37	9	29	7	48	17	47	8	60	22	42	9	26	7	36	14	39	8	39	16	43	7	53	12	499	136	635	9.68	
2. Wounds in Battle—(Ganshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds.)
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	5	9	9	0.13
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	2	2	3	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	2	...	6	...	1	1	4	1	3	...	2	1	29	6	35	0.53
5. Execution—(Hanging)
Total	39	11	33	8	50	18	50	8	62	22	43	10	28	8	42	14	40	9	43	17	47	8	55	14	532	147	679		
Unspecified	5	...	...	...	6	...	2	1	3	...	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	3	4	1	1	4	5	...	36	13	49	0.75
Totals from all Causes	400	248	333	221	350	248	315	224	370	241	329	192	316	205	335	204	298	159	280	171	332	212	351	221	4009	2549	6558	100.00	

J.

BIRTHS and DEATHS occurring at Sea, registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

Where registered.	Births.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney	1	3	4	34	2	36
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Total	1	3	4	37	2	39

K.

RETURN of the REGISTRATION DISTRICTS, with the Names of the Persons holding the office of District Registrar.

District.	Name of Registrar.	Date of Appointment.	District.	Name of Registrar.	Date of Appointment.
1. Sydney	The Registrar General ...	15 Dec., 1870	47. Menindie	James Mair, P.M.	9 July, 1869
2. Balmain	William Parker, chemist...	4 July, 1861	48. Moama	Hamilton H. McLeod	1 Oct., 1868
3. Concord	John Watts, Schoolmaster	3 Sep., 1860	49. Molong	T. Finch, C.P.S.	10 Nov., 1871
4. The Glebe	John Thomas Morgan.....	1 April, 1868	50. Morpeth	John Gilfillan	29 Dec., 1869
5. Newtown	Chas. Alfred Newman.....	9 April, 1857	51. Moulamein	Thomas Linton	13 July, 1860
6. Paddington	Henry Gale	1 July, 1863	52. Mudgee	Geo. Leary, C.P.S.	1 Jan., 1871
7. Redfern and Botany	Christopher Warburton ...	30 Oct., 1865	52. Mudgee	Lester S. Donaldson, C.P.S.	2 Oct., 1871
8. St. George	Theophilus Henry Bolger	13 Oct., 1866		Assistant D.R.	
9. St. Leonards	Robert D. Ward, Surgeon.	28 Feb., 1856	53. Murrurundi	George G. Brodie, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869
10. Albury	Edwd. Brown, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869	54. Muswellbrook	Timothy Foley, C.P.S. ...	1 Dec., 1867
11. Armidale	Sydney Blythe, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869	55. Newcastle	John Burrowes, T.C.	28 Feb., 1866
12. Balranald	Robt. B. Mitchell, C.P.S.	7 Feb., 1867	56. Nundle	C. B. Collett, J.P.	19 Oct., 1870
13. Bathurst	Fredk. B. Hales, C.P.S. ...	1 Sept., 1869	57. Orange	Wm. T. Evans, C.P.S.	20 Feb., 1856
14. Bega	John Davis, C.P.S.	1 Jan., 1871	58. Parramatta	George Langley, C.P.S. ...	2 Aug., 1869
15. Berrima	Thomas Garrett, P.M.	1 Sept., 1871	59. Paterson	B. Newbury, surgeon	22 Mar., 1858
16. Binalong	Wm. J. E. Wotton, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869	60. Patrick's Plains ...	Wm. Dudding, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869
17. Grenfell	Wm. F. Parker, C.P.S.	17 Feb., 1870	61. Penrith	John K. Clevee, C.P.S. ...	2 Aug., 1869
17. Bombala	James Giles, C.P.S.	24 Jan., 1871	62. Picton	Wm. R. Antill	30 Mar., 1857
18. Bourke	Henry C. Bobart, C.P.S. ...	7 June, 1869	63. Port Macquarie ...	James P. Ormiston, C.P.S.	10 Nov., 1866
19. Braidwood	Ralph Clemenger, C.P.S. ...	2 Aug., 1869	64. Port Stephens	Thomas Laman, C.P.S. ...	2 Aug., 1869
20. Brisbane Water ...	Thos. C. Battley, C.P.S. ...	9 July, 1856	65. Queanbeyan	Fredk. B. Russell, P.M. ...	1 July, 1869
21. Broulee	W. Stewart Caswell, P.M.	28 Feb., 1856	66. Raymond Terrace..	Wm. Gloag	28 Feb., 1856
22. Camden	John B. Martin, C.P.S. ...	14 Aug., 1856	67. Richmond	John Ducker	5 Feb., 1862
23. Campbelltown	W. J. Wilshire, C.P.S. ...	2 Aug., 1869	68. Richmond River ...	Henry E. Stratford, C.P.S.	18 Nov., 1870
24. Carcoar	Edwd. J. C. North, C.P.S.	1 May, 1865	69. Ryde	Geo. M. Pope, C.P.S.	30 Mar., 1857
25. Cassilis	John Morris, C.P.S.	26 Mar., 1856	70. Rylstone	W. W. Armstrong, C.P.S.	5 Mar., 1857
26. Clarence Town ...	David Farquhar	30 Mar., 1857	71. Scone	Fredk. R. Wilshire, C.P.S.	14 Nov., 1865
27. Cooma	Adolphus Nordblad, C.P.S.	1 Sept., 1869	72. Shoalhaven	Wm. Lovegrove, C.P.S. ...	2 Aug., 1869
28. Coonabarabran ...	Fredk. W. Edwards, C.P.S.	25 Nov., 1863	73. Sofala	Chas. G. Smith	1 June, 1871
29. Cowra	John Atkins, C.P.S.	14 Nov., 1870	74. Tambaroora	Joseph W. Lees, C.P.S. ...	1 Jan., 1871
30. Deniliquin	John A. Broughton, C.P.S.	23 Jan., 1865	75. Tamworth	John McDonald, C.P.S. ...	9 May, 1859
31. Dubbo	Luke M'Guinn, C.P.S.	1 Aug., 1863	76. Tenterfield	James B. Graham, C.P.S.	19 Dec., 1870
32. Dungog	Henry Gordon, C.P.S.	1 Nov., 1859	77. Tweed River	James Bray	14 Oct., 1866
33. Eden	C. D. Hays, C.P.S.	3 Aug., 1865	78. Tumut	Henry Hilton	15 Jan., 1870
34. Forbes	Jas. T. Wilshire, C.P.S. ...	1 July, 1869	79. Ulladulla	John V. Wareham, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869
35. Goulburn	Chas. S. Alexander, C.P.S.	31 Mar., 1862	80. Wagga Wagga	Edwin H. Tompson, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869
36. Grafton	Wm. H. H. Becke, C.P.S. ...	2 Aug., 1869	81. Walgett	Thomas Betteridge, P.M.	1 Jan., 1867
37. Gundagai	Alfred C. S. Rose, C.P.S. ...	8 July, 1871	82. Warialda	Rd. H. Fitzsimons, C.P.S.	22 Nov., 1867
38. Hartley	Wm. P. Maedermott, auctioneer.	25 July, 1869	83. Wee Waa	C. E. Smith, P.M.	16 May, 1859
39. Hay	John F. Blake, C.P.S.	13 June, 1870	84. Wellingrove	G. Martin, C.P.S.	20 Oct., 1871
40. Inverell	J. W. A. White, C.P.S. ...	13 Aug., 1867	85. Wellington	Fredk. Marsh, C.P.S.	28 April, 1862
41. Kiama	Henry Connell, C.P.S.	5 June, 1863	86. Wentworth	W. L. Richardson, Acting.	17 July, 1871
42. Liverpool	Wm. Long, schoolmaster.	8 June, 1866	87. Windsor	Wm. H. Thomas, C.P.S. ...	17 Dec., 1870
43. Manning River ...	Jasper Creagh, C.P.S.	15 May, 1856	88. Wollombi	Thomas S. Townshend ...	31 Mar., 1862
44. M'Donald River ...	John Pescud	21 Feb., 1859	89. Wollongong	Alfred A. Turner, C.P.S. ...	2 Aug., 1869
45. Macleay River	Wm. H. Thornton, J.P. ...	29 June, 1857	90. Yass	Leopold Yates, C.P.S.	17 June, 1870
46. Maitland	Daniel Carter	14 Aug., 1856	91. Young	J. R. Edwards, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REAL PROPERTY ACT.

(RETURNS FOR 1870.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

RETURN of the Number of Applications, with Amount of Fees, &c., under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

Months.	No. of Applications.	No. of Properties.	Area.		Value.	Fees.			Total.
			Town and Suburban.	Country.		Assurance.	Commissioners.	Certificates and other dealings.	
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January.....	24	40	55 0 23½	1,841 1 12	23,099 0 0	48 2 7	34 10 0	134 4 0	216 16 7
February...	37	57	93 3 18½	1,155 0 15	53,130 0 0	110 14 1	36 5 0	198 17 0	345 16 1
March.....	27	29	51 2 25½	259 0 26	13,383 0 0	27 18 3	31 5 0	172 2 0	231 5 3
April.....	18	21	12 0 5½	162 0 20	7,130 0 0	14 19 2	17 5 0	140 18 0	173 2 2
May.....	19	26	8 0 26½	1,118 0 0	4,346 0 0	9 1 1	27 0 0	169 13 8	205 14 9
June.....	23	31	9 1 7½	564 1 38	8,052 0 0	16 15 8	19 10 0	235 0 0	271 5 8
July.....	30	65	13 0 17½	31,980 2 31	38,804 0 0	80 6 10	26 5 0	217 14 0	324 5 10
August.....	24	26	14 2 22½	451 2 30	11,690 0 0	24 7 0	27 5 0	187 13 0	239 5 0
September..	30	40	23 1 4½	2,630 3 31	20,773 0 0	43 5 7	32 10 0	177 14 0	253 9 7
October ...	12	15	36 2 12	3,864 2 32	7,957 0 0	16 11 11	18 0 0	157 19 0	192 10 11
November..	16	25	4 2 9½	4,611 2 0	6,910 0 0	14 8 1	19 10 0	223 18 0	257 16 1
December...	20	31	16 1 6½	2,929 0 22	8,202 0 0	17 2 0	22 0 0	174 8 0	213 10 0
Totals ...	280	406	338 2 20½	51,568 3 17	203,476 0 0	423 12 3	311 5 0	2,190 0 8	2,924 17 11

The above Return is exclusive of seven applications which have been withdrawn.

E. G. WARD,
Registrar General.

RETURN of the Number of Crown Grants registered under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

Months.	No. of Grants.	Area.		Value.	Assurance.
		Town and Suburban.	Country.		
		a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January.....	227	45 0 13½	11,731 1 8	12,461 19 9	25 17 1
February	172	43 1 38	6,812 3 0	7,462 5 3	15 12 4
March	200	154 2 24½	7,048 2 1½	8,975 11 7	18 14 11
April	53	18 0 15½	1,695 2 16	1,858 6 3	3 17 6
May	142	40 1 29½	3,696 2 15	4,790 7 9	10 4 9
June	95	23 2 27	3,610 1 11	3,979 6 0	8 6 6
July	592	524 3 7½	28,417 3 37	33,203 18 10	69 6 4
August	521	155 1 19	28,257 1 15½	30,608 8 6	64 17 7
September.....	391	62 0 0½	15,354 1 38	19,320 12 7	40 6 7
October	301	78 2 6½	11,239 3 23	15,265 10 8	31 17 10
November	176	80 1 33½	7,903 1 16	8,995 13 2	18 17 1
December	431	206 1 16½	14,214 3 4½	16,635 10 2	34 17 4
Totals	3,301	1,432 3 30½	139,982 3 25½	163,557 10 6	342 15 10

NOTE.—Amount of consideration money for transfers under the Act for the year 1870 £147,636 6s. 3d.
Amount secured by Mortgage under the Act for the year 1870 £238,181 10s. 6d.
Total area under the Act—1,344,481 acres 3 roods and 37 perches. Total value of Land under the Act—£3,392,026 16s. 3d.

E. G. WARD,
Registrar General.

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

(REPORT OF ASTRONOMER FOR 1870.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

MINUTES and Proceedings of the Observatory Board, at the Annual Meeting held at the Observatory on the 7th of September, 1871, at 11 o'clock.

PRESENT :—

His Excellency the Governor.
 The Honorable the Secretary for Lands.
 The Surveyor General.

THE Board inspected the buildings and instruments, and then assembled in the Board-room.

His Excellency took the Chair.

The Astronomer read his Report.

Resolved,—

“ The Board express their approval of the care which is taken of the valuable instruments, and the general state of the Observatory.”

“ The Board request the Astronomer to endeavour, if possible, to make such arrangements as would give greater facilities to the public for visiting the Observatory.”

“ That the attention of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary be drawn to the necessity of placing a sum on the Estimates to enable the Astronomer to make the necessary computations.”

“ That the Honorable the Colonial Secretary be requested to lay the Astronomer's Report before Parliament, with a view to the various matters recommended by the Astronomer being carried out.”

The Board adjourned *sine die*.

REPORT of the Government Astronomer to the Board of Visitors at the Government Observatory, Sydney. Read at the Annual visitation, 7th September, 1871.

I HAVE the honor to submit to the Board of Visitors my Report on the state and progress of the Sydney Observatory during the year 1870.

From the commencement of the year up to the time of his lamented death, on the 12th of July, the late Astronomer had charge of the base-line operations at Lake George, in addition to the Observatory, and during that time all that his failing health allowed him to do was devoted to the base-line. Greater part of the Computer's time was also given to the examination of instruments, measuring bars, and other things connected with the same work. Little therefore could be done in the Observatory, except the regular observations with the transit instrument, the meteorological work, and its regular reduction and publication, together with the examination and preparation of thirty sets of meteorological instruments for the new stations.

At Mr. Smalley's death I was appointed Astronomer, and on the 9th of August Mr. H. A. Lenehan was appointed Computer in my room.

As soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, the care of the base-line was given up by the Astronomer and taken by the Surveyor General. Observations were then commenced with the equatorial, and the observations with the transit instrument handed over to the Computer.

An effort was made to get the new meteorological stations, which had been much delayed, established, and by the end of the year nineteen new stations were sending in observations, which were published.

The meteorological stations at the end of the year were—

	<i>Old Stations.</i>	
Armidale.	Cape St. George.	Kiandra.
Newcastle.	Deniliquin.	Eden.
Bathurst.		
	<i>New Stations.</i>	
Tenterfield.	Mudgee.	Moss Vale.
Narrabri.	West Maitland.	Goulburn.
Port Macquarie.	Hexham.	Queanbeyan.
Murrurundi.	Orange.	Urana.
Cassilis.	Wentworth.	Albury.
Muswellbrook.	Wilton.	
Dubbo.	Wollongong.	
	<i>Observations were also received from private Observatories.</i>	
Windsor	Mr. Tebbutt.	Double Bay..... Mr. Bell.
Kempsey.....	Mr. Rudder.	Liverpool..... Rev. R. L. King.
Kurrajong	Mr. Comrie.	

In August the Astronomer suggested the erection of a temporary time-ball at Newcastle (the Superintendent of Telegraphs and the Superintendent of Harbours and Pilots having previously suggested the same thing), which was not done for want of funds. It was decided that a temporary ball should be put on a mast at the Telegraph Office, to serve until one is put on top of the new Custom House to be erected. The ball was put up in December, and has since been dropped by the same electrical signal which drops the Sydney time-ball.

Advantage was taken of the visit to Newcastle to take magnetic and other observations.

BUILDINGS.

These are generally in good order, and remain the same as in last Report, with the exceptions. The space under the transit-room was in October converted into a cellar, to receive the barograph and other instruments; it is well suited for the purpose, the range of temperature being very small and never appreciable in the temperature line of the instrument, which is always straight for a single day. The transit-pier in this cellar was carefully covered with Portland cement, to protect the sandstone from changes in humidity, a precaution which experience has shown to be necessary with Sydney stone.

The transit shutters had always leaked in bad weather; they were therefore removed in July, and replaced by two opening outwards, and so arranged that one can be opened without the other; the space between the ends of the shutters at the ridge of the roof is made weather-tight, with a small metal-cap covering both ends, and arranged to open itself as soon as the rope is released; this arrangement is perfectly weather-tight and satisfactory.

The slates on the south side of the transit-room still let in the rain in bad weather, and the shutters of the western transit opening, open inwards and are not weather-tight.

The cause of a leak in the roof of the time-ball tower, which has been very troublesome, was found and removed, and the south windows in the time-ball room have been altered, and now keep out the rain.

A part of the middle room of the equatorial tower was partitioned off and made into a dark room for photographic purposes; it is near the large telescope, and not too far from the barograph.

A small room over the waiting-room has been converted into a workshop, and tools are being gradually collected; it contains two lathes, and some other things of less importance which have already been of service when little things have required immediate attention.

When the tools required are collected, I hope funds will be granted for a workman, as it will be a great saving of time and money to have some of the repairs effected on the premises.

GROUNDS.

These remain the same size and plan as before, but are too small. No place quite free from the influence of buildings and trees can be found for the rain-gauge; this difficulty has been in part obviated by placing three gauges in different parts of the grounds, but it is much to be wished that a small piece in accordance with the plan of reserve should be fenced in, away from the present enclosure, for electrical and rain observations.

INSTRUMENTS.

The transit instrument was in constant use, but not in good order; the dust, which got to the bearings in spite of close-fitting caps, cut into the soft pivots, and when they were made rough into the agate planes and removed their polish, so that the wear was very considerable (this has since been remedied and the instrument put in order). The microscopes remain as before, illuminated by one lamp, so that no heat reaches the circle; the counterpoise had been attached to ropes passing over pulleys in the roof; these were removed and an iron rod substituted, which hooks to one end of a lever, supported by the ceiling joists; weights are attached to the other end of the lever, reducing the weight on the pivots of the transit to about 50lbs.

In spite of every precaution most unsatisfactory jumps occur in the corrections of the transit, which can only be attributed to the quarrying and especially the blasting operations carried on near the Observatory. All those working on the Reserve were stopped by the Minister for Lands as soon as the Astronomer represented the matter; but one person is removing stone from his own land, and has several times shaken the Observatory in such a way that no instruments could be expected to be accurate; but for the invaluable assistance of acting Sub-Inspector Anderson and his officers, who have many times had to keep watch all night, we could not depend on the instruments for an hour; but by keeping a watch, blasting has been prevented, and as soon as the quarrying shall cease some of the work to which the transit must be devoted will be commenced.

I would, however, strongly urge the advisability of getting a new transit instrument, which shall be equal to the exact requirements of modern astronomy. With an instrument at the Cape of Good Hope equal to the Greenwich transit, and one almost equal at Melbourne, it seems a waste of energy to work with an instrument that was made more than thirty years since, and which never was a good one, even when new, either in plan or construction.

The chronograph was in good working order, and is an excellent instrument. The alterations necessary to make it in circuit with both time-balls at once were effected without difficulty.

Morse's Telegraph instrument was in working order, and used for sending time-signals to and from Newcastle and other places, for time and longitude.

The sidereal clock, by Frodsham, up to the end of July stood on its pillar without any connection with the wall. It was thought that this arrangement would prevent the vibration of the wall affecting it, but it was found not to answer,—the motion of the pendulum set up a corresponding motion in the weight, when the latter came near it, and the effect was a very marked weekly increase and decrease of rate. In August, the clock was firmly attached to the wall, and the rate at once became better, but not so good as could be expected from the maker. (Several small causes of probable error have been since discovered and removed, and the clock-rate very much improved.)

The best meantime clock was in August removed from the computing to the transit room,—carefully cleaned and fitted with a simple arrangement for dropping the time-ball.

On the axis of the escape-wheel a small wheel was fixed, in the rim of which is one notch, and against the under side of it one end of a very light lever presses. This is so adjusted, that exactly as the seconds-hand falls on 60 the end of the lever goes into the notch, and the other end falls on a point and makes one part of an electrical circuit. On the axis of the minute-hand is a similar wheel and lever, only the wheel has two notches, allowing the lever to fall and complete circuit for two minutes, viz., 6 and 5 minutes before the hour, and again, a few seconds before the hour; so that complete circuits are made through the clock at 6 and 5 minutes to 1 p.m., which make warning signals in the Observatory-tower and at Newcastle, when both time-balls are raised; the clock then lifts the lever connected with the axis of the minute-hand and keeps it up until a few seconds before 1 p.m., when the lever again falls and completes that part of the circuit; and exactly as the seconds-hand falls on 60, the lever connected with it falls and completes the circuit by which both the time-balls are dropped together. The clock is adjusted for daily loss by a small brass ball, which slides freely on the pendulum; to it is attached a fine silk string, which passes first over a pulley at the pendulum-spring, and then over a second pulley in the clock-case; on the end of the string is a ring, which when the brass ball is raised hooks to a pin on the outside of the case, and ensures the same position every day. The weight of the ball was carefully adjusted so that the clock gains when it is raised 1 second in 200 beats of the pendulum; in this way the clock is daily adjusted to the exact time.

A short time before 1 o'clock the chronograph paper is set running; upon it the sidereal clock marks the seconds, and when the time-ball clock closes the circuit to drop the time-balls it sends a current through the chronograph, which marks the paper. The paper is then dated and preserved in case it should be necessary to refer to the time of ball-drop for any particular day.

The second meantime clock is in the computing-room; and the third lent to the Surveyor General for base-line operations.

The old sidereal clock is used in the equatorial tower.

Dent chronometer has, for convenience of magnetic survey, been converted into a sidereal time chronometer. Poole, Hornby, and Dallas chronometers are in good order and daily use.

The equatorial was in September cleaned and put in good order, and has since been in constant use. The definition of this instrument had never been so good as it should have been. I was therefore led to try what I had found beneficial with other telescopes, viz., separating the lenses of the object-glass; they were accordingly separated $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, and a great improvement in the definition effected. It is now possible to use full aperture to measure bright stars and get well-defined discs, a result which could only be secured previously by reducing the effective aperture to less than one-half. A magnifying power of 580 has on some occasions been used with effect.

The large micrometer of the zenith sector has been fitted to the equatorial for extraordinary observations, and can now be used for either instrument.

The beautiful position micrometer, belonging to the instrument, has been invariably used for double star measures.

The driving-clock is not equal to its work, and a more powerful one is in course of construction.

A small altazimuth, which had not been used for many years, with $14\frac{1}{2}$ -in. vertical on $12\frac{1}{2}$ -in. horizontal circles, made by Troughton, but out of repair, was found on examination to be an excellent instrument. It was placed in Mr. Tornaghi's hands, thoroughly repaired, repolished, and converted into a transit instrument; a micrometer eye-piece was made for the telescope, and two microscopes, reading to seconds, were substituted for the verniers. This instrument is used to get the latitude and longitude of country stations, and is a valuable addition to the effective instrumental means of the Observatory.

The 6-in. theodolite and the magnetic instruments are all in good order.

OLD INSTRUMENTS.

These are—a small transit, not portable, a portable $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. equatorial, and a zenith sector,—all in good order. The old Parramatta transit, a repeating circle, and a mural circle,—all worn out.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

In August the photographic barometer was erected. Owing to the very irregular pressure on the gas here, the burner sent out with the instrument had to be removed, and a bat's-wing burner, protected from wind, substituted. The instrument is a fac-simile of the Kew barograph, and need not be described.

The motion of the sensitive paper was only $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch per hour, and too small to show sudden changes of pressure; the pendulum of the clock was therefore altered from a second's to a half-second's, and the motion of the paper thereby increased to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch per hour, and the exposure at the same time reduced to two minutes; yet the light is sufficient to give a decided record even of the "pumping" of the barometer in high winds.

The anemometer has continued to give its valuable results of direction and force of wind with rain-fall, all on the same sheet.

A new self-registering rain-gauge has been erected on the ground, so that the result there and 65 feet high may be compared. A small tube conveys the rain-water from the receiver to the bottom of a cylinder with an air-tight but freely moving piston; to the top of the piston a string is attached; this passes round the roller on which the paper is placed, and has a small weight at the other end. The roller cannot turn unless the string moves, and as soon as water accumulates under the piston it rises, allows the string to move, and so turn the cylinder; this it does at the rate of 2 inches for each inch of rain which falls. Above the roller are two guides, along which the pencil is moved by a weight at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch per hour.

The tide-gauge at Fort Denison worked steadily, giving valuable continuous records of the tides, and small tidal-waves which reach us. A new tide-gauge was designed by the Astronomer, and constructed in Sydney at a cost of £12. It is simply a brass cylinder, 20 inches long and 12 inches in circumference, placed with its axis horizontal, and turning very freely on its bearings; fixed to the same axis is a very light wheel, 6 feet in circumference. This has a flat rim, round which a light chain is wound twice, and attached one end to a weight and the other to a float 12 inches in diameter at the water-line. As the float rises and falls, so the large wheel turns at the same rate, and with it the roller with the paper; the paper, therefore, moves at the rate of 2 inches for each foot of rise or fall in the tide. Just above the roller are two guides, along which the pencil is moved by a weight, the rate being regulated by a clock to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch per hour. It was erected in December at Newcastle, and is of great use there to the Harbour Master, who, by merely inspecting it, can tell the rise and fall of water on the bar at the entrance of the harbour. A continuous record of the tides is also furnished, and valuable scientific information in reference to the unusual waves before-mentioned; some of these are found to be simultaneous at Sydney and Newcastle, while others reach only one of the places.

Two standard barometers, standard, wet and dry bulbs, max. and min. thermometers, solar radiation and min. radiation, five earth thermometers, thermometer 3 feet below surface of the water in the Harbour, and black bulb in black glass-covered box, have all been regularly observed; also, evaporation in sun and shade regularly noted, and magnetic observations.

WORK DONE.

The work actually done during the year is as follows:—

With the transit,—

Transits	952
Observations of collimation	165
Observations of level	98
Observations of azimuth	65

The whole of the transits are reduced and corrected for instrumental errors; all the correction observations are reduced.

With the equatorial, from 26 September to end of year—

Measures of distance of double stars... ..	270
Measures of angle of position	270
Stars (not in Sir J. Herschel's list) found	28
Sweeps taken for the purpose of finding new double stars	16

Many careful examinations of the planet Saturn; all the measures of double stars are reduced and nearly ready for the printer.

An abstract of all the meteorological observations taken in the Colony up to the end of 1869 was prepared for printing. This occupied a good deal of time, but was a necessary work, and one of much value, many of the results being previously out of print. The monthly and daily abstracts of meteorological results, and at the end of the year a table of rainfall at the Stations, were regularly published. All the Station results for 1870 have been printed.

The 1 o'clock time-signal was regularly made at Sydney throughout the year, and at Newcastle from December.

Some assistance, in the shape of advice, instruction, and comparison of instruments, has been afforded to gentlemen about to establish Observatories, both astronomical and meteorological, with the object of encouraging as far as possible a taste for these sciences.

From July to the end of the year, 130 persons visited the Observatory to see the instruments.

PERSONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

This, as before, consists of the

Astronomer,
Computer,
Meteorological Assistant,
Carpenter,

whose duties are,—

The Astronomer is responsible to the Government for all the property of the Observatory, the planning of instruments, observations and calculations, the daily discipline, and all publications are under his superintendence, all the correspondence, the accounts, all the observations with the equatorial, and nearly all their reduction, the magnetic observations at Sydney and other stations, and all matters of science which the Government may require of him.

The Computer has charge of all observations with the transit instrument and their reduction, all the clocks and chronometers, the time-ball and time-signals. The examination of all and reduction of part of the meteorological work, and other necessary computations.

The Meteorological Assistant has charge of all the meteorological observations, and the reduction of the Sydney and country ones as far as possible.

The Carpenter is also office-keeper and messenger.

THE LIBRARY.

The Library contains 844 volumes and a great number of pamphlets, independent of the Observatory results printed and in MS.

During the year the following books were added by purchase :—

English Encyclopedia.
Tomlinson, third Vol.
Arago's Astronomy.
Chauvenet's Practical Astronomy.
Grant's History of Astronomy.
Ninth Bridgewater Treatise.
Report of British Association.
Quarterly Journal of Science.
Loomis' Treatise on Meteorology.
Philosophical Magazine.
Tredgold's Carpentry.
English Nautical Almanac.
Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch.
Connaissance des Temps.

By gift—

Greenwich Observations (not yet received).
Radcliffe " 1867.
Washington " 1865.
Smithsonian Institution Report.
Results Magnetic Survey of Victoria, "Neumayer."
Reports, Scottish Meteorological Report.
Russian Meteorological Results.
Melbourne "
Queensland "
South Australia "
Tasmania "
New Zealand "

CONCLUSION.

During 1871 it is proposed to carry on the regular observations with the transit instrument, to observe regularly the moon and moon culminating stars for the longitude, and as soon as the quarrying is done to determine with the transit the positions of the double stars measured. With the equatorial, the measurement of distance and angle of position of as many circumpolar double stars as possible, together with the determination of the spectrum of a few of them.

To determine such latitudes and longitudes of country towns as may be possible in connection with the magnetic survey.

Taking part in the eclipse expedition, the regular reduction of astronomical results and their preparation for publication.

The regular meteorological work at Sydney and country stations, with their reduction and daily and monthly publication.

Increasing the number of stations and completing those now at work as opportunity offers.

The regular time-signals; also assisting amateurs as far as possible with advice, and comparison of instruments, so that the taste for astronomical and meteorological science may be cultivated, and more satisfactory observations obtained from observers who take an interest in the work.

It is not necessary to add anything to what has now been stated to show that the present small staff (about half of that in other Observatories similarly situated) is quite unequal to the task of completely reducing all the results now obtained at Sydney and the country stations; many of these are of the highest scientific and practical importance. If therefore the Observatory is to make good the position already attained, it is necessary that a junior assistant should be appointed.

With nearly forty meteorological stations in the country, and the reduction of self-recorded and other observations at Sydney, one assistant cannot get through the meteorological work, and a considerable portion of the Computer's time is occupied with meteorological work.

When such additional assistance is given, the Astronomer will be in a position to devote himself with less interruption to the many scientific subjects connected with the observations which his present manifold duties oblige him to pass by.

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SOLAR ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

(REPORT FROM ASTRONOMER ON RESULT OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 January, 1872.

THE GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Government Observatory,
Sydney, 29 December, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that I returned with the Eclipse Expedition on the 25th instant.

The steamer "Governor Blackall," with the Eclipse party on board, left Sydney on the 27th November, and after a most satisfactory run anchored under shelter of No. 6 "Woody Island," 9 miles off Cape Sidmouth, on Wednesday evening, December 6th. This Island was chosen for the Observatory because it was more favourably situated than Cape Sidmouth for the purpose of the Expedition.

As soon as the vessel cast anchor, the observing party went on shore, and selected a site for the Observatory. Next morning all the instruments were landed, and during the day all those belonging to New South Wales were set up; the next day was spent getting the instruments adjusted, and on Saturday morning we began to practise our several parts. Everything worked satisfactorily, and the precautions taken to ensure good photographic results in that hot climate proved eminently so. Monday was spent like Saturday in practising.

Up to Monday night the weather during our stay at the Island had been hazy and thick, with occasional clouds; still there seemed a probability that we should see the Eclipse; but that evening, at 7 p.m., a very severe thunderstorm passed over the ship, during which she was struck by lightning five times; fortunately the iron stays to her masts carried it to the water without damage; heavy rain followed, and continued at intervals all night and the next day, leaving us little hope of seeing the Eclipse. However, everything was made ready, all the party took their places half an hour before the time, and nine photographic plates were prepared, so that we might take advantage of the smallest rift in the clouds.

As the Eclipse began the rain ceased, and many anxious eyes were turned to the sun. With the aid of the telescope I saw a dim outline of the partially eclipsed sun twice, but during the totality the clouds hid everything we hoped to see. With the telescope directed to the sun's position, two photographic plates were exposed to see if they would show anything, but no result was obtained.

The main object of the Expedition was therefore frustrated by the weather, but I obtained a most valuable double set of observations on the temperature of the water in the great south current which passed along our coast from Northern Queensland, and which is believed to affect our climate considerably.

I have, &c.,
H. C. RUSSELL,
Government Astronomer.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AMENDED STAMP DUTIES ACT.

(PETITION FOR FURTHER AMENDMENT.—INHABITANTS OF BEGA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 November, 1871.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Bega,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners view with alarm the working of the Amended Stamp Duties Act, inasmuch as, by section 3 of that Act, any one who may inadvertently omit to stamp a receipt or other document liable to duty is at the mercy of informers, and is liable to a heavy fine.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Act may be further amended, by the addition of some provision which shall give a discretionary power to Magistrates to mitigate the fine of £10 now imposed by section 3 of the Act.

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

[Here follow 102 Signatures.]

1871-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RESERVES AT COOGEE BAY.

(PETITION FOR ERECTION OF SEA-WALL—TRUSTEES OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 November, 1871.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Trustees of the Reserves for Recreation at Coogee Bay,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That for the last five years the Reserves under your Petitioners' care have been planted, cleared, fenced, and kept in good order, from funds *privately* provided.

That these Reserves are daily visited by large numbers of persons from Sydney and Suburbs, for change of air and recreation, and, from their close proximity to Sydney, are the favourite resort of all classes on holidays.

That during the very inclement weather at last Christmas, the stand or place set apart for carriages and vehicles to await their passengers was almost entirely washed away; and that if there should be a recurrence of bad weather, the approaches to the Reserves will undoubtedly be destroyed.

That it would be a matter of great regret to your Petitioners if further damage to these Reserves should exclude the public from their enjoyment.

That your Petitioners consider the erection of a substantial sea-wall absolutely necessary to prevent further encroachments.

Wherefore, your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will take these premises into your consideration, and adopt such measures as may seem necessary.

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

JOHN THOMPSON.
CHAS. MOORE.
JAMES POWELL.

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OYSTER BEDS ACT OF 1868.

(REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 20, sec. 8.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 15 September, 1871.

The following Regulations, which have been made from time to time by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, for carrying into effect the "Oyster-beds Act of 1868," are republished for general information.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

1. Leases for the purpose of oyster-fishing, for any term not exceeding ten years, may be granted, either at auction or otherwise, as may be deemed expedient by the Government, of any Crown Land being part of the shore and bed of the sea, or any estuary or tidal water above or below, or partly above and partly below, low-water mark.

2. Applications for such leases, which must be accompanied by sketches showing with accuracy the position of the lands applied for, shall be addressed to the Minister for Lands, and shall state definitely the areas sought to be leased, the rents offered, the term for which in each case the land may be required, whether it is a natural oyster-bed or otherwise, and such further information as may tend to facilitate the disposal of the applications.

3. In the event of a lease being granted without recourse to auction, the applicant will be apprised of the fact, and of the rent which he will be required to pay. Such rent must for the first year be lodged in the Treasury, within two months from the date of a notice to that effect in the Government Gazette, and thereafter within the month of September, for each ensuing year.

4. Should it be considered expedient to submit to auction sale the lease of any oyster-bed or portion of an oyster-bed, the purchaser will be required to pay the first year's rent on the fall of the hammer, and thereafter, within the month of September, the rent for each ensuing year during the term of lease. Any lease bid for, but the price of which may not be forthwith paid, shall thereupon be again offered for sale at auction, unless the Minister for Lands may otherwise decide.

5. Leases shall in all cases end on the 31st December; and should the rents be not paid within the time specified in these Regulations, or should any land leased, not being a natural oyster-bed, be allowed to remain uncultivated for the space of three years from the date of the lease, such lease will be liable to forfeiture.

6. Leases shall not include more than one mile of the frontage of any river, creek, estuary, or tidal water.

7. Parties leasing oyster-beds will be required to enter into a bond for ten times the amount of the annual rent, with two sureties approved of by the Government, to fulfil all the conditions of the lease, and also to leave the oyster-bed in as good condition at the termination of the lease as at the time of its being granted.

8. In all cases where there is a Government reserve bounding any portion of the sea, estuary, or tidal water leased for oyster-fishing, the Minister may grant the use of a portion of such reserve for the purposes of the lease.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING OF PUBLIC-HOUSES.
(PETITION—MODERATOR OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEW SOUTH WALES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 December, 1871.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners deplore the amount of intemperance prevalent in the Colony, that they believe drunkenness to be the chief source of our crime and pauperism, and an especial hindrance to the moral and religious improvement of the population, and that they are satisfied that the existing system of licensing houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors vastly increases this terrible vice.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly entreat your Honorable House to pass speedily a measure which shall bring about such a radical reform of the License Laws as shall facilitate the offering of reasonable objections to the granting of any particular license, increase the power and obligation of the police to inspect all licensed houses, and greatly diminish the number of such in every town and district of the Colony.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

Signed on behalf of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.

ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE GEEKIE, D.D.,
Moderator.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

BATHURST GAS COMPANY'S BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
6 December, 1871.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1871.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 10. WEDNESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1871.

3. BATHURST GAS COMPANY'S BILL (*"Formal" Motion*):—*Mr. Farnell*, on behalf of *Mr. Samuel*, moved, pursuant to Notice No. 1,—
- (1.) That the Bill to enable John Newlands Wark to construct Gas-works within the City and Suburbs of Bathurst, and providing for the incorporation of "The Bathurst Gas Company, (Limited)"—be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of *Mr. Webb*, *Mr. Jennings*, *Mr. Farnell*, *Mr. Dodds*, *Mr. Bawden*, *Mr. Hoskins*, *Mr. Dillon*, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 14. WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1871.

3. BATHURST GAS COMPANY'S BILL (*hereafter to be styled Bathurst Gas Bill*):—*Mr. Samuel*, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on 29th November, 1871, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.
- * * * * *
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1871.

BATHURST GAS COMPANY'S BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, to whom was referred, for consideration and report on 29th November last, the "*Bill to enable John Newlands Wark to construct Gas-works within the City and Suburbs of Bathurst, and provide for the incorporation of 'The Bathurst Gas Company (Limited),'*"—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the promoter* of the Bill (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been proved by the evidence of that gentleman, they proceeded to consider the clauses of the Bill, several of which it was deemed necessary to expunge. They have also amended the Title.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them, with an amendment in the Title.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 5 December, 1871.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 5 DECEMBER, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Samuel,	|	Mr. Bawden,
Mr. Hoskins,	|	Mr. Dillon,
Mr. Farnell,	|	Mr. Webb,

Mr. Samuel called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Parties called in.

Present:—William Teale, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

John Newlands Wark, Esq. (*Promoter*).

John Newlands Wark, Esq., examined.

Witness *handed in* consent of the Municipal Council of Bathurst to the establishment of Gas-works. (*Vide Appendix*.)

Room cleared.

Preamble *read* and considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,” put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Bill considered.

Clauses 1 to 8 inclusive *read* and *agreed to*.

Clauses 9 to 23 inclusive *read* and *negatived*.

Clauses 24 and 25 *read* and *agreed to*.

Title *read*, amended,* and *agreed to*.

Motion made (Mr. Farnell) and Question,—“That the Chairman report the Bill, as amended, to the House, with an amendment in the Title”—put and passed.

* *Vide Schedule of Amendments.*

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 1, Title. *Omit* all the words after the first word “Bathurst.”
Omit Clauses 9 to 23 inclusive.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

BATHURST GAS COMPANY'S BILL.

TUESDAY, 5 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present:—

MR. BAWDEN,	|	MR. HOSKINS,
MR. DILLON,	|	MR. SAMUEL,
MR. FARNELL,	|	MR. WEBB.

SAUL SAMUEL, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

William Teale, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the promoter of the Bill.

John Newlands Wark, Esq., examined:—

1. *Mr. Teale.*] You are the promoter of the Bathurst Gas Bill? I am.
2. You propose to establish Gas-works in Bathurst? Yes.
3. I believe you have already commenced the erection of the different buildings necessary for this purpose? Yes.
4. Will you state what you have done in furtherance of this object? The ground was purchased as the first preliminary, and then plans were prepared and the works were commenced; the retort-house is now built, and the retort-ovens. The governor's house and office, and the tank for the gas-holder, is about half built, and merely waiting for some goods that are in the "Patriarch" to finish it.
5. *Mr. Farnell.*] It is your intention to erect all the buildings and plant necessary for gas-works? Yes; we expected to have been able to say definitively when they would have been completed, but in consequence of the loss of the mail we have not received positive information as to their shipment. They are all ordered and paid for.
6. *Mr. Hoskins.*] Did you purchase this land in your own name, for yourself? I purchased it for myself.
7. There are no other persons associated with you in this enterprise? There is an understanding with one or two private individuals.
8. *Mr. Teale.*] You have already sent for plant and materials you could not get in this Colony, and have paid for them? Yes; and we have had advice that they were about to be shipped, but in consequence of the loss of the mail we have not had definite information.
9. You have obtained the consent of the Municipal Council of Bathurst? That was the first step taken by me.
10. Did you obtain a document from them to that effect? Yes, I have it here, signed by the Mayor, and bearing the Municipal seal. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix.*)
11. Have you it in contemplation at some time hereafter, but not necessarily before the establishing or carrying out, or completion of the work, to transfer these works to a Company if you can form one? Yes.
12. And do you propose that the powers, if any are vested in you by the Parliament, shall be transferred to that Company? Yes.
13. And do you also propose that there shall be a deed of settlement, and that that deed of settlement shall be submitted to the Attorney General for his approval? Yes, as the first step.
14. *Chairman.*] Have you at present any other gentlemen associated with you? Simply as regards the matter of capital; in no other way.
15. You do not consider yourself in any way associated with others as a Company? No, there is only a private understanding.

J. N. Wark
Esq.
5 Dec., 1871.

- J. N. Wark, Esq.
5 Dec., 1871.
16. The Municipality of Bathurst, under the seal of that body, have given their assent to this Bill practically? Yes.
17. *Mr. Dillon.*] That is,—they offer no objection to the Bill? I would not have gone into the thing had they objected.
18. *Chairman.*] Have you had an interview with the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation of Bathurst? I had an interview with the Mayor and Corporation. They called a special meeting to receive me on the subject.
19. Did they thoroughly understand the objects of this Bill? Fully.
20. *Mr. Dillon.*] Has the Bill been submitted to them? I believe it has. I know it has been seen in Bathurst.
21. Has it been brought formally before the Municipal Council at any of their meetings? I am not aware whether it has. There was every wish on our part that they should be cognizant of everything.
22. *Mr. Hoskins.*] Are we to understand that you consider yourself solely liable for any expenses incurred in the erection of these gas-works? Yes.
23. The 9th clause of this Bill provides that a Company may be formed? That is, after everything is carried on, and the public should desire it,—not otherwise.
24. Then that all the liabilities connected with the establishment of this work should be transferred to this Company? Yes, in that event.
25. Such a Company would require to get a special Act? No; the object of this Bill is to avoid that necessity.
26. *Mr. Webb.*] I see that the memorandum you have handed to the Committee merely states that the Municipal Council have no objection to your applying for a Bill. I should like to know if the Bill itself has been brought under the consideration of the Council? I do not know that as a matter of fact, but I know that Messrs. Macintosh, Pincock, & Price were instructed, so that the Council might know everything. They were asked to deal with the Bill for the purpose of showing to the Bathurst people what our actions and intentions were. I sent up a copy of the Bill to my son (who is erecting the works there) that he might show it to anyone who wished to see it, and it was advertised in the Bathurst papers.
27. *Mr. Hoskins.*] Is it clearly understood then that, in the event of a Company being formed, they will undertake all liabilities contracted by you connected with the supply of gas to Bathurst? Yes.

BATHURST GAS COMPANY'S BILL.

APPENDIX.

[To Evidence given by J. N. Wark, Esq., 5 December, 1871.]

Know all men, that the Municipal Council of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, do, by these presents, under the corporate seal of the said Municipal Council, and in consideration of the benefits to arise from the establishment and carrying out of the works hereinafter mentioned, consent to John Newlands Wark applying for an Act of the Governor and Parliament of the said Colony for power to enable the said John Newlands Wark, or any Company, to be formed and incorporated for that purpose, to establish and carry out works for the purpose of supplying and lighting with gas the city and suburbs of Bathurst.

In witness whereof the said Municipal Council of Bathurst have hereunto set their corporate seal, this thirteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

(L.S.)

RICHD. MACHATTIE,
Mayor.

1871.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PARRAMATTA GAS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION
BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

—
ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
14 December, 1871.
—

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—
1871.

1871.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 15. THURSDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1871.

6. PARRAMATTA GAS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Byrnes moved, pursuant to Notice No. 3,—
- (1.) That the Bill to incorporate the Parramatta Gas Company (Limited), be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Farnell, Mr. Driver, Mr. Wearne, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Allen, Mr. Terry, Mr. Lucas, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 19. THURSDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1871.

2. PARRAMATTA GAS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL:—Mr. Byrnes, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 7th December, 1871.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1871.

PARRAMATTA GAS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 7th December, the "*Bill to incorporate the Parramatta Gas Company (Limited)*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose evidence * *Vide List,*
page 4. will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any Amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill, without Amendment.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 12 December, 1871.

JAMES BYRNES,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Byrnes,	|	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Piddington,	|	Mr. Lackey.

Mr. Byrnes called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Parties called in.

Present:—The Rev. Ralph Mansfield (*Chairman of the Company*).

J. E. Bowden, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

The Rev. Ralph Mansfield examined.

Witness *produced* Deed of Settlement referred to in the Preamble, and *handed in* one copy of the same.

J. E. Bowden examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble *read* and considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,” put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Bill considered.

Clauses 1 to 32 severally *read* and *agreed to*.

Title *read* and *agreed to*.

Motion made (*Mr. Farnell*), and Question,—“That the Chairman report the Bill to the House, without Amendment”—put and passed.

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1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PARRAMATTA GAS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

TUESDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present:—

MR. BYRNES,
MR. FARNELL,MR. LACKEY,
MR. PIDDINGTON.

THE HON. JAMES BYRNES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

J. E. Bowden, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Promoters of the Bill.

Rev. Ralph Mansfield examined:—

1. *Mr. Bowden.*] What is your relation to the proposed Company? One of the Directors, and Chairman.
2. Has a Joint Stock Company, called the Parramatta Gas Company (Limited), been lately established at Parramatta, under and subject to the rules, regulations, and provisions contained in a certain deed of settlement? Yes.
3. Which bears date the 6th October, 1871? Yes.
4. Do you produce that deed, and a copy of the same? I do. (*The witness produced the same.*)
5. By the said deed of settlement have the several parties thereto respectively and mutually covenanted and agreed that they, whilst holding shares in the capital of the Company, should become, remain, and continue, until dissolved under the provisions in that behalf therein contained, a Joint Stock Company, for the express purpose of carrying on the business thereof, under the name, style, and title of the Parramatta Gas Company (Limited)? They have.
6. For the purpose of producing inflammable air or gas, from coal, oil, tar, pitch, or other material, and for lighting and supplying with gas all public and private places, roads, streets, and buildings, within the town of Parramatta, in the Colony of New South Wales, and its suburbs, and also for manufacturing, selling, or disposing of all and every product, refuse, or residuum to be obtained from the material in such business? They have.
7. And, for the purposes aforesaid, to purchase or lease lands, offices, and buildings, and make, erect, sink, lay, place, and fix such retorts, gasholders, meters, receivers, cisterns, engines, machines, cuts, drains, sewers, watercourses, pipes, reservoirs, and buildings, of such construction and in such manner as should be deemed necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the objects of the said Company into execution? Yes, they have.
8. That is the special object of the Company? Yes.
9. Has it been further agreed by the said deed of settlement that the capital of the Company should consist of £9,000, to be contributed in shares of £5 each, and of such further sum and sums of money as should be raised by the creation, allotment, and sale of new shares for the like amount as therein provided; and that the said Company shall commence its operations so soon as two-thirds of the shares of the Company shall have been taken up, and the proprietors thereof shall have executed the said deed of settlement? Yes.

Rev. R.
Mansfield.

12 Dec., 1871.

- Rev. R. Mansfield.
12 Dec., 1871.
10. Has provision been made by the deed of settlement for the due management of the affairs of the Company by certain Directors already appointed, and by other Directors to be from time to time elected and appointed as their successors by the shareholders of the said Company, and also for the disposal and application of the profits and the payment of dividends and bonuses? Yes.
 11. Is the Company desirous of being incorporated, and is it expedient that the Company should be incorporated accordingly? Yes.
 12. Is it desirable for the town of Parramatta and its inhabitants? Yes, highly so.
 13. And for the shareholders of the Company? For the shareholders too.
 14. How much of the capital has been subscribed? 1,657 shares have been taken, which, at £5 each, would amount to £8,285.
 15. How much of that has been paid up? 5s. per share, or £4,145.
 16. Are the shareholders, or most of them, resident in Parramatta, or interested in the town? The far greater part of them—nearly all.
 17. You do not apprehend any difficulty in obtaining the paying up of the capital? None.
 18. The shareholders are men of pretty good standing? Yes, very.
 19. And take an interest in the prosperity of the Company? Yes.
 20. And are quite responsible for the amount of their shares? Yes.
 21. What is the limit of the liability of the shareholder? Twice the amount of his shares.
 22. That is, the amount of his share and an equal amount beyond? Yes, £5 and £5 added—£10 in all for each share.
 23. Under the Bill would the Company have the power of suing a defaulting member? Yes, under the deed, and under the Bill too I presume.
 24. Have the Company made any commencement? They have made a preliminary commencement; they have taken an office and concluded for the purchase of the ground for the works, subject to the approval of the proprietor, through whose agent the purchase has been made.
 25. What is the position of the land proposed to be purchased? It is in George-street; bounded on one side by the river, and on the other by George-street.
 26. Does that afford sufficient facility for carrying away the refuse? Ample.
 27. The tide flows up there, does it not? It does.
 28. And the place is not very thickly populated? No, rather thinly.
 29. How many shareholders have signed the deed of settlement? I think nearly all of them—all the principal ones I believe have signed.
 30. Have you any plans or specifications of the works? Plans have been made of the works. We have ordered the plant from England, and of course there has been an estimate made of the whole, specifying details.
 31. Have there been any objections made to the establishment of the works, on the ground of their being likely to prove a nuisance? I never heard of any, nor do I think it could be a nuisance, from my own experience in the manufacture of gas.
 32. Are the inhabitants of the town favourable to the object, as far as you know? Quite so. The person who went round to ascertain what the disposition of the people might be towards taking the gas, ascertained that a very strong feeling prevailed through the town in favour of it.
 33. In case of the works proving a nuisance, the Bill provides that the Company shall be liable to action? I believe it does, and very properly so.
 34. *Chairman.*] What is the position of the proposed site? In George-street, to the west of the public wharf.
 35. Do you think you will have room enough there for your operations? Yes, ample room. I think there is 287 feet frontage, or thereabouts, and a good depth.
 36. I suppose your principal object in getting the land in that part of the town is to be near the river? Yes, to be near the river, for the water carriage of our coals.
 37. I suppose you are aware that only at high tides could you get lighters up, and that colliers could not go up so high? Yes, the gentlemen composing our Board were aware of the peculiarities of the tide, and that coals could not be delivered except at high-water, by lighters provided for the purpose.
 38. Do you think that is the best site you could obtain for the purpose? We advertised for offers, and of the eight that offered that was the best.
 39. Is a large amount of your capital absorbed in that property? No, the price of the land I think is between £600 and £700, and the buildings will not be expensive. We had a very careful estimate prepared by the Engineer to the Australian Gas-light Company, under the sanction of the Directors of that Company, and he made it much within the money provided for in the deed. We could have got cheaper land but not so well situated, and better situated but at a very high price. The land adjoining was offered to us, but the price of that was upwards of £1,000.
 40. With some buildings upon it? Yes, but which we should have had to take down.
 41. *Mr. Farnell.*] I understood you to say that the Gas Works were to be in George-street? Yes.
 42. I understand you to mean that the plant, gasometers, and other machinery necessary for the works will be down by the river's bank? Yes, the office will face George-street, but the works will be by the river-side.
 43. *Chairman.*] My reason for asking if you had sufficient space there was the small space between the frontage of the property and the river bank? We did not think so when we were on the ground, and did not see much difference between that and other properties. We do not know, but think there exists somewhere, either in the municipal body or in the Government, a power and willingness to allow us to erect piers or wharfs a little into the river, not so much as to interrupt navigation, but to give increased water frontage.
 44. *Mr. Farnell.*] I understood you to say there were 1,657 shares taken up? Yes.
 45. How many shareholders does that represent? Sixty-seven have signed the deed; there are some few who have not signed it.
 46. Has the Corporation of Parramatta had special notice from the Company that they intended to apply for this Bill? I think not.
 47. However, all the preliminaries of applying for this Bill have been complied with, such as publishing notice in the newspapers and Government Gazette? I believe so.
 48. Do you know whether the Corporation have made any objection to the Company breaking up the roadways

ON THE PARRAMATTA GAS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

roadways or disturbing the streets? No. Some of the Aldermen are on the Board, and we have never heard the slightest whisper of an objection on their part. I do not imagine that the Corporation would have hesitated to give us their sanction if we had asked for it.

Rev. R.
Mansfield.

49. Do you think the people of Parramatta are favourable to the lighting of the town with gas? Highly favourable. I never heard a single objection hinted. 12 Dec., 1871.

50. I understood you to say that £414 of the capital was paid up? Actually paid; but we have called for another instalment of 15s. a share, to be paid on the 7th or 9th of January; and, so far from there being an indisposition to pay, there is rather an eagerness to pay up the whole at once. Several have applied for permission to do that.

51. Is the person from whom the land is purchased a shareholder in the Company? No.

52. *Chairman.*] I think you stated that you have not positively closed for that land? I think legally speaking we have. The agent, who is also trustee for the estate, says he has full power, and is quite willing to sell—in fact we have accepted his own terms—but that he would not like to sign without the consent of the proprietress, who is somewhere at hand in the Colony; but there is no doubt of her consenting willingly and instantly.

53. *Mr. Farnell.*] Can the Company supply the whole of the town of Parramatta with gas if the works are erected in the proposed position? Yes, it is in a very good position for that purpose. Indeed Parramatta is one of the most favourable towns in the Colony for the supply of gas, as it is almost as level as a table, and the great difficulty in the way of gas distribution arises from being compelled to carry the pipes up and down hill.

54. *Mr. Lackey.*] Have the shareholders been consulted as to the terms of the deed of settlement, or is that merely the act of the Directors? The shareholders were consulted. It was discussed in a general meeting of the shareholders, clause by clause.

55. They are aware of the extent of their liability—that they are liable to double the amount of their shares? Yes; and they sanctioned it by their own vote.

56. *Mr. Piddington.*] Is there any time fixed for the payment of the balance of the capital, or may it be fixed by the Directors as they require it? It is fixed; the calls cannot follow each other at intervals less than a month, or for more than £1 a share at a time.

J. E. Bowden, Esq., examined:—

57. *Mr. Piddington.*] In respect to the creation of the capital, is that authorized by any special clause of the Bill, or is it only mentioned in the preamble? It is only mentioned in the preamble, and is provided by the deed of settlement. J. E. Bowden, Esq.

58. What does the deed of settlement say with regard to the amount of capital? The 6th clause provides "That the capital of the said Company shall consist of £9,000, to be designated the original capital, to be contributed in shares of £5 each, and of such further sum and sums of money as may be hereafter raised by the creation of new shares as hereinafter provided"; and there are other provisions regulating the creation of new shares. 12 Dec., 1871.

59. Is there any limitation of the amount of capital to be created by new shares? No.

60. With regard to the power to borrow, is there any limitation in the deed of settlement? Yes.

61. What is the limitation? The 51st clause provides "That it shall be lawful for the Board of Directors from time to time to borrow upon debentures or otherwise any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate one-half the amount of the shares then actually taken up."

Paul