## Sessional Papers

## zlegislatibe $\mathfrak{A m p e m b l y}$.

## No. 1.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

## SESSION OF 1857.

## WEDNESDA $\bar{Y}, 26$ AUGUST, 1857.

No. 1.

## Supply-Supplienentary Estimate for 1857.

(Principal Secretary.)
Motion mado and Question put,-That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \&315, to defray the Supplementary Charge of the Principal Secretary's Establishment, for the year 1857. (Mr. Parker.)
Committee divided.
$\Delta y e s, 27$.
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Parker
Mr. Holt,
Mr. G. Macleny,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Byincs,
Mr. Flood,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Irving,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Funcett,
Mr. Joncs,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr, Lec.
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Denithy,
Mr. Wilshire
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Hargrave
Mr. Dallcy,
Mr. W. Macleay,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Murray,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Barker, } \\ \text { Mr. Hay. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers

## Noes, 6.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. F. T. Rusden,
Mr. J. Campbell,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{Mr} \text {. Forster, } \\ \mathrm{Mr} \text {. Cowper. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

No. 2.
(Postmaster General.)
Question proposed,-That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding $£ 5141.5 \mathrm{~s}$. to defray the Supplementary Charge of the Postmaster General's Establishment for the year 1857. (Ar. Parker.)
Afterwards proposed,-What there be granted a sum not exceeding $£ 442$ 15s. for this service (being less than the original Estimate by $£ 72$, the amount of the proposed increase to the salaries of Stampers and Sorters.) (Mr. R. Campbell.)

Afterwards proposed,-That there be granted a sum not exceeding $£ 4785$ s. for this service (being less than the original Estimate by $£ 3610$ s., the amount proposed for forage.) (Mr. Murray.)
Question put,-That there be granted a sum not exceeding $£ 442$ 15s. for this service.
Committec divided.

Ayes, 3 ,
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. F. T. Rusden, $\}$ Tellers.

Nocs, 22.
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Flood,
Mr. Lang,
Mr. Irving,
Mr. Hely,
Mr. Lce,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Holt,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Wacleay,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. Garlend,
Mr. Drvall,
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Mr. Hay, } \\ \text { Mr. Weekes, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Question,--That there be granted a sum not exceeding £4785s. for this service,-_ put and negatived.
Original Question put and carried.
No. 3.
(Police-Country Districts.)
Question proposed,-That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not excecding $\dot{£ 855}$, to defray the Supplementary Charge of Police in Country Districts, for the year 1857. (Mr. Parker.)
Afterwards proposed,—That there be granted a sum not exceeding $£ 6545$ s., for this service, (being less than the original Estimate by $£ 20015 \mathrm{~s}$, the amount proposed for two additional Ordinary Constables at Eden.) (Mr. Robertson.)
Question put,-That there be granted a sum not oxceeding £654 5s. for this service.
Committee divided.

## Ayes, 11.

Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr . Wilshire,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Flood,
Mr. F.T. Rusden,
Mr . Jamison,
Mr . Jones,
Mr . Forster,
Mr. Irving,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Robertson, } \\ \text { Mr. Lang, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Nocs, 9.
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Cox
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Garland,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Holt, } \\ \text { Mr Hay, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

No. 4.

## (Charitable Allowances.)

Motion made and Question put,-That there be granted to Ber Majesty, as a Supplementary Charge for the year 1857, a sum not exceeding $£ 1000$, for the completion of the Bethel Union Church in Sydney Cove, for the use of seamen of all nations, upon condition that an equal amount be raised by private contribations. (Mr. Parker.)
Committee divided.

## Ayes, 10.

Mr. Murray,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Holt,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Macarthur, } \\ \text { Mr. Gordon, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 10.
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. Weckes,
Mr. Flood,
Mr. W. Macleay,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr . Jones,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. J. Campboll, } \\ \text { Mr. Robertson, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his vote with the Noes, and declared the Question to have passed in the negative.

No. 5.
(Miscellaneous.)
Motion made and Qucstion put,-That there be granted to Her Majesty, as a Supplementary Cbarge for the year 1857, a sum not exceeding $£ 100$ as compensation to Mrs. Elizabeth Wynter, in lieu of commission received by Edward Denny Day, Esq., for superintending the sale of Crown Lands, on the 17th January, 1854, and which ought to have been paid to the representatives of the late William Wynter, Esq. (Mrr. Donaldson.)

## Committec divided.

And the Tellers reporting the numbers as follows:-

Ayes, 15.
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Parkor,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Macarthur,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Osborne
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Suttor
Mir. Hay,
Mr. Holt, $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Holt, } \\ \text { Mr. Robertson, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.
And it appearing by the said report that there was not a Quorum of Members present, the Committee was counted; and, there not being twenty Members present, the Chairman left the Chair to report the same to the House.
$252$

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## zlegislative $\mathfrak{a m s e m b l y}$.

## No. 2.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

## IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.
(EXTRACTED FROM TIIE MTNUTES:)

## SESSION OF 1857.

No. 1.
THORSDAY, 22 OCTOBER, 1857.
Auditor General's Office Definition Bili.
Clause 1 (as amended). From and after the commencement of this Act, the existing office of Auditor General slall absolutely cease and determiue, and the Governor, with the advice of the Exccutive Council, shall appoint an Auditor Gencral and such Clerks as shall be deemed necessary for the effectual auditing of the l'ublic Accounts, and the said Auditor General shall have and receive an annual sulary of $£ 1,000,-$ Read.
Question proposed,-That the Clause be further amended by the omission of the concluding words in Italic. (Mir. Forster.)
Question put,- That the wrords proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clausc. Committce divided.

Ayes, 14.
Mr . Cowper,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Garland,
-Mr. Barker,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. Jce,
Mr . Thomson.
Mr. R. Camphell
Mr. Domaldson,
Mr. Hay,
-Mr. Barker
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Joncs, } \\ \text { Mr. Martin, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.
Clause, as, read, carried.
No. 2.
Supply-Supplementary Estimate for 1857.
(Auditor General.)
Motion made and Question put,-That there be granted to Her Majesty, as a Supplementary Charge for the year 1857, a sum not cxceeding £100, to defray the difference between $£ 900$, the salary provided in Schedule $A$, and that of $£ 1,000$ per aunum, notified to the present Auditor General, on his appointment, as attached to the office. (Mr. Jones.)
Committee divided

$$
\text { Ayes, } 17
$$

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Irving
Mr. Weokes,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Buckley,
Mir. Hay,
Mr. Pyc,
Mr. Thomson,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Martin, $\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 6.
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Marlse,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Pye,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Forstcr, } \\ \text { Mr. Pidlington, }\end{array}\right\}$ Wcllers.
$254$

## No. 3.

## WEEKIY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

## SESSION OF 1857.

TUESDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1857.
No. 1.
Capital Punisiment for Rape Abolition Bill.
The Chairman having taken the Chair, and explained that the Question before the Committee at its last rising teas upon an Amendment proposed by $M t$. Robertson, in Clausc 2,-
Motion made and Question put,--That the Chairman now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day six months. (Mr. Donaldson.)
Committec divided.

$$
\text { Ajes, } 10 . \quad \text { Noes, } 18
$$

Mr. Forster,
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Lec,
Mr. T. G. Rusden,
Mr. Barkcr,
Mr. Lang,
Mr. G. Macleay, $\}$ Tellers.
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Thomson,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Richardson,
Mr. Arnold
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Hargrave,
Mr. Irving
Mr. Wilshire
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. J. Camp
Mr. Dalley,
Mr. Dalley,
Mr. Garland,
Mi. May,

Mr. Darvall, $\}$ Tellers.
Whereupon, on motion of the Honorable Member in charge of the Bill, Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. (Mr. Dalley.)

THURSDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 1857.
No. 2.
Supply - Additional Suppimmentary Estimate for 1857. (Mititary.)
Motion made and Question put,-That there be granted to Her Majesty, as a Supplementary Charge for the year 1857, a sum not exceeding $£ 800$, to defray the Colonial Allowance to Her Majesty's 77th Regiment, from 27th September to 23 rd October, 1857. (Mr. Cowper.)

Committee divided.

## Ayes, 13.

Mr. Comper,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. I.ee,
Mr. Irving
Mi. Hay

Mr. Garland,
Mr. W. Mracleay,
Mr: J. Campbejl,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Martin, Tellers

Noes, 10.
Mr. Ifargiave,
Mr . Gordon,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Byrncs
Mr. Byrne
Mr . Cox ,
Mr . Cox,
Mr . Forster
Mr . Forster
Mr . Flood,
Mr. T. G. Rusden,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Piddington, } \\ \text { Mr. Arnold, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

No. 3.
(Miscellaneous.)
Motion made aud Question put,-That there be granted to Her Majesty, as a Supplementary Charge for the year 1857 , a sum not excceding $£ 150$, for the erection of a Tablet over the Remains of the Sutferers by the Wrecks of the "Dunbar" and "Catherine Adamson." (Mfr. Cowper.)
Committee divided.

$$
\Delta \text { yes, } 18 .
$$

MIr. Cowjer,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Jiddingion,
Mr. W. MLacleay,
Mre Marks,
Mr. Jee,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Flood,
Mir. J. Camplell,
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Parker
Mr. Parker,
Mir. Donaldson
Mr. Mrving,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Buckley, } \\ \text { Mr. Jones. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 7.
Mr. Itargrave,
Mr. T. G. Rusden,
Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Dulley,
Mr. Parster
Mr. Forst
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Cox, } \\ \text { Mr. Arnoll. } .\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## No. 4.

WEEKIY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITYEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

(EXTRA UTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

## SESSION OF 1857.

## WEDNESIAY, 4 NOVEMBER, 1857.

No. 1.
Ways and Means for 1857-8.
The Treasurcr and Secretary fir Finance and Trade (Mfr. Jones) having moved a Resohution and made his Financial Statement-und a Debate huving ensued upon the Question, as proposed from the Chair:-
Motion made and Question put,--That the Chairman now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow. (Mr. Willian Macleay.)
Committee divided

Ayes, 9.
Mr. Cox
Mr. G. Macleay,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Holt.
Mr. W. Miacleay,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Burker. \} Tellers.

## Nocs, 12.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Robertson
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. R. Campbel
Mr. Mac
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Hargrave
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Pildington,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr, Gordon, } \\ \text { Mr. Jones. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Whereupou Debate resumed.
$258$

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## No. 5.

# WEEKIX REPORT OF DIVISIONS 

IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.
(EXTRAOTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

## SESSION OF 1857.

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\text { TUESDAY, } 10 \text { NOVEMBER, } 1857 .
$$

No. 1.
Church of England Temponatitirg Act Amendment Bill.
Clause 1. It shall be lawful for the Trustees of Churches and Chapels nominated and elected in pursuance of the said recited Act, with the consent in voriting of the Bishop of the Diocese, and subject to the provisions of this and the said recited Act, from time to time by any deed to lease for any term or number of years not exceeding ninety-nine years from the time of making the same, such glebe lands as by the said recited Act they are authorized to let upon leases for any term not exceeding twenty-eight years, reserving in every such lease the best rent that can be ubtained for the same,-Read.
Question proposed,-That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (Mr. Coreper.)
Amendment proposed,- That the words in Italic be omitted. (Mr. Piddengton.)
Question put, 一That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.
Mr. Cowper.
Mr. T. G. Rusden,
Mr. Dickson,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Hargrave
Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Macarthur,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. R. Campbell, $\}$ Tellers.
Cluuse, as read, carried.

## Noes, 7.

Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr . Holt,
Mr . Darvall,
Mr. Marks,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Piddington, } \\ \text { Mr. Forster, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

No. 2.

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Supply-ADditional Supplementary Esmimates ror 1857.
    (Public Works and Buildings.)
        Motion made and question put,-That there be granted to Her Majesty, as a
                Supplementary Charge for the year 1857, a sum not exceeding £500 for the
                    erection of Obelisks as leading marks to assist in the navigation of the various
                channels in Port Jackson. (1Fr. Jones.)
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        Committee divided.
    $$
\text { Ayes, } 16 .
$$

Mr. Oowper,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Flood,
Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. W. Macleay
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Macarthur,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Donaldson,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{Mr} . \text { Robertson. } \\ \mathrm{Mr} .\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 15.
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. Dallcy,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Dickson,
Mr. Weokes,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Hely,
Mr. Richardson,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Buck
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Hargrave,
Mr. R. Campbell,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Gordon, } \\ \text { Mr. Scott, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

FRIDA Y, 13 NO VEMBER, 1857.
No. 3.
Municipalities Binl.
Clause VIII.-All persons named on any Electoral Roll, for the time being, within or for any such Municipality, "and being" rate-payers as hereinafter mentioned shall be and be deemed to be electors thereof.
Question proposed.-That the Clanse be amended by the omission of the words " and being," with a view to the insertion in their place of the words "for " any qualification not being that of salary, lodging, or board and lodging,
"shall be and be deemed Electors of such Municipality at the firit election,
"and for all future elections all such persons being also." (Mr. Jones.)
The Question, -That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clausehaving been put and negatived;-
Question put,-That the words proposed to be inserted in the place of the words omitted, be so inserted.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Wecker,
Mr. Richardson,
Mr. Dickson,
Mr. Irving,
Mr. Buckloy,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Margrave,
Mr. T. G. Rnsden,
Mr. Macarthur,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr . Gordon,
Mr. Suttor.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Marks, } \\ \text { Mr. Dalley, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.
Mr. Dalley, ase, amended, carried.

Noes, 8.
Mr. R. Oampbell,
Mr. Wgan,
Mr. Scott.
Mr. Deniehy
Mr. Deniehy,
Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Darvall,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Robertson, } \\ \text { Mr. Forster, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

## No. 6.

# WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS 

1N

## COMMITIEE OR THE WHOLE HOUSE.

(EXTRAOTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

## SESSION OF $185 \%$.

TUESDAY, 17 NOVEMBER, 1857.
No. 1.
Main Roads Bill.
Schedule referred to.
A 1 .

1. The Great Western Road-From Sydncy via Parramatta Penrith and Hartley to Bathurst.
2. Tha fireat Southern Road-From the Great Western hoad at tho fifth mile stone from Sydney wid Liverpool Campbellown Canden Berrinua Marulan Goulburn Yass and Gundagai to Albury.
3. The Grear Northern Ioad--Firom a point in Swan-street in the Town of Morpeth one bundred yards casterly from the junction of George-strect wia Maitland Singleton Muswellbrook Sconc Murrurundi Waliabadah Goonoo Gonoo Tamvorth Bendemecr and Kentucky to Armidale.
Read;-and Sections considered separately :
Section 1.
Question proposed,-That the Section, as read, stand part of the Schedule. (W. Jones.)

1st. Amendment proposed,--That the words "Sydney via" be omitted, with as view, if this be carried, of inserting the word "vid" after "Parramatis." (Mr. Cox.)
2nd. Amendment proposed, -That the word "and," between "Pemrite" and "Fartley," be omitted, with a view, if this be carried, of omitting the word "to," before Bathurst," and adding after "Bathurst" the words "Orange and "Molong to Wellington." (Mr. Suttor.)
3rd. Amendment proposed, —That after " Bathurst," the words "and from Parra" matita to Windsor" be added. ( $1 / 7$. Darvall)
4th. Amendment proposed, -That "after "Bathurst," the words "and also from " Hartley to Mudgee" be added. (Mr. ('or.)
Question put (on the 1st proposed amendment),-'That the words "Sydney oia," proposed to be omitted, stand part of the Section.

Committec divided.

Ayes, 17.
Mr. Conper,
Mr: Martin,
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Scott.
Mr. Dickson,
Mr . Piddington,
Mr , Camphell
Mr. Hargrave,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{Mr} . \text { Oxley, } \\ \mathrm{Mr} \text {. Gordon, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 14.
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Let,
Mr. T. G. Rusden,
Mr. Cox
Mr. Irving
Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Garland,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Hay, } \\ \text { Mr. Daryall, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

## No. 2.

Question put (on the 2nd proposed amendment), -That the word "and," proposed to be omitted, stand part of the section.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Joncs,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. Irving,
Mr. Weckes,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Dickson,
Mr. Dalley,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Darvall,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{Mr} \text { Oxley, } \\ \mathrm{Mr} \text { Gordon, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 15.
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Lee
Mr. T. G. Rusden,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Bowinan,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. J. Campboll,
Mr. Hargrave,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Suitor, } \\ \text { Mr. Hay, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

The third and fourth proposed anendments having been negatived,-original Question put and carried.
No. 3.
. Section 2.
Question proposed, That the section, as read, stand part of the Schedule. (MIr. Jones.)
Amendment proposed,-That the words "The Great Western Road at the fifth " mile-stone from Sydney via Liverpool," be omitted. (Mr. Garland.)
Question put,-That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the section.
Committec divided.

- Ayes, 18.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Hargrave,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Buckley
Mr. Dickson
Mr. J. Carnpbell,
Mr. Oxley
Mr. Jones,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Dalley. } \\ \text { Mr. R. Campbell, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.
Original motion aftervards withdrawn; and section amended by the omission of the words "Campbelltown" and "Marulan," respectively; (Mr. Jones) and, as so anended, carried.

Nb. 4.
Section 3.
Question proposed,-That the section, as read, stand part of the Schedule. (Mr.Jones.)
Amendment proposed,-That the words " a point in Swan-street, in the Town of "Morpeth, one hundred yards easterly from the junction of George-street, vid," be omitted, with a view to the insertion in their place of the word "Newcastle." (Mr. T. G. Rusden.)

Question put,-That the words proposed to ke onitted stand part of the section. Committee divided.

## Ayes, 20.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr . Jones,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Weekies,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Dalley,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. IIargrave,
Mr. Barker
Mr. Oxley,
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. Dickson,
Mr. Irving,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Robertson, $\}$ Tellers.

## Noes, 2.

Mr. Coxi.
Mr. T.
Gusden,
$\}$ Tellers.

Original motion afterwards withdrawn; and section anended by the omission of the words "Wallabadah Goonoo Goonoo," and the substitution of the word" and," —and by the omission of the words "Bendemeer and Kentacky;" (Mr. Jones) and, as so amended, carried.
Schedule, as so amended, carried. (Mr. Jones.)

WEDNESDAT, 18 NOVEMBER, 1857.
No. 5.
Municipaltites Bile.
Clause 11. If at such meeting as aforesaid no more candidates be nominated than the number of Councillors to be elected the Returning Officer shall declare the candidates nominated to be duly elected Aud in the event of there being more canditates nominated than the number to be elected the Returning Officer shall call for a show of bands for each candidate separately and thereafter shall declare upon which candidates the election has fallen and such candidates sball be clected accordingly Unless a poll be demanded by any candidate or by any four electors on his behalf in which case an elcetion " by ballot" shall be holden as hereinafter provided,-Read.
Question proposed,-That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (Mr. Jones.)
Amendment proposed,-That the words "by ballot" be omitted. (Mr. Forster.) Question put,-That the words, proposed to be omitted, stand part of the Clause.
Committee divided.

## Ayes, 22.

Mr. Cowpor,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Deniehy,
Mr. Lec,
Mr . Hay,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. Hargrave,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Flood,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. Parker,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Byrnes, } \\ \mathrm{Mr}, \text { Gordon, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.
Clause, as read, carried.

Noes, 5.
Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Pye,
Mr. Egan
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{Mr} \text {. Forster, } \\ \mathrm{Mr} \text {. Donaldson, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

No. 6.
Motion made and Question put-That the following new Clause sland part of the Bill; to follow Clause 18 as printed:-" Erery Elector desiring to vote " openly and having made the declaration as aforesaid shall deposit such " baliot paper after haring crased the names as aforesaid without concealment " of the contents thereof and the Presiding Officer or other person appointed
" as aforesaid shall openly declare such votes and shall record and take "account of the same separately from the votes taken by ballot as hercin-
"before provided." (Mr. Furster.)
Committee divided.

## Ayes, 4.

Mr. Pye,
Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Donaldson, $\}$ Tellers.

## Nocs, 20.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Deniehy,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Hargrave,
Mr. MLarks,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Dickson,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Bayker,
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. Jones, $\}$ Tellers.

No. 7.
Clause 42. Every person duly qualificd and duly elected to the office of Councillor, Chairman, or Auditor shall accept such office by making and subscribing such declaration within ten days after notice of his election; or shall, in lieu thereof, pay to the Council a fine of fifty pounds in the case of Councillor or Auditor, and a fine of one hundred pounds in the case of Chairman, and such offices respectively shatl be decmed racint and shall be filled up by a fresh election,-Read.
Question proposed, 一That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (MAP. Jones.)
Anendment proposed, -That the words in Italic be omitted, with a view to tho insertion in their place of the word "otherwise." (Mr. Forster.)
Question put,-That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.
Committee divided.

$$
\text { Ayes, } 12 .
$$

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Piddington,
MI. Bowman,

Mr. Buckley
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Dickson,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Bymes,
Mr. Jones,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Deniehy, } \\ \text { Mr. Dalley, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers. urried

## Nues, 10.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Suttor.
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Pye,
Mr. Pye,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Almold,

Clause, as read, carried.

THURSDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1857.
No. 8.
(Same Bill.)
Clause 67. As amended. If the Chairman, or any Conncillor or Auditor, of any Municipality shall neglect or refuse to do any matter or thing which by law he is directed to perform, such Chairman, Councillor or Auditor shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay "the sum of fifty "pounds, and the Cauncil Clerk, or other officer or servant, for every such offence shall forfeit and pay 'the sum of twenty-five pounds... And every such penalty may be recovered, with full costs of suit, by auy person who shall sue for the same within three months after the commission of the offence.

Question proposed,-That the Clause be further amended by the omission of the words "the sum of cifty," with a view to the insertion in their place of the words "a sum not exceeding ten." (Mr. Forster.)
Question put,-That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.
Committce divided.

$$
\text { Ayes, } 9
$$

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. R. Campleell,
Mrr. Bowman,
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Mr. Scott, } \\ & \text { Mr. Dickson, } \\ & \text { Mr. Buckley, } \\ & \text { Mr. Jones, }\end{aligned} \quad$ Tellers.

## Nocs, 14.

| Mr. Robertson, |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mr. Jree, |  |
| Mr. Weekes, |  |
| Mr. Arnold, |  |
| Mr. Garland, |  |
| Mr. Marks. |  |
| Mr. T. G. Rusden, |  |
| Mr. Wilshire, |  |
| Mr. Oakes, |  |
| Mr. Gordon, |  |
| Mr . Piddington, |  |
| Mr. Forster, | 'Tellers. |
| Mr. Thomson, | Tellers. |

Question,-That the words, proposed to be inserted in the pluce of the words omitted, be so inserted,-put and carried.
Clausc further amended hy the omission of the words in Italic,-und, as so amended, carricd. (Mi. Jones.)

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266
$$

# zegislation $\mathfrak{z t s s e m b l y}$. 

## No. 7.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

(EATRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

## SESSION OF 1857.

WEDNESDAY, 25 NOVEMBER, 1857.
Mo. 1.
Municipatities Bird.
Clause 75. The Council of each Municipality may and shall annually within three months after the election of their Chairnan cause an estimate to be made of the probable amount which will be required for the then current year in addition to any tolls rates or dues which may have been levied or authorized to be levied within the Municipality to carry on the fencing making and repairing of any roads bridges punts wharves piers or other public worlss within the Municipality and any other expenses necessary in calrying into effect the provisions of this Act and shall raise the amount so estimated by an nesessment of all "property in houses and" lands within the limits of such Municipality according to its fair average annual value whether oceupied or nut and notice of such assessucut shall be given to the tenant landlord proprictor or occupier of the property so assessed frovided that no such rate shall exceed the sum of two sliillings in the pound of such value And the rate so assessed shall be payable by the teunt or other person occupying or in possession of the premises for which such rate is payable and in case there is no such tenant or other person then by the proprictor thercof Provided that nothing hercin shall prevent any private arrangement between landords and tenants as between themselves with respect to their ultimate liability to rates respectively Provided also that the Council may not impose or levy any rate whatsoever on any land building or other property belonging to and in the occupation of Her Majesty
Question proposed,--That the Clause be amended by the omission of the worde "property in houses and," (with a wiew to finther amendments.) (M. Jones.)
Motion made and Question put,--That the Chairman now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow. (Mi. T. G. Rusden.)
Committec divided.

$$
\text { Ayes, } 12 .
$$

Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Flood,
Mr. Mowman,
Mr. Garland.
Mr. Cox.
Mr. W. Macleay
Mr. Fancett,
Mr. Fiosster
Mr Pre,
Mr. T. G. Rusden,
Mr. $\boldsymbol{H}$, Tollers.

Noes, 12.
Mr. C.sfper,
Mr. liyrnes,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Jamison,
Mir. Gordon,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Oakes,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Piddington, } \\ \text { Mr. Jones. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his vote with the Noes, and declared the Question to have passed in the $N_{\text {egative }}$
"Question-" That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause;" stbsequently put and Negatived:-
Whercupon progress reported, on motion of the Binorable Member in charge of the Bill. (Mr. Jones.)

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268
$$

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## 酭giglative ลsscmbly.

No. 8.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS.

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

(EXTRA CTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

## SESSION OF 1857.

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TUESDAY, 1 DECEABER, 1857.
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No. 1.

## Crowy Jands Bila.

Clause 2 (as amended)-On and from the day of the commencement of this Act the Acts of Conncil eleventh Vietoria number sixty-nne and sixteenth Victoria number twenty-ninc and all Orders in Council and all Regulations now in force respecting Waste Lands of the Crown or Crown Sands in New South Wales shall be and are hereby repealed and annulled lrovided that nothing herein shall prejudice or affeet anything already lawfully done or contracted to be done thereunder respectively.
Motion made and Question put,-That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill. (Mr. A furray).
Committee divided.

## Ayes, 30.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Joncs,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Richardson,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Iye,
Mr. Gorto:
Mr. Gortio
Mr.
Box,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Faucett
Mr. Irving,
Mr. Dickson,
MLr. Wilshire,
Mr. Lec,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Hargrave,
Mr. Weckes,
Mr. Weckes,
Mr. Macarthur,
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. R. Camplell,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Flood,
$\mathrm{Mr} . \mathrm{Oxle}$,
Mr. Marks,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Marks, } \\ \text { Mr. Mmray, }\end{array}\right\}$ Pellers.

Noes, 2.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Bowman, } \\ \text { Mr. T. G. Rusden, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Clause 3.-Any Crown Lands may lawfully be granted in fee simple or demised or let upon Lease or by License or dedicated to any Public purpose under and subject to the provisions of this Adt But not otherwise And the Governor is hercky authorised and required in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty to grant and convey in fee simple or for any less estate or interest any Crown Lands sold or otherwise disposed of under this Act. (Read.)
Motion made and Qucstion put,-That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (Mr. Murray.)
Committee divided.

## Ayes, 30.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Murray,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Richardson,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Scott.
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Pye,
Mr. Irving,
Mr. G. Macleay,
Mr. Oxley,
Mr. Cox
Mr. Goxdon,
Br. Gordon,
Mr. Weckes,
Mr. Hargrave,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Macarthur,
Mr. Macarthur,
Mr. R. Camplecll,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Tlood,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Jones.

Clause 5. The Goveroor in Council may by Proclamation reserve and dedicate in such manner as may seem best for the public interest any Crown Lands for any railway or railway station-any public road canal or other internal com-munication-any public quay or landing place- any public reservoir aqueduct or watercourse-or for any purpose of Colonial defence-or as the site of any place of public worship-or of any hospital or infirmary-or for the internent of the dead-or for the erection and the circumjacent demesne of any college suhool mechanics' institute museum or other institution for public instruction or amusement-or for any common-or as any area for public health recreation convenience or enjoyment-or for any "other public purpose"-And upon any such Proclamation being published in the Gazette such lands shall become and be reserved and dedicated accordingly Provided that within one month after the commencement of every session there shall be laid before each House of the Colonial Parliament an abstract of all such lands and of the purposes to which they shall have been dedicated. (llead.)
Question propuard,--That the Clause be amended, by the insertion, after the words "other public purpose," of the words "whether of the kind hercinbefore " enumerated, or not." (Mr. Murray.)
Afterwards proposed,-That the following new Clause stand part of the Bill, in substitution for the Clause as read:-_" Nothing in this Act or in any " lease to be granted under this Act shall prevent the Governor in Council " from making grants or sales of any lands within the limits of the run or " lands comprised in such lease for public purposes or disposing of in such " other manner as for the public interest may seem best such lands as may be " required for the sites of churches schools or parsonages or for the construc"tion of highroads or railways and railway stations or other interual com" munications whether by land or water or for the use or benefit of the " aboriginal inhabitants of the country or for public buildings or as places for "the interment of the dead or places for the recreation and umusement of the " inhabitants of any town or village or as the sites of public quays or landing " places on the sea coast or shores of navigable streams or for the purpose of "sinking shafts and digging for coals iron copper lead or other minerals and " effectually working coal or iron or copper lead or other minerals or for any " other purpose of public defence safety utility convenience or elijoyment or
"for otherwise facilitating the improvement and settlement of the Colony
" but so that the quantity of land which may granted or sold to any Railway
"Company shall not exceed in all the rate of one hundred acres for every
" mile thereof in length." (Mr. Piddington.)
Motion made and question put,-That the Chairman now leare the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow. (Mr. T. G. Rusden.)

Committce

Committee divided.
Ayes, 5.
Mr. T. G. Tiusiden,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. W. Macleny,
Mr. (iordon,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. (iordon, } \\ \text { Mr. } \\ \text { Piddingtna },\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 27.
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Hargrave,
Mr. R. Camplell,
Mr. Roluertsion.
Mr. J. Camplocll,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Car. Macleay,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Macarthim,
Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. lee,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Oxley,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. INood,
Mr. Leslie,
Mr. Dalley,
Mr. Pye,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Murray,
Mr. Buckley,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{Mr} \text { Mr. Garland, } \\ \text { Mr. Jones, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Question put,-That the proposed new Clause stand part of the Bill, in substitution for the Clause as read.
Committee divided.

$$
\text { Ayes, } 4 .
$$

Mr. Deniehy,
Mr. T. G. Musden,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Piddington, $\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 29.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Murray,
Mr. Qarland,
Mr. Marker,
Mr. W. Macleay,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. Macarthur,
Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Oukes,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. G. Mrelcay,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Oxley,
Mr. Oxley,
Mr. J. Caznpbell
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Flood,
Mr. Leslie,
Mr. Pye,
Mr. Sintor.
Mr. R. Campbeil,
Mr. Joncs,
Mr. Buckley,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Hargrave, } \\ \text { Mr. Martin, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Motion made and Question put,-That the Chairman now leave the Chair, report
progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow. (Mr. Piddington.)
Committec divided.

Ayes, 5.
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. T. G. Rusden,
Mr. W. Macleay
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Denichy, } \\ \text { MIr. Piddington, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Noes 25.
MIr. Martin,
Mr. Murray,
Mr. Comper,
Mr. Robertson
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Hay.
Mr. G. Macleas,
Mr. Macarthur
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Leslie
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. I 'ye,
Mr. Fluod
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. Byinnes,
Mr. Bymes,
Mr. Makes,
Mr. Jamisnn,
Mr. Lee.
Mr. Dalley,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Cox. } \\ \text { Mr. R. Camplell, },\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.
Original Question carried. Clause, with further amendments, ultimately carricd. ( $\boldsymbol{L I}_{r}$, Murray.)

No. 6.
(Same Bill.)
Clause 7. All Crown Lands intended to be "sold" shall be put up for Pablic Auction at such places and times to be notified by adrertisement in the Gazetle as the Governor in Council shall direct And the minimum upset prices per acre shall be as follows:-

Of Town Lavds-Fight pounds
Of Suburban Lands-Two pounds
Of " Agricultural" Lands-" One pound"
"Of Country Lands-Fire shillings"
Provided that in any such advertisement relating either to Town Lands or Suburban Jands the Governor in Council may fix the upset price at any higher amounts respectively. (Read).
Question proposed, -That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (Mr. Murray.)
A mendment proposed, -That, after the word "sold," the words "without conditions "for residence and cultivation" be inserted. (Mr. Robertson.)
Motion made and Question put,-That the Chairman now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again To-morrow. (Mi. T. G. Rusden.)
Committee divided.

$$
\text { Ayes, } 11
$$

Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Jickson,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. J. C'ampholl,
Mr. T. G. Rusden,
Mr. Jeran,
Mr Forster,
Mr. W. Macleny,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Deniely, } \\ \text { Mr. Robertson }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 23.


No. 7.
Question then put,-That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Egrn,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Denielay,
Mr. Robertsun, $\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 26.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr, Garland,
Mr. (x. Macleay,
Mr. Macarthur,
Mr. Marker,
Mr. Wh. Macleay,
Mr. Fancott,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Dalley,
Mr. Jimison,
Mr. Hargrave,
Mr. Flood,
MIr. Scott,
Mr. Oxley,
Mr. Oxicy, Gusden,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Fye,
Mr. Iee,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Trving,
Mr. Bowman,
TIr. Jones,
Mr. Murray,
Mr. Murray
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Martin,
$\}$ Tellers.

## THURSDA $Y, 3$ DECEMDER, 1857.

No. 8.
(Sume Bill-same Clause.)
Original Question stated-That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Avendment proposed,-That the word "Agricultural" be omitted, with a aview to the insertion in its place of the word "other." (1fr. Irving.)
Question put,-That the word "Agricultural," proposed to be omitted, stand part of the Clause.
Committec divided.

## Ayes, 15.

Nocs, 17.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Murray,
Mr. Gorilon,
Mr. Deniehy,
Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Cos,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Lee,
Mr, Wilshire,
Mi:. Onkes,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. J. Campbell,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Liddington, } \\ \text { Mr. Jones }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.
Mir. Jones,
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. (. Macleay,
Mr. W. Macleay
Mr. Irving,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Jickson,
Mr . Forster
Mr. Egsan,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Pye,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Garland,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. T. G. Rusden, } \\ \text { Mr. Wonaldson, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tullers.
Question, then,-That the word "other" be inserted in the place of "the word onitled-jui and carried.
No, 9.
Original Question stated.
Motion made and Question put,-That, after the substituted word " other," the words "than pastoral" be inserted. (Mr. Piddinglon.)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Piddington.
Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. Onkes,
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. Murray, , Tellers.

No. 10.
Original Question stated.
Amendment proposed,-That the words "one pound" beomitted, with a view to the insertion in their place of the words " five shillings." (Nr. Marks.)
Question put,-That the words " one pound," proposed to be omitted, stand part of the Clause.
Committee divided.

## Ayes, 16

Mr. Izowinan,
Mr. W. Macleay,
Mr. Irving,
Mr. Faucett
Mr. Hay,
Mr. T. G. Rusden,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Pyc,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Graland,
Mr. Hurgrave,
Mr. Donaldson,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. G. Mucleay. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers..$~$

Noes, 19.
Mr. Cowncr,
Mr . Byrnes,
Mr. Byrne
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Forstcr
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr . Lee,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Piddington
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. J. Camphell,
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. Murray,
Mr. Dalley,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Jones, } \\ \text { Mr. Marcin?. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Afterwards proposed,-That the words "nincteen shillings and sixpence" be inserted in the place of the words omitted. (Mr. T G. Rusden.)

228- B
No. 11.

No. 11.
Question put,-That the words "five shillings," proposed to be inserted in the place of the words omitted, be so iuserted.
Committee divided.

$$
\text { Ayes, } 21 .
$$

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Jones.
Mr. . . Camplell,
Mr . Gordon,
Mr. Efgal,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Mr. Dalley,
Mr. Pisidington,
Mr. Denielyy,
Mr. Cux,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Janis $\quad$ n,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Jord,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. J. Camphell,
Mr. Byrnes,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Murray, } \\ \text { Mr. Martin. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers
The woras, " of country Lands five shillings," having been withdrawn by the Honorable Mcmber in charge of the Bill (Mr. . Mur ray):-
No. 12.
Motion made and Question put,-That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the
Bill. (riz.:-
7. All Crown Lands intended to be sold shall be put up for Public Auction at such places and times to be notified by adver tisement in the Gazette as the Governor in Cuuncil shall direct And the minimum upset prices per acre shall be as follows:-

Of Town Lands-Eight pounds
Of Suburban Lands-Twn pounds
Of Other Lands-Five Shillings
Provided that in any such advertisement relating cither to Town Lands orSuburban Lands the Governor in Council may fix the upset price at any higher. amounts respectively.) (Mr. Murray.)
Committec divided.

Ayes, 19.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Murray,
Mr. Egan,
Mr . Murks.
Mr. Dalley,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Deniehy,
Mr. Jnunison,
Mr. Ice,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr . Seott,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. R. Campbell.
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. J. Camphell,
Mr. Byrnes,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Jones, } \\ \text { Mr. Martin. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 17.
Mr. W. Macleay,
Mr. G. Macleay.
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Faucett,
Mr. T. G. Rusden,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Gordon
Mr. May,
Mr. Dickson,
31r. Suttor,
Mr. Pye.
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Garland,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Hargrave, } \\ \text { Mr. Donaldson, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

FRID. 1 , 4 DECEMBER, 1857.
No. 13.

## Munioifalities Bilis.

Motion made and Question put,-That the following new Clause stand part of the Bill, to follow Clause $7 \overline{7}$ as printed :-
" A.
"When any rate or other money is due and in arrear to any Municipality in "respect of any land the proprictor whereof is not resident within the Munici-
"pality the Council may publish threc several times at the respective distances "from each other of two wecks in the Gocernment Gazetic and some news"paper in or near to the Municipality a notice setting forth the name of such "proprietor if it can be ascertained the description of the land and the amount " of the arrear and demanding immediate payment thereof And if such arrear
"be not paid within three months from the date of the last of such publications
"then so sonn thereafter as such arrears shall together with simple intercst
" thereon at the rate of eight per centum per annum amount to three-fourth
"parts of the value of such land fixed and certified by two licensed auctioneers "or appraisers on oath which any Justice of the Peace may administer the "Council may pass a resolution to sell the same or such part or parts thercof "as they shall think necessary for paying off the proprictor's debt to the "Municipality." (Mr. Jones.)
Committee divided.

$$
\text { Ayes, } 1.3
$$

| Mr. Cowper, |
| :---: |
| Mr. Murray, |
| Mr. Weekes, |
| Mr. (iordon, |
| Mr. Piddingtot, |
| Mr. Forster, |
| Mr. Cox, |
| Mr. Hay, |
| Mr. Jones, |
| Mr. Richardsom, |
| Mr. Robertson, |
| Mr. Byrnes, $\}$ Tellers. |
| Mr. Denichy, $\}$ Leners. |

Tr.
Mr. Deniehy, $\}$ Tellers

Noes, 10.
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. T. G. Rusien,
Mr. Fuacett,
M1r. Buckler,
Mr. Irving.
Mr. Lee,
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. J. Camplecll.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. W. Macleay, } \\ \text { Mr. Dotaldson. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.
i

No. 14.
Motion made and Qucstion put,-That the following new Clause stand part of the Bill, to follow the Clause carried to follow Clause 75 as printed:-
"B.
" Every such resolution, with full particulars of name of $\quad$ roprietor if it can be "asecrtained, description of land, amount of arrears, and time and place " of intended sale, shall be published in like manner, and a like number
" of times, and with like intervals, as last aforesaid. And after the expiration
" of three months from the last such publication such land, or part or parts
"thercof, may be sold accordingly by putlic auction only. And the Council
" many convey and assure the same to any purchaser thereof, or as be shall
"direct, in fee simple by any deed reciting only the resolution as aforesaid,
" and the payment of the consideration or purchase money. And such deed
" shall confer an absolute title in fec simple." (Mr. Jones.)
Committee divided;-
And the Tellers reporting the numbers as follows:-

Ayes, 12.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Deniehy,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Robertsm,
Mr. Richardson,
Mr. Cox,
Mr . Iay ,
Mr. Forster,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Jones. } \\ \text { Mr. Murray, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 5.
Mr. Faucett.
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Lee,
Mr, Buckley,
Mr, Buckley,
Mr. Donaldson, , Tellers.

And it appearing by the said report that there was not a quorum of Members present, the Chairman left the Chair to report the same to the House.
$276$

No. 9.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

# COMNITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE. 

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

## SESSION OF 1857.

## IUEDNESSA Y, 9 DECEMBER, 1857.

No. 1.
Crown Lands Bigs.
Question proposed,-That the following new Clause stand part of the Bill, in substitution for Clause 6 as printed :-"All Crown Lands shall bcfore any "sale thereof be surveyed and delineated in the public clarts of the Colony " in such lots as shall be subsequently offered and put up for sale and such " lots shall in no case contain an area exceeding one squarc mile And in " every advertisement of sule hereinafter mentionce the lots to be sold shail " be distinguished as 'rown Lots Suburban Lots or Oountry Lots according to "the separate classes of Crown Sands hercinbefore specified to which they " may lelong."-(Mr. Jones.)
Motion made and Question put,--'That the proposed new Clause be amended by the addition of the following words at the end thercof:-"And all Country Lands " so surreyed and delincated and not specially reserved shall be thoreupon " exposed for public sale by auction at the proclaimed Land Office of the "District in which such lands shall be situated."-(MI. T. G. Rusden.)
Committee divided.

Aycs, 12.
Mr. C. Macleay,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Dickson,
Mr . Fiaucest,
Mir. Suttor,
Mr. I'yo,
Mr. Irving,
Mr. Norster,
Mr. T. G. Rusten,
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Mr. W. Macleay, } \\ \text { Mr. Donaldson, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 22.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Rarker,
Mr. R. Campben,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Jenichy,
Mr. Jigan
Mr. Buckley
Mr. Dalley,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Hargrave,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. lece,
Mr. Mely,
Mr. Wilshire
Mr. Richardson,
Mr. Richardson,
Mr. Piddineton,
Mr. Piddingt
Mr . Garland,
Mr . J. Campel
Mr . J. Campbell,
Mr . Jones,
Mr. Jones, $\quad$ Martin, $\}$ Tellers.

No. 2.

No. 2.
Motion made and Question put,-That the following new Clause stand part of the Bill, to follow Clause 7, as carried :-" Anything hercinbefore contained to " the contrary notwithstanding All Crown Lands distant not less than ten " miles from any city nor two miles from any town or village containing by "the Census last taken one hundred or more inhabitants shall be open for " sale at the price of twenty shillings per acre ou the following terms that is "to say When any person between the hours of ten of the clock in the "forenoon and twelve of the clock at nson on any day being one of the "days on which the Governor in Conncil shall have previously proclaimed "that the Commissioner of Crown Lands for any district shall be in " attendance to transact the busincss of his office shall have lodged an appli"cation in the form set forth in Schedule 1 of this Act embodying a descrip"tion of the site of such lind and setting forth the number of acres required
" being not less than twenty acres and also have lodged a deposit of twenty-
"five per centum in part of the purchase money thereof with such Commis-
"sioner of Crown Lands the applicant excopt in such cases as are hereinafter
" provided for in Clause B of this Act shall at twelve of the clock at noon
" of the same day be declared the purchaser of such land and unless the
" residue of such purclase money be paid at the expiration of five years from
" the day of sale or within three months after such expiratior and that the
"purchaser or his assign or some duly authorized person on belalf of such
" purchaser or assign shall satisfy the Government by a declaration made in "the form contained in Schedule of this Act that during the aforesaid
"fire years such land has been continnously from the date of purchase the
" bona fide residence of such purchaser or of any person or persons to whon
"the whole of such purchaser's rights and interest in such land may have
" been assigned and no such assignment shall be made by such purchaser or
"any assign of such purchaser until such purchaser or such assign for the
"time being shall have resided at least treelve months upon the said land and
"that during the said term there has been brought under cultivation twenty-
" five per centum of the whole quantity of the acreage of such laud the sale
" and contract shall be void and such deposit forfeited."-(Mrr. Robertson.)
Committee divided.

## Ayes, 9.

Mr. Gordon,
Mr. जgan,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Oakes,
Mir. Dickson,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. Mobertson,
Mr . Robertson,
Mr . Deniely.

Noes, 22.
Mr. Cowper,
MIr. C. Macleay,
Mr. Hay.
Mr. Hargrave,
Mr. W. Nacleay,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Cox.
Mr. Hely,
Mr. Pye,
Mr. Funcett,
Mr. T. G. Rusden,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Lorl,
Mr. Garland
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Dulley,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { MIr. Jones, } \\ \text { Mr. Donaldson. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellurs.

No. 3.
Motion made and Question put,-That the Chairman now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day six montlls. (Mr. Robertson.) Committee divided

Ayes, 17.
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Hargrave,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Pye,
Mr. Hely,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Dickson,
Mr. Deniehy,
Mr. W. Macleas
Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. T. G. Rusden,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. G. Macleay.

## Noes, 17.

Mr. Martin,
Mr. Cowper
Mr. Flood
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Leslie,
Mr. Richardson,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. Dalley,
Tellers
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Dalley, } \\ \text { Mr. Jones. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellurs.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his vote with the Noes, and declared the Question to have passed in the Negative.

No. 4.
Suplly-Estimates for 1858.

## (Schedule A.)

Motion made and Question put,-That there be granted to Her Majesty, in the
 ture under Schedule (A) to Schedule (1) of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 54,-being to cover the increase of the salary of the Auditor Gencral from $£ 900$ to $£ 1,000$. (Mr. Couper.)
Committee divided.
Aycs, 16.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. 1. Camphell,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Richurdson,
Mr. Buckley
Mr. Jeslic,
Mr . Irving
Mr Wilshir
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. Barker,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Jones, } \\ \text { Mr. Dinaldson, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.
No. 5.
(Scheclule C.)
Motion made aud Question put,-That there be granted to Her Majesty, in the year 1808 , a sum not exceeding $£ 14,323$ §s., to mect necessary additional expenditure under Schedule (C) to Schedule (1) of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 54. (Mf. Cowper.)
Committce divided.
Ayes, 14.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. Barker.
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hay,
Mr . Cox,
Mr. Lee.
Mr. Dalley,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Garlnnd,
Mr. Irving,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Martin.
(His Excellency the Governor General.)
Question proposed,-That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding $£ 2,3169$ s. 9 d., to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of His Excellency the Governor General's Establishment, for the ycar 1858. (Mr. Cotceer.)
Motion made and Question put,-That there be granted a sum not exceeding $£ 1,6409 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$., for this Service, (being a reduction upon the Original Estimate of £670, riz.,-Travelling Expenses, £500; Fuel and Light, £26; Incidental Expenses, £150). (Mr. Piddington.)
Committee divided.

Aycs, 6.
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Marke,
Mr. J. Camplell,
Mr. Wilshire,
$\underset{M r}{\text { Mr. Forster, }}$, $\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 15.
Mr. Cowper,
${ }_{M r}{ }^{\text {Mr. }}$ Martin,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. R. Oampbell,
Mr. Richardson,
Mr. Weckes,
Mr. Trving,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Lce,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Donaldson, $\}$ Tellers.

No. 7.
Original Question stated.
Motion made and Question put,-That there be granted a sum not cxceeding $£ 1,8169 \mathrm{~s}$. 9 d., for this Service, (being a reduction upon the Original Estimate of $£ 500$, proposed for Travelling Expenses). (Mf. J. Campbell.)

Committce divided.

Ayes, 9.
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Richardson,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. J. Canplbell,
Mr. M. Campbell,
Mr. Wilshire,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Piddiugton, } \\ \text { Mr. Forster, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Nocs, 14.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Suttor,
MLr. Fancett.
Mr. Irving,
Mr. Weckes,
Mr. Week
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Cox,
Mr.
Mr. Iee,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Garland,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Iones, } \\ \text { Mr. Donaldson, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Original Qucstion (for $£ 2 ; 3169 s .9$.) put and carried.

No. 8.
(Legislative Council.)
Question proposed,-That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not excceding $£ 1,200$, to defray the Salary of the President of the Legislative Council, for the year 1858. (Mr. Cuzupcr.)
Motion made and Question put,-That there be granted a sum not exceeding $£ 000$ for this Service (being a reduction of $£ 600 \mathrm{cn}$ the Original Estimate.) ( Mr . Robertson.)
Committec divided.

## Ayes, 3.

Mr. J. Camplocll,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Forster, } \\ \text { Mr. Robertson, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Nocs, 17.
Mr. Jones,
Mr. R. Canıpell,
Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Mny,
Mr. May,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Suttor
Mr. Cox,
${ }^{\text {Mr. }}$ Mr. Trving,
Mr. Marks,
Mir. Weekes,
Mr. L.ce,
Mr. Wilshirc,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Buckley,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Martin, } \\ \text { Mr. Donaldson. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

No. 9.
Original Question stated.
Motion made and Question put,-That there be granted a sum not exceeding $£ 1,000$ - for this Scrvice, (being a reduction of $£ 200$ upon the Original Estimate.) (Mr. J. Campbell.)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. J. Canmpbell,
Mr. Tichardson,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Leslie,
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Mr. Robertson, } \\ \text { Mr. Forster, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 17.
Mr. Cowper,
MIr. Martin,
Mr. R. Camplocll,
Mr. Maucett,
Mr. May,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr . Cox,
Mr. Jrving,
Mr. Jrving,
Mr. Marks,
Mr . Weokes
Mr . Week,
Mr, Lee,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. J3arker,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Juckley,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Donaldson, $\}$ Telfers.
Original Question (for $£ 1,200$ ) put and carried.
No. 10.
Question proposed,-That there be grantcd to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £580, to defray the Contingencies of the Legislative Council Fstablishment, for the year 1858. (Mr. Cowper.)
Motion made and Question put, -That there be granted a sum not exceeling $£ 470$ for this Service (being a reduction of $£ 110$ upon the Original Eistimate) (Mr. Piddington.)

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. J. Campbcll,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Robertson, } \\ \text { Mr. Dalley. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tcllers.

Noes, 18.
Mr. Cowper
Mr. Fauceet,
Mr. Iray,
Mr. Suttor
Mr. Leslie
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Richardson,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Weckes,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Sece,
Mr. R. Campbell,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Buchley,
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Mr. Joncs, } \\ \text { Mr. Donaldson, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Originul Question (for £580) put and carried.
No. 11.
(Legislative Assembly.)
Question proposed,-That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not caceeding $£ 1,200$, to defrny the salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1858. (Mr. Cowper.)
Motion made and Question put,-That there be granted a sum not exceeding $£ 500$ for this Service (being a reduction of $\mathscr{\mathscr { J }} 00$ upon the Original Estimate.) (Mr. Robertson.)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.
Mr. John Campbell,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{Mr} . \text { Foster, } \\ \mathrm{Mr} \text {. Robertson, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tollers.

Noes, 19.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Leslie,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. R. Campheil,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Buckles,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Scott
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Lee,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Jones, } \\ \text { Mr. Datley. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

No. 12.
Original Question stated.
Motion made and Question put,-That there be granted a sum not exceeding $£ 1,000$ for this Service (being a reduction of $£ 200$ upon the Original Estimate.) (Mr.J. Camplell.)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Forster.

Noes, 19.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Fancett,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Leslie,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Weckes,
Mr. Marke,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Lec,
Mr. K. Camphell,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Dalley. Tellers.
Original Question (for $£ 1,200$ ) put and carried.
No. 13.
Question proposed,-That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding $\mathfrak{£} 500$, to defray the Salary of the Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly for the year 1858. (M. Cowpor)
Motion made and Question put,-That there be gre nted a sum notezceeding $£ 300$ for this Service (being a reduction of $£ 00$ upon the Original Estimate.) (Mr. Robertson.)

Committec divided.

Ayes, 3.
Mr. J. Campbell,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Forster, } \\ \text { Mr. Robertson, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 20.
Sir Daniel Cooper,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Faucert,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Sueslior,
Mr. Cox.
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. R. Camploell,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Dalley,
Mr. Burker,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Gart
Mr. Lee,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Buckley, } \\ \text { Mr. Jones. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Original Question (for £500) put and carricd.
No. 14.
Question proposed,--That there he granted to Mer Majesty a sum not exceeding $\mathfrak{f 4 , 1 9 0}$, to defray the Residue of the Salaries of the Leegislative Asscmbly Establishment for the year 1858; viz. :-

> Clerk of Assembly $\mathfrak{£} 800$
> Olork Assistant 600
> Second Clerk $\Lambda$ ssistant ....................................... 400
> Serjeant-at-Arms........................................ .. 400
> Clerk of Records 400
> Clerk of Sclect Committees ...................... 300
> Copying Clerk. 250
> Clerk in Charge of l'rinted l'apers................... 2.50
> Princijal Messenger 150
> Principal Doorkecper ......................................... 120
> Assistant Mcssengers (2 at £110) ............... 2.20
(Mr. (iouper.)
Aftervoards proposed and withdrann,-That there le granted a sum not exceeding £3,940 for this service (being a reduction upon the Original Estimate of £250,) viz: :-

Off Secoud Clerk Assistant ..................... $£ 50$
,Serjeant-at-Arms ............................... 50
", Clerk of Records ............................... 50
", Clerk of Printing Branch .................. In
", Clerk of Select Committess.................. 50
", Clerk in charge of Printed Popers ...... $\vdots 5$
(Mr. Piddingtun.)
Motion made and Question put,-That there be grauted a sum not exceeding $£ 3,740$ for this service (being a reduction upon the Original Sstimate of £450) viz:

Off Clerk of Assembly............................... £100
, Clerk Assistant................................... 100
,"Second ditto 50
", Serjeant-at-Arms ....................................... 50
", Clerk of Records .............................. 50
"Clerk of Printing Branch ...................... 25
", Clerls of Select Committees .................. 50
", Clerk in charge of Printed Papers ............ 25
(Mi. R. Campubell.)

Committee divided.
$\Delta$ yes, 5.
Mri. Forster,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. J. Campbeni,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. M. Canppbelj, } \\ \text { Mr. Robertson, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Noes, 15.
Mr. Cowper,
Sir Daniel Cooper,
Mr. Jousldson,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Buckles;
Mr: Jones,
Mr. Flood,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Jalley;
Mr. Barker
Mr. W. Marleay,
Mr. Garland,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Frgan, } \\ \text { Mr, Fqucett, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Original Question (for $£ 4,100$ ) put and carried.

## No. 10.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.
(EXTRA CTED FROM TIIE MINUTES.)

## SESSION OF 1857.

No. 1.
Municipalities Blui.
Motion made and Question put,-That the following new Clause stand part of the Bill, to follow the Clause (A), carried to follow Olause 77 as printed ;-"(B)
" Every such resolution with fall particulars of name of proprictor if it can
" be ascertained description of land amount of arrears and time aod place of
"intended sale shall be published in like manver and a like number of times
"and with like interrals as last aforesaid And after the expiration of three
" months from the last such publication such land or part or parts thereof
"may be sold accordingly by public auction only And the Council may
"convey and assure the same to any purchaser thereof or as he shall direct
" in fee simple by any deed reciting only the resolution as aforessiid and the
"payment of the consideration or purchase money And such deed shall
"confer an absolute title in fee simple." (Mr. Jones.)
Committee divided.

## Ayes, 14.

Mr. Cowper
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Weekes
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Egrall,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Richardson,
Mr. Leslie.
Mr. Lesile. Wilshire
Mr . Wilshire,
Mr . Dickson,
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Marks,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Jones. } \\ \text { Mr. Martin, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Nines, 18.
Mr. (. Macleay,
Mr. Irving,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. T. G. Rnsden,
Mr. Scott.
Mr. Flood,
Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Smith,
Mr. Leee,
Mr. Oute,
Mr. Onkes,
Mr. Holt,
Mr. Osborne,
Mr. R. Gamphell,
Mr. Bownam,
Mr. J. Camphell,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Denaldson, } \\ \text { Mr. W. Mfacleay. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.
Mr. W. Madeay. Tellers.
No. 2.

No. 2.
Clause 87, as amended. On or before the thirty-first of January and the thirtyfirst July in every ycar the Council of every Municipality shall cause to be prepared and transmitted to the Colonial Treasurer a detailed account of all sums of money actually raised within such Municipality by rates or assessments on houses and lands during the halfycar then last past such account heing signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Treasurer And upsin receipt of such account it sball be lawful for the Governor by warrant under his band addressed to the Colonial Treasurer to direct him to pay from the Consolidated Revenuc Fund to the Treasurer of the Municinality ty way of endowment to be applied to such corporate purposes as the Council shall determine for the benefit of such Municipality any sum or sums of money equal to but not exceeding the following proportions that is to say in cach of the first * years after the incorporation of such Junicipality a sum equal to but not exceeding the amount actually raised by rates or assessments on loouses and lands as aforesaid in the year last past-min each of the next succeeding years a sum equal to but not exceeding one moicty of the amount so raised in the year last past-and in cach of the next succeeding
years a sam equal to but not exceeding one-fourth part of the amount so raised in the year last past-and thenceforth the contributions from public funds by way of endowment shall absolutely cease And all such sums from the Cousolidated Revenue Fund shall be payable Lalf-yearly and the Colonial Treasurer shall from time to time be allowed credit for any sum or sums of money paid by him in pursuance of any such warrant or order in writing as aforesaid and the receipt of the Treasurer of such Municipulity under his hand countersigned by the Chairman shall be a sufficient discharge for the Colonial Treasurer. (Read.)
Question proposed,-That the blank * be filled with the word "three." (Mr Jones.)
Motion made and Question put,-That the blank * be filled with the word "five." (Mr. Piddington.)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Robertsnn,

- Mr. G. Macleny,

Mr. Irving,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Osbornc,
Mr. Garland,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Bowman,
Mr. W. Macleay,
Mr. Smith,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Dickson.
Mr. T. Campbell,
Mr. Нау,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Weokes, $\}$ Tellers.
The other two llanks also filled with tiee word "five," respectively. (Mr. Piddington.)
Clause, as read, with the blanks so filled, carried. (Mr Jones.)

THURSD 4 Y, 17 DECEMABER, 1857.
No. 3.

## Pilotage Rates Amendmrat Blli.

Clause 1, as amended. In addition to any payment for pilotage as authorized and imposed by the Act of Council seventh Vietoria number twelve there shall lie payable and paid at every port at which there shall be a Pilot Fstablishment a Pilotage Rate upon every ressel except as hereinafter excepted of per ton on her arriving at and on her departing from such port and one moiety of such rate in any case of hor being compelled to return into such port after having put out to sea (Read.)
Qucstion proposed, That the blank be filled with the mords "threc pence." (arr. Jones.)
Motion made and Question put, That the blank be filled with the vords "two " peace." (Mr. Donaldson.)

Committee divided.

## Ayes, 11.

Mr. Forster,
MIr. Gordon,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. T. G. Rusden,
Mr. Irving,
Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Pye,
Mr. Garlaud,
Mr. G. Macleay,
Mr. Donaldson, Tellers.

## Noes, 26.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Jones,
Mir. Buckley,
Mr. Smith,
Mr. Barker
Mr. Weckes,
M.r. Marks,

Mr. Byrnes
Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Oylome,
Mr. Deniehy,
Mr. Flood,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. R. Campbeli,
Jr. Dalley,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Jeslic,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Jichardson,
Mr. Wilshire,
Mr. J. Uamplell,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Holt,
Mr. Dichson,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Piddiucton, } \\ \text { MIr. Robertson. }\end{array}\right\}$ Telfurs.

Original Question, then,-(That the blank be filled with the words "three pence,") -put and carried.
No. 4.
Question propozed,-That the Clause, as read, with the blank so filled, stand part of the Bill. (Mr.,Tones.)
Motion made and Question put,--That the Clause be further amended by the addition of the following proviso at the end thercof:- Provided also that one "half the above Rates shall alonc be payable on vessels entering such "ports for the purpose only of being repaired or of purchasing necessary "supplies." (Mr. Holf)
Committee divided.

## Aycs, 8.

Mr. Garland,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr, Smith,
Mr. W. Macleay.
Mr. T. G. Rusdenen,
Mr. Cox,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Irving. } \\ \text { Mr. Holt, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellors.

Noes, 30.
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Cowper
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Piddington,
MIr. Barker,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Dulley,
Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Weekes,
Mr. Marks.
Mr. Wilshite,
Mr. Pye,
Mr. Osborne.
Mr. Hargrave,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Lee
Ir. R. Campbeil.
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. J. Campbell,
Mr. Richardson.
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Mlond,
Mr. Dickion,
Mr. Ngan,
Mr. Frucett,
Mr. Leslic.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Gordon, } \\ \text { Mr. Robertson, }\end{array}\right\}$ Tellers.

Original Question put and carviad.
$286$
1857.

NEW SOUTH WALES.


No. 1.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

${ }_{\mathrm{of}}{ }^{\circ}$

## PETITIONS RECEIVED

bY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1857.

$288$
1857.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
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$\qquad$
No. 2.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT
or

## PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY TIIE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1857.


Legislative Aesembly Offices,
Sydney, 21 August, 1857.
R. O'CONNOR,

Clerk of Legislative Assembly.
$290$

NEW SOUTH WALES.
zegistation $\mathfrak{a s p e m b l y}$.
$\qquad$
No. 3.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

or

## PETITIONS RECEIVED

by tue

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1857.


Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 4 September, 1857.
R. OCONNOR,

Clerk of Legislative Assembly,
$292$

## No. 4.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

## PETITIONS RECEIVED

by THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1857.

| Whiny Recervid. | from whom and whence phesexted. | number df signatures. | BY wiom presented. | arstract of prayer. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1857 . \\ \text { Oct. } 20 \end{gathered} .$ |  | (0̇3) Fiftystwo ....... | Mr. Weckes.... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying the construction of a } \\ \text { Drain through the present Road } \\ \text { between East sud West Mrait- } \\ \text { land, and a Bridgc over it. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| , 20 .. |  | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { (208) Two hundred } \\ \text { and cight ......... } \end{array}\right\}$ | MIr. G. Macleay | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying the establishnent of a } \\ \text { District Court at the Town of } \\ \text { Wagga Wagga. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| " 20 .. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ccrtain Inhabitonts of the }\{ \\ & \text { Colony of New Solth Wales } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} (3,926) \text { Three thon- } \\ \text { sand winc hundred } \\ \text { and twenty-six .. } \end{array}\right\}$ | MIr. R. Camplell | Praying for Electoral Reform. <br> Praying the appointment of a |
| " 20 .. | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Certain persons on behalf of } \\ \text { a Public Meeting heid in } \\ \text { Sydncy ......................... }\end{array}\right\}$ | (2) Two ........... | Mr. W. B. Dalley | Praying the appointment of a Committee to inquire into and state of the Country in regard to certain Industrial Pursuits, with a view to the adoption of measures for the encouragement of the same. |
| " 20 .. | $\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { Certain Mechanics resident in } \\ \text { Sydncy .................................... }\end{array}\right\}$ | (80) Eighty | Mr. W. B. Dalley | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying theattention of the House } \\ \text { to the measures neeessary for } \\ \text { preventing the waste which } \\ \text { takes place in cutting Timber } \\ \text { on Crown Lands, under the } \\ \text { present licensing system. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| " 20 .. | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Certain Inlabitants of tho } \\ \text { Northern Districts ......... } \end{array}\right\}$ | (82) Eighty-two .... | Mr. Buckley .. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying the construction of a } \\ \text { Dam and Roadway over the } \\ \text { Bremer River, above the Town } \\ \text { of Ipswich. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| " 22. | Cortain Inlubitants of the) Town ami District of Mud- gec ...................... | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \text { (268) Two hundred } \\ \text { and sixty-cight ... } \end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Cox | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying the consideration of their } \\ \text { leetition in reference to the wants } \\ \text { of the District, in regard to the } \\ \text { Administration of Justice, Civil } \\ \text { and Criminal. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| " 22 .. | Arthur Charles Bartlett, Liver- pool Plains ................ $\}$ | (1) Onc ............ | Mr. Lang | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying relief for the destruction } \\ \text { of one thousand ninc lundred } \\ \text { and twenty-serenshcep, of which } \\ \text { he failed to obtan a cortificate, } \\ \text { as by law required in such cases, } \\ \text { in compliance with the terms of } \\ \text { the Scab in Sheep Act. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| , 22. | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Ocrtain Inhabitants on the } \\ \left.\text { Mredonald and } \begin{array}{c}\text { Lower } \\ \text { Hawkesbury }\end{array}\right\} . . . . . . . . . .\end{array}\right\}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { (109) One hundred } \\ \text { and nine } . . . . . . .\end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Piddington | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying the appointment of a } \\ \text { local Coroner. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| " 23 | Arthur Hodgson, General Superintendent of the Australian Agricultural Company $\qquad$ | (1) One | Mr. W. B. Dalley | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying leare to introduce a Bill } \\ \text { for the construction of a Railway } \\ \text { at Newcastle. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Legislativ Sy | Assembly Offices, dncy, 23 Oclobcr, 1857. |  | ก. $0^{\prime} C$ | NOR, <br> erk of Legislative Assembly. |

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

or
PETITIONS RECEIVED
${ }^{\mathrm{ny}} \mathrm{THE}$

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1857.

| WHFN RECEIVED. | FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED. | NCMBER OF signatcres. | By whom PRESENTED. | Absthact of prayer. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1807. Oct. $27 .$. | Certain Chinamen . . . . . . . . . | (4) Four . . . . . . . . . . | Mr. Forster . . . | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Representing that } 2,680 \text { ounces } \\ \text { of Gold Dust, upon which they } \\ \text { had not paid the Export Duty, } \\ \text { through ignorance of the law, } \\ \text { had been seized from themselves } \\ \text { and other Chinanen on board the } \\ \text { "Dthereal," and praying relief. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| " 27 .. |  | (3) Three | Mr. Piddington | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Praying leave to introduce a Bill } \\ \text { to amend an Act of } 14 \text { Vic., in- } \\ \text { tituled, "An Act to authorize } \\ \text { "the continuation of a Tramroad } \\ \text { "frum Durucood to the Wharf at } \\ \text { "Newocastle." }\end{array}\right.$ |
| " 29 .. | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Certain Directors of the Sub- } \\ \text { marine Electric Telegraph } \\ \text { Company, London.......... }\end{array}\right\}$ | (4) Four . . . . . . . . . . | Mr. Donaldson... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Praying leave to introduce a } \\ \text { Bill for the establishment of a } \\ \text { direct independent line of Sub- } \\ \text { marine Electric Telegraph } \\ \text { between Great Britain and the } \\ \text { Australasian Colonies. }\end{array}\right.$ |

*The Proceedings in reference to the presentation and reception of this Petition were rescinded on 30 October, $185 \%$.

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney 30 October, 1857.
R. O'CONNOR,

Cierk of Legislative Assembly.
$296$
1857.
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NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

or

## PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1857.

| vires RECEIVED. | FHOM WHOM AND WHENCE presentud. | Numben of signatuner. | BX WHOM RREAENTED. | ABStract of praybr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1857. |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. $3 .$. | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Certain Farmers resident on } \\ \text { the Upper Branch of the } \\ \text { Mnedonidd River District .. }\end{array}\right\}$ | (32) Thirty-two . . . . . | Mr. Piddington | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Representing the deplornble state } \\ \text { of the Road from the 'rownship } \\ \text { of St. Alban's, and praying that } \\ \text { i new line of Road may bo sur- } \\ \text { veyed, and lud out furthwith. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| " 3 ., | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Certain Directors and Proprie- } \\ \text { tors of the Pyrmont Bridge } \\ \text { Company . .......................... } \end{array}\right\}$ | (0) Tive ............ | Mr. Dalley .... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying leave to introdnca a blil } \\ \text { to authorize additional Woris } \\ \text { by the Gompany. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| " 3 .. | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { Certain Diroctors and Proprie- } \\ \text { trus of the Australian Gas } \\ \text { Light Company ................. } \end{array}\right\}$ | (4) Four . . . . . . . . . | Mr. Dalley . | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Pribing loare to introduce a Bidi } \\ \text { to amend thi Sydney Gas Liglit } \\ \text { Company's Act. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| " 4 .. | Certain Chilumen . . . . . . . . . . | (2) 'Two ............ | Mir. Dalley .... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { hepresenting that certain Gold } \\ \text { Dust belongring to Petitioners } \\ \text { and others, theircountryinen, had } \\ \text { been seized for non-phyment of } \\ \text { a Duty which they were not } \\ \text { aware the Law required to le } \\ \text { paid, and praying reifef. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| " 4 .. | Certain Members of the Church of England and Ircland in the Parish of Sofala ........... | (29) Tkenty-nius .... | Mr. Hay . . . . . | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Praying that whatever Grant may } \\ \text { bre made for Education in futmre, } \\ \text { may lic divided betwoon the } \\ \text { Denominational and National } \\ \text { Boards, in proportion to the } \\ \text { mmmer of children attending } \\ \text { the Sehools respectively muder } \\ \text { their control. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| " 6 ., | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Certain Residenta on the } \\ \text { Rocky River Gold Ficlds ... }\end{array}\right\}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { (+46) Four hundred } \\ \text { and forty-six }, \ldots \end{array}\right\}$ | Mr.T. G. Jinsden |  |

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 6 November, 1857.
R. O'CONNOR,

Clerk of Legislative Assembly.
1857.

## Yegislatibe $\mathfrak{x s s e m b l y}$.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## No. 7.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

08

## PETITIONS RECEIVED

By THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1857.

| ween <br> necerved. | FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTEU. | nomber of gignatures. | BX whom presented. | abstract of trayer. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1857. Nov. $10 .$. |  | (1) Ono ............ | Mrr. Flood...... | Praying that sufficient provision be made in the "Burwod Tram" road Continuation Act Amend" ment Bill," and "Australian <br> " Agricultural Company's New"castle Railway lisill," for the public convenience as regards the Maitland and Lake Macquarie Roads. |
| , $12 .$. | Certain Members of the United Church of England and Ircland, in the District of Avisford | (98) Ninety-cight .... | Mr. Suttor .. |  |
| " 12. | Certain Members of the United Church of Finglind and Irelund, in the District of T'ambaroora ............... | (72) Seventy-two .... | Mr. Suttor .... | Similar Prayer. |
| , 12 .. | Certain Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the District of ? Tambaroora $\qquad$ | (38) Thirty-cight .... | Mr, Suttor . . . | Similar Prayer. |
| " $12 .$. | Certain Clerks in the Government Service of New South Wales $\qquad$ | (178) One lundred $\}$ and seventy-eight $\}$ | Mr. Dalley ... | Representing the insufficiency of their salaries, and the injurions effects which have resulted from the anmual mosettlement to which they have bcen sulyjected of late years, and praying redress. |
| . $13 .$. | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Certain Clerks in the Depart- } \\ \text { ment of the Central Police } \\ \text { Office ........................... }\end{array}\right\}$ | (4) Four ........... | Mr. Dalley ... | $\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { Representing the disproportionate } \\ \text { salaries given, and proposed to }\end{array}\right.$ be given to them, as contrasted with the salarios given, and propnsed to be given, to clerks of lower grades in other depart ments, and praying inquiry: |
| . $13 .$. | Ccrtain Owners of Property, and Residents in or near the City of Newcastle ......... | (12) Twelve | Mr. Floud... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Representing the necessity for } \\ \text { provision being made in the } \\ \text { " Burwod Tramroad Continua- } \\ \text { " tion Act Amendment Bill," } \\ \text { and the "Australian Agricul- } \\ \text { "tural Company's Newcastle } \\ \text { " Railway Mill," for the protec- } \\ \text { tion of Petitioners' interests, and } \\ \text { the public convenience. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Legislative Assembly Office, Sydney, 13 November, 1857. |  |  |  | O'CONNOR, |
|  |  |  |  | Clerk of Legislative Assembly. |

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

or

## PETITIONS RECEIVED

By the

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1857.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { WHEN } \\ \text { necerved. } \end{gathered}$ | FROM WhOM AND WHENCE presented. | number of signatubes. | BY WHOM presented. | arstract of prayele. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1857 .$ <br> Nov. 17. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Certain Residents in the Wol- } \\ & \text { lombi District ............... } \end{aligned}$ | (36) Thirty-six ...... | Mr. Piddington | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Representing the obstruction to } \\ \text { thie traftic on the Road between } \\ \text { Wiseman's Ferry and Wollombi, } \\ \text { caused by the number of trees } \\ \text { which have fallen during the } \\ \text { recent gales, and praying the } \\ \text { removal of such obstruction. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| , $17 .$. | Certain Members of the United Church of England and Irciand, in the District of Berrima | (28) Twenty-eight .. | Mr. Oxley . | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \text { Praying that any Grunt for Edu- } \\ \text { cational purposes may be divided } \\ \text { beturen the Denominational and } \\ \text { National Boards, in proportion } \\ \text { to the numberof Chiddren nttend- } \\ \text { ing the Schools respectively } \\ \text { under their control. } \end{array} \end{array}\right.$ |
| . $17 .$. | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { John Baxter, late Principal } \\ \text { Messenger to the Legislative } \\ \text { Assembly } \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .\end{array}\right\}$ | (1) Onc ............ | Mr. Dalley .. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Reprosenting his services, and } \\ \text { supersession without notice and } \\ \text { without provision, and submit- } \\ \text { tiug hitnself to the House. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| , $18 .$. | Certain Inhabitants of the City and Suburks of Neweastle ... $\}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { (255) Two hundred } \\ \text { atid fifty-five..... } \end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Piddington | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying that tice" Burwood Tram- } \\ \text { " roand Continuation Act Amend- } \\ \text { " ment Bill" may be allowed to } \\ \text { pass into law. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| , 18 .. | Heary Parkes, as Chairman of Public Mecting in Sydney | (1) Onc | Mr. Dalley .. | Representing the principles on which $\Omega$ Land Bill should be based to satisfy the wants and wishes of the people, and praying the House to take the same into consideration. |
| , $19 .$. | Matthew Ricly, of Hobart Town, Tasmania | (1) Onc | Mr. Darvall .. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying the House to address } \\ \text { Her Majesty for the Repeal of } \\ \text { the Laws affecting the personal } \\ \text { liberty of the Freed Subjects of } \\ \text { Her Majesty in these Colonies. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| , 20. | Certain Landea Proprictors, Householders, and Residents of the District of Raymond Terrace $\qquad$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { (182) One hundred } \\ \text { and eighty-two... }\end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Flood. . .... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying the House not to assent } \\ \text { to the Crown Lands Bill now } \\ \text { under consideration. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| $\text { " } \quad 20 \ldots$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Certain Inhabitants of the } \\ \text { City of Sydney .......... }\end{array}\right\}$ | (30) Thirty ......... | Mr. Dalley .. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying that no change may be } \\ \text { made in the mode of distributing } \\ \text { State Grants for Educational } \\ \text { purposes, until a general system } \\ \text { be established. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Legislative Assembly Office, Sydney, 20 November, 1857. |  |  |  | O'CONNOR, <br> Clerk of Legislative Assembly. |

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1857.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

## No. 9.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

or

## PETITIONS RECEIVED

by the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1857.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Recrived. } \end{gathered}$ | from whom and whence  <br> phesdnxed. NUMBER of <br> stonatures. | DY whom presentid. | abitract of prayer. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1857. | W. M. Liny, on behalf of the Morpeth Working Men's Po- <br> litical Association ......... <br> (1) One $\ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | Mr. Weckes | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Representing that the evils of } \\ \text { the present management of the } \\ \text { Crown Lands of the Conony will } \\ \text { not be remedied by the Bill now } \\ \text { lefore the House, and setting } \\ \text { forth the principics Petitioner } \\ \text { would wish embodied in any } \\ \text { Land Bill whieh should pass } \\ \text { into law. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| ฯ $24 .$. | $\left.\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Certain Inhabitants of the } \\ \text { 'lown and District of Albury }\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{c}\text { (111) One hundred } \\ \text { and eleven...... }\end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. G. Macleny | (Representing certain gricvances in the matter of a Bridge over the Murray, and in regard to the sale of land in the immediate neighbourhood of Albury, and praying these matters may be taken into consideration. |
| , $24 .$. |  | $\text { Mr. Cox } \ldots . .$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Praying that any Grant for Edu- } \\ \text { cational purposes may le distri- } \\ \text { buted to the Denominational and } \\ \text { National Bords, in proportion } \\ \text { to the numberof Children atend- } \\ \text { ing the Schools respectively } \\ \text { under their control. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| n $24 .$. | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { H. Parkes, as Chairman of } \\ \text { Public Meeting in Sydney .. } \end{array}\right\}$ <br> (1) Onc ............. | Mr. Dalley | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Embodying certain Resolutions } \\ \text { passednt a Public Meeting in } \\ \text { Sthoy in orgard to the "Crown } \\ \text { "Lands Bill, } \\ \text { "nd praying that } \\ \text { the same may be taken into con- } \\ \text { sideration. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| . $24 .$. |  | Mr. Hargrave . | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Praying that the Assessment on } \\ \text { Stock contemplated under the } \\ \text { a Crown Lands Bill," may not } \\ \text { be imposed as resaris Stock in } \\ \text { the Mackeay District. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| . $24 .$. | Certain Merchants, Traders, Land Proprictors, and Occupiers of Crown Lands | Mr. Darvall | (Embodying certain Resolutions in relation to Crown Lands, adopted at a lublic Meeting in Sydney, and praying that the same be cmbodied in the "Cruwn " lands bill" now before the House. |
| " $24 .$. | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\left.\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Certain persons liable to serve } \\ \text { as Jurors at Goulburn....... }\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{c}\text { (175) One hundred } \\ \text { and seventy-five }\end{array}\right\}\end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Deniehy ... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying incruased remuneration } \\ \text { to Jurors. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Legislative Assembly Offices, Sydney, 27 November, 1857. |  | R O'CONNOR, |  |
|  |  |  | Clerk of Legislative Assembly. |

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

## No. 10.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

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## PETITIONS RECEIVED

DY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.


zegisilation assembly. NEW SOUTH WALES.


No. 11.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF
PETITIONS RECEIVED
BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1857.

| when nrcerved. | FROM WHOM AND WHENCE puESENTED. | sumber of signatijres. | BY WHONT presented. | abstract of prayer. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1857 . \\ \text { Dec. } 9 . . \end{gathered}$ | Certain Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the District of St. Peter, Richmond .... | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { (106) One hundred } \\ \text { and six. } \end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Bowman . | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Praying that any Grant for Edit- } \\ \text { cational purposes may be dis- }\end{array}\right.$ tributed to the Denominational and National School Boards, in proportion to the number of Children nttending the Schools respectively under their control. |
| " 9 .. | Certain Inhabitants of Mudgce. . | (51) Fifty-onc ...... | Mr. Robertson. . | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Praying that no change may be } \\ \text { made in thee existing mode of } \\ \text { distributing the State Grants for } \\ \text { Educational purposes, until a } \\ \text { general system be established. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| * $10 .$. | Cortain Mombers of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Districts of Wollongong and Illawarra | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { (150) One hundred } \\ \text { and fifty } \ldots . . . .\} \end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Osbornc | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Praying that any Grant for Edu- } \\ \text { cational purposeg may be dis- } \\ \text { tributed to the Donominational } \\ \text { and National Boards, in propor- } \\ \text { tion to the mumber of Children } \\ \text { nttending the Schools respect- } \\ \text { ively under their control. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| , $10 .$. | Certain Inhabitants of the Western Districts, Members of varinus Religious Denominations | (252) Two hundred and fifty-two .... $\}$ | Mr. Barker .. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Praying the House to adopt such } \\ \text { measures as to them may secm } \\ \text { necessary for the suppression of } \\ \text { all public travelling, the sus- } \\ \text { pension of all Post Office busi- } \\ \text { ness, and the prevention or more } \\ \text { stringent regulation of Public } \\ \text { Iousc and all other Traffic on } \\ \text { the Lord's Day. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| , $10 .$. | Certnin Inhabitants of Wollongong and its Suburbs.... | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { (107) One hundred } \\ \text { and seven } . . . . . .\end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Osborne .. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Praying that no change may be } \\ \text { made in the mode of distributing } \\ \text { State Grants for Educational } \\ \text { prposes, } \\ \text { be estabil a }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Legislative Sydnez | Assembly Offices, , 11 Dccember, 1857. |  |  | OOONNOR, <br> Clerk of Legislative Assembly. |

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1857.
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NETV SOUTII WALES.

No. 12.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF
PETITIONS RECEIVED
BY THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1857.


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## 1857.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PETITIONS..

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Weckly Abstracts of PECTTIONS received by the Legislative Assembly during the Session of 1857.








## No． 3.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BILLS BROUGHT FROM THE COUNCII DURING THE SESSION OF 1857.

| short mitums or |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{8}{v_{1}} \\ & \frac{e^{2}}{4} \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{0}{3} \\ & \frac{1}{6} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & \frac{8}{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 8 8 8 8 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 膏 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 奢 } \\ & \text { 学 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \\ & \\ & 2 \\ & 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 免 | rimarss． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aots Shortenirg Acts Amendment Bill ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\}$ District Courts Bill ． $\qquad$ <br> Titles to Lamid Bill Trust Funds Security Bill $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 15 \text { Dec. } \\ 15 \text { Dec. } \\ 17 \text { Nov: } \\ 17 \text { Aov. } \\ 9 \text { Dec. } \\ 1 \text { Dec. } \\ 6 \text { Nor. } \end{array}$ |  | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\cdots}{\cdots}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  | （ine． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \cdots \cdots \\ & \cdots \cdots \\ & \cdots \cdots \\ & \cdots \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\cdots$ $\cdots \cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 15 \text { Dec. } \\ 18 \text { Dec. } \\ \text { mo. } \\ 18 \text { Dec. } \\ 18 \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | （ | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | Lapsed in the House． <br> Stopped by Prorogation， 18 December． <br> Stopped by Prorogation， 18 Deceniber． Stopped by Prorogation， 18 December． Returned to the Council， 17 Dec． |

RECAPITJLATION．

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1857.
flegislation assembly.
NEW SOUTII WALES.

## ALPHABETICAL REGISTERS

of
ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS;
and or
SEPARATE AND JOINT ADDRESSES
NOT being for Papers,
(SESSION 1857.)
2rgightive aldyematy.
ALPHABEITCAL REGISIER OF ADDRESSES AKD ORDERS FOR PAPERS, DURLGG TME SESSION OF $185 \%$.

| No. | Whes Passed. <br> Yores. <br> Dite. |  | On whose Mution. | By Address. <br> Papers atp | LIED FOR. <br> By Order. | Return to Addreys or Order. | Register <br> Number. | Date of Otder. | to uf Pamted <br> Whan Eiven to - <br> Clerk ver 1 rinting <br> Brauch. | When rudurned to Clerk of Records |
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| ${ }^{33}$ | 17 Nowemhicr | 9 | Mr. Darvall | Administrators of the Govern |  | 2 Decemler .. | 77-688 | 2 Decembrer. | 3 December.. | 15 December. |
| 28 | ${ }_{6}{ }^{6}$ November | 14 | Mr. Rovertson. | Bowman, John Woodward, Esq., J. |  | 18 November. | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{57-412}$ | 18 November | 1) November.. |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{9}$ | 20 August <br> 12 August | 13 | Mr. Weekes ... |  | Commervial $\mathbf{A}$ gency-1nviting Teaders for. | 12 August. | 57-363 | 14 Augıst | 14 August | 25 August. |
| 44 | 4 Decemb | 9 | Mr. Doualdson | Crown Limms. Date of Leases under Orders |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | 20 Octoleer | 19 | Mr. Hargrave |  | Crown thands-Sale of in the Clarence and $\}$ adjoining Districts | 4 November | 37-497 | 4 November | ovember | 1 Norcmber. |
| 42 | 2 Decembe | 12 | Mrr. Piditingtorn .... | Crown Lands moder Lease or License heyond the Settled Districts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 49 | 15 December | 16 | Mr. Donaldson |  | Debentures-Duc dates\& amounts of outstanding | 16 December.. | $\begin{aligned} & 57-641 \\ & 57-4+1 \end{aligned}$ | 16 December. 20 Octuljer | 17 December | ${ }^{5}$ S. Tiny, 18 ers. |
| 9 | 2.5 Aurust | 19 | Mri. Jones. | Electoral statistics....................... |  | 20 October | 57-4.4 | 20 Octuljer .. | 21 October : |  |
| 33 | ${ }_{17}^{25}$ August | 14 8 8 | Mr. Murray . | Hateh, Mr. J., Grant of Land to............ | Hunter Tiiver Flood | 9 December.. | 57-603 | 9 Deecmber. | 10 December. | 5 Jany. 18 Jis. |
| ${ }_{20}^{33}$ | 13 Noverember | 10 | Mrr. W. Macleay |  | Kimo Road, near Gu | 3 November.. | 57.493 | 3 November. | 4 Nurember. | November. |
| 28 | (; Novembe | 6 | Mr. G. Macleay | Mails from Yass to Albury. Tenders fur |  | De | 57-689 | Do | 3 Dueumber. | er. |
| 32 | $1: 3$ Nuvember | 3 | Mrr. Buckley | Morctou Bay-Exiles lianded at ............... |  | 9 December .. | 57-604 | 9 Deemmer. | 10 December. | E. Jany., 1858. |
|  | 14 August | 11 | Mr. Richardsun | Moveton Bay Lauds \& Land \& ImmigrationCo. |  | 20 October | 67-444 | 2) October | 21 Oetoler | Octolver. |
| 32 | 13 November. | $\stackrel{4}{10}$ | Mr. Buekley | Moretom Bay-Separation of $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 49 32 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \text { December } \\ & 13 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{10}$ | Mr. G. Macleay <br> Mr. J. Camplèll .... | Navigation of the Murray and its Ffluents. Ominsly, A. I. |  | 2 December. | 57590 | 2 Deermber. | 3 December. | 10 December. |
| 9 | 25 August | 3 | Mr. Ifulroyd |  | Peurith Nepa | 22 Oetober 1 Decembl |  | 22 Oetoler 1 Inecember. | 23 Oetolur r .. | 11. Noymber. |
| 37 | 24 November | 16 | Mr. Dalloy | Police Office Clerks (Centrsa) |  | 15 Decomler. | 67-692 |  |  |  |
| 4 | 14 August .... | 8 | Mr. Holruy |  | Railway nad Elcetric 'lelegraph-Tenders Lincs of | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}2 \text { September } \\ 20 \text { Novetuber }\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 57-413 \\ 57-552 \end{gathered}$ | f |  |  |
| 4. | 14 August | 9 | Mr. Forster | $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$ | Roads, Bridges, and Ferries-Expenditure ирой ій 1850- | Roun |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | 30 October | 15 | Mr. Piddington |  | Roads-Repairs to at Siugleton | 6 November.. | 57-i01 | 6 November | 7 November | 5 December. |
| 24 | 30 October | 11 | Mr. Dalley | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Sulamon, Mr. E.-Deficiunt Mrasurement in } \\ \text { Land in Barraek Syure ............. }\end{array}\right\}$ |  | 9 December. | 07-605 | 9 Deceruber | 11 Dicember. | 5 Jany., 1858. |
| 43 | 3 Deeember | ? | Mr. Byrnes |  | fala Pound-Stock |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 25 Augnst <br> 23 Oetober | 17 | Mr. Womacleay | Taytur, Whiliam-Remussion of Fine........ | reasury Accounts mider Responsible | -0 Oconer |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | 20 Octulser | 25 | Mr. Piddington |  |  | 12 Noyem |  | 12 Novem |  |  |
| 2 | 12 August | 16 | Mr. Egnan.......... |  |  | 19 August | 07-381 |  |  |  |

Legislative Assently Offices,
Legislative Assentloy,
Sydney, 5 Januury, 1858.

322

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1857. 



|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{\oplus}{0} \\ \stackrel{y}{\circ} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { © } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 㫛 |
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| When and how Appoivted. |  |  |  |  | 19 August，1867，Votes 6，Entry 3 （By Speaker＇s Warrant．） |
| $\text { 'gexnmeko n do voilvinisa } a$ |  |  |  |  | Elections and Qualifications .............. |
| $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 0077 \text { पumon } \\ 30 \cdot 0 \mathrm{~N} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\stackrel{ }{ }$ | $\infty$ | 0 | $\cdots$ | $\infty$ |


|  | Disignation of Comaittee. | When and how Arronited. | Members. |  | Charmax. | Number of Meetings. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Witnesses } \\ \text { Examinel. } \end{gathered}$ | When Teportrd. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Called. | Held. |  |  |
| 6 | Reclaiming Land, Woolloomooloo Bay .... | 2.) August, 1855, Yotes 9, Entry 6 (On Motion of Mr. Conoper.) | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Mr. Cowper, } \\ \mathrm{Mr} \text { Mrker, Bark } \\ \mathrm{Mr} \text {. Campbell, } \\ \text { Mr. . Gan, } \\ \text { Mrdon, } \\ \text { ©Scat declared vaca } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Hargrave, } \\ \text { Mr. Suttor, } \\ \text { Mr } \\ \text { Mr. Workes, } \\ \text { Mr. Lorster, } \\ \text { Mr. Ling. }\end{array}\right\}$ |  | None appointed .. | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| 7 | St. Joln's College Bill .................. | 26 August, 1857, Yotes 10, Entry 12 <br> ( $\mathrm{Mn}_{2}$ Motion of Mr. Fancett.) | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Mr. Faucett, } \\ \text { oMr. MLurray, } \\ \text { NMr. Martin, } \\ \text { Mr. Egan, } \\ \text { *Seats declared vaca } \\ \text { Restored to Commit } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mr. Dalley. } \\ & \text { Mr. Flood. } \\ & \text { Mr. Deniehy. } \\ & 8 \text { September, 1857. } \\ & 30 \text { October, 1857. } \end{aligned}$ | Mr. Fancett...... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 Nuvember, 18̄̄7. |
| 8 | Sccondary Punishment.................... | 27 Aug1st, 1807, Votes 11, Entiy 2 (On Motion of Mr. Parker.) |  |  <br> 13 November, 1857. | Mr. Forster ...... | 9 | 6 | 2 | Stopred by Prorogation. |
| 9 | Scab and Catarrh in Shecp ............... | (By Ballot.) <br> 23 Octoler: 18.57 , Totes 20, Entry it | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Mr. Lang, } \\ \text { Mr. Flood, } \\ \text { Mr. Cox, } \\ \text { Mr. Monaldson, } \\ \text { Mr. Hargrayc, } \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\text { ber, } 1857 .$ | 12 | 11 | 11 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Consideration of Progress Report } \\ \text { stopped by Prorogation. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 10 | Navigation of the Murray and its Effluents, | 27 Octoler, 1857. Yotes 21, Fintry 5 (On Motion of Mr. (G. Macleay.) | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Mr. G. Macleay, } \\ \text { Mr. Donaldson, } \\ \text { Mr. Garland, } \\ \text { Mr. Hay, } \\ \text { Mr. Jamison, } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { Mr. Jones, } \\ \text { Mr. Lang, } \\ \text { Mr. W. Macleay, } \\ \text { Mr. Murray; } \\ \text { Mr. Suttor. } \end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. G. Macleay .. | 6 | , | 3 | Stopped by Prorogation. |
| 11 | Late Shipwrecks, Port Jackson | (On Motion of Mr. Arnold.) $\text { 300ctober, } 1857 \text {, Votes } 24 \text {, Entry } 12$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mr. Arnold, } \\ & \text { Mr. Ir. Campll, } \\ & \text { Mr. Dalley, } \\ & \text { Mr. Jones, } \\ & \text { Mr. Flood, } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{ll} \text { Mr. Gindon, } & \\ \text { Mr. Hargrave, } & \\ \text { Mr. Oxley, } & 1 \\ \text { Mr. Hy. } \\ \text { Mr. Scott. } \end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Arnold ...... | 1 | 1 | None. | Stopped by Irorogation. |
| 12 | Anstralian Agricultural Company's Newcastle Railway Bill ................... | 30 Octolecr, 1857, Votes 24 , Entry 14 (On Motion of Mr. Dalley.) | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Mr. Dalley, } \\ \text { Mr. Wreekes, } \\ \text { Mr. Fiddington, } \\ \text { Mr. Gordon, } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{Mr} \text {. Flond, } \\ \mathrm{Mr} \text {. Firgrave, } \\ \text { Mr. Aruold, } \\ \mathrm{Mr} \text {. Forster. } \end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Forster . . . . . | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |


|  | Designation of Commitee. | When and how Appoisted. | Members. |  | Chatrsax. | Namber of Meetings. |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Witnesses } \\ \text { Examined. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Whes Reported. |
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|  |  |  |  |  | Called. | Helli. |  |  |
| 13 | Alluvial Iands of tho Hunter............ | 30 Ctober, 18077, Votes 24, Entry 17 (On Motion of Mf. Hay.) | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Mr. Hay, } \\ \text { Mr. Flood, } \\ \text { Mr } \\ \text { Mr Arnld, } \\ \text { Mr. Jones, } \\ \text { Mr. Piddington, } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | Mr. Robertson.... | 8 | 7 | 7 | Stopped by Prorogation. |
| 14 | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Burwood Tramroad Continuation Act } \\ \text { Amendment Bill } . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .\end{array}\right\}$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{Mr} . \text { Piddington, } \\ \text { Mr. Flood, } \\ \left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{Mr} . \\ \mathrm{Mr} . \text { Wcott, Weokes, } \\ \text { Mr. Gorlon, } \\ \text { Mr. Forster ade } \end{array}\right. \end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Arnold, } \\ \text { Mr. Robertson, } \\ \text { Mr. Hargrave, } \\ \text { Mr. T. GM. Resden, } \\ \text { Mr. Cowper } \\ \text { November, 1857. }\end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Piddington .. | 6 | 6 | 6 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { On } 17 \text { December, 1857-Against } \\ \text { "Burwood Tramroad Continu- } \\ \text { ation Act Amendment Bill," and } \\ \text { Against " Australian Agricut- } \\ \text { tirial Compnny's Neweastle } \\ \text { Railway Bill." } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 15 | Pyrmont Bridgc Company's Bill ........ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Mr. Dalley, } \\ \begin{array}{l} \text { Mr. Cowrer, } \\ \text { Mr. R Cambeli, } \\ \text { Mr. Wilahire, }, \end{array} \end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { Mr. T. Campbell, } \\ \text { Mr. Flood, } \\ \text { Mr. Weekes, } \end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Dalley ...... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 16 Deccmber, 1857. |
| 16 | Australian Gas Light Company's Bill .... |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{Mr} . \text { Dalley, } \\ \text { Mr. Forster, } \\ \text { Mr. Jones, } \\ \text { Mr. Weekes, } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { Mr. Holt, } \\ \text { Mr. Hargrave, } \\ \text { Mr. Marks. } \end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Dalley ...... | 1 | 1 | 1 | I6 December, 185\%. |
| 17 | 'Trcasury Iron Chest and Accounts ...... |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { Mr. R. Campbell, } \\ \text { Mr. Lard, } \\ \text { Mr. Piddington, } \\ \text { Mr. Ruckley, } \\ \text { Mr. Richardson, } \end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Flooi........ | ${ }^{6}$ | 6 | 4 | Stopped by Prorogation. |
| 18 | Seizure of Gold Dust on board the "Etl.creal" |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Mr. Forster, } \\ & \text { MM. Dalley, } \\ & \text { Mr. Jonce, } \\ & \text { Mr. Donaldson, } \\ & \text { Mr. Hay, } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { Mrr. Gordon, } \\ \text { MIr. Robertson, } \\ \text { Mr. Fauect, } \\ \text { Mr. Taunison. } \\ \text { Mr. Cox. } \end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Forster ...... | 3 | 3 | 10 | Consideration of Report stopped (by Prorogation. |

Clerk of Legislative Assembly.
$326$

## 猚egisilatibe Gsyembly.

## BUSINESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSBMBLY OF NEW SOUTH WALES DURING THE SESSION OF 18:57.


$328$
1857.


NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ADMISSION TO THE REFRESHMENT ROOM AND LIBRARY.

## REPORT

FROM THE

## STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE

on a proposed question of

## admilision To THe refreshicnt room and library.

ordered by the lmgislative assembly to be printed, 4 November, 1857.

Sumen :
printed by william manson, dovernment printer

PHILGIP-STREET.
1857.

# EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. 

## Votes No. 2. Wednesday, 12 August, 1857.

6. Standing Orders Committee:-Mr. Parker moved, pursinant to notice, That the Standing Orders Committee for the present Session, consist of the following Members, viz. :The Speaker, Mr. Doñaldson, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Martin, Mr.'Holroyd, Mr. Nichols,* Mr. Jones, Mr. Macarthur, aud Mr. Darvall,-with leave to sit during any adjournment, and authority to confer upon subjects of matual concernment with any Committee appointed for similar purposes by the Legislative Council.
Question put and passed.

* Since deccased.


## Votes No. 21. Tuesday, 27 October, 1857.

7. Members of other Colouial Legislatures:-Mr. Forster moved, pursuant to umended notice, That it be referred to the Standing Orders Committee to consider and report upon the expediency of adopting the following Resulution,-That, in future, on the invitation or introduction of a Member of this Assembly, Members of the Legislatures of other Australian Colonies shall be free of admission to the Refreshment lioom and the Library.
Question put and passed.

Votes No. 26. Wednesdax, 4 November, 1857.
8. Members of other Colonial Legislatures:-Mr. Cowper, on behalf of the Chairman, brought up the Report of the Standing Orders Committee on the proposed Resolution respecting the admission to the Refreshment Room and the Library of Members of other Colonial Legislatures, which was referred to them on 27 th October last. Ordered to be printed.

## ADIISSION TO THE REPRESHMEYT ROOM AND LIBRIRY.

## REPORT.

Tife Standing Orders Committee, for whose consideration and Repart was referred, on the 27 th October last, the proposed Resolution-" That, in future, on the invitation or "introduction of a Member of this Assembly, Members of the Legislatures of other "Australian Colonies shall be free of admission to the Refresliment Room and the "Library,"-have agreed to the following Report:-

Your Committee, having taken into careful consideration tle matter so referred to them, in connexion with the limited accommodation the Refreshment Room and the Jibrary at present afford, have come to the conclusion that it is inexpedient to recommend to your Honorable House the adoption of the proposed Resolution.

DANIEL COOPER, Chairman.
Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 4 November, 1857.
$332$

## 7angislatibe sasembly.

## NEW SOU'TH WALES.

# JOHN BAXTER. <br> (late principal messenger to leegislatrye assembly.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 November, 1857.

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

The Petition of John Baxter, late Principal Messenger to Jour Honorable House, -
Humbly Sheffeth :-
That Petitioner, having served many years with the 73rd Regiment, at Home, in this Colony, and in India, as Hospital Sergeant, crentually returned to this Colony, as Sergeant in the New South Wales Veteran Corps, in the year 1826.

That, with the exception of about six years spent in the corps, and in charge of the Government Houses at Sydney aud Parramatta, as His Excellency General Darling might reside at the one or the other, Petitioner has been the whole time-about twenty yearsemployed in the service of the Colony, in various capacities:-as District Constable at Penrith, 2 years; Sheriff's Bailiff at Bathurst, 5 years; House Steward at the Sydncy Infirmary, 7 years; and Messenger and Principal Messenger to the Jegishative Council and Assembly, 6 years.

That, whilst employed as Principal Messenger to the Legislative Council and Assembly, it was among Petitioner's duties to remain in attendance upon the Clerk of your Honorable House until despatehed by him with the Yotes and Proceedings to the Printer, and at seven o'clock of the morning of the next sitting day to be in attendance at the Offices to despatch the under Messengers with the Votes and other Papers for distribution.

That this was in every Session sufficiently harassing, but in the last it was peculiarly so, often affording Petitioner not more than from three to four hours between the close of one and the beginning of another day's business.

That this distressing duty has at length told so heavily on Petitioner's constitution as to produce sudden and complete incapacity for further service ; and he now finds himself superseded, in the 73 rd year of his age, without notice and without provision.

In these circumstances Pectitioner humbly submits bimself to your Honorable House; and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN BAXTER.
$334$
zegislatibe assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

JOHN BAXTER, LATE PRINCIPAL MESSENGER.

## REPORT

FROM

## THE STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE

ON THE

# PEIITION OF JOHN BAXTER, 

LATE PRINCIPAL MESSENGER.
ordered by the legrslative assenibiy to be privted,
3 December, 1857.

## §youep:

printed by widithm hanson, government printer, PHILHIP-STREET.
1857.

# EXTRACTS FROM TIIE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF TUE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. 

Votes No. 2. Wednesdif, 12 hurust, $185 \overline{1}$.
6. Standing Orders Committee:-Mr. Perker mored, parsuant to notice, That the Standing Orders Comittec for the present Session consist of the following Members, riz, :The Speaker, Mr. Doanldion, *Mr. Cowper, *Mr. Martin, Mr. Motroyd, †Mr. Nichots, *Mr. Jones, Mr. Macarthur, and $\ddagger$ Mr. Darvall,-with leave to sit daring any adjournment, and authority to confer upm subiects of mutunl coneernuent with any Committre appointed for similar purposes by the Legislative Council Question put and passed.

* Sents decharcd raentht 8 , Scptcinter, 185J.- Restored to Committe, 23 October, 1857.
i Sevt dec:arel tacant 20 October, $1857 . \quad \pm$ Suat declwed vacant 27 Noventici, 186 .

Votes No. 37. Tuesday, 24 Noyember, 1857.
35. Johm Bnater, late Principal Messenger:--Mr. Dalley moved, pursuant to notice, (1.) That the Petition of Jolm Baxter, late Principal Messenger to this House, presented by him on the 17 th instamt, be printed.
Ouestion put and passed.
Ordered to be pinted.
(2.) That it be an Instruction to the Standing Orders ${ }^{2}$ Committee to cons:iler and report what provision ought to be made for Peitioner on his superanuation.
Question put and passed.

Votes No. 43. Thursmat, 3 December, 1857.
4. John Maxter, late Prineipal Messenger:-Mr. Corper, on lehalf of the Chairman, brought ap the Keport of the Standing Orders Committee in refereuce to the provision which ought to be made for John Baxter, late Principal Messenger, on his superamuation.
Ordered to be printed.

## 1857.

## JOHN BAXTER, LATE PRINCIPAL MESSENGER.

## REPORT.

The Stinding Orders Cominttee, to whom was referred on the 24 th ultimo, an instruction to consider and report what provision ought to be made for John Baxter, late Principal Messenger, on his superanuation, lave agreed to the following Report :-

Your Committec haring considered the matter so referred to them, in connexion with the Petition of John Baxter, late Principal Messenger to your Monorable House, are of opinion that the claim o? Petitioner, limited as they conceive it to be, to his six years' service in the Departments of the Legislature, will be fully satisficd by a l3onus equal to three montlis' pay, or $£ 3$ 万 10 s.

DANIEL COOPER,
Chairman.
Legislative Asscmbly Chamber,
Syduey, 2 Dccember, 1857.

$338$

## ELECTORA.L REFORM.

(PETITION OF J. MURPHY, AS CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1857.

To the Honorable Members of the Legislative $\Lambda$ ssembly, in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of James Murphy, Alderman of the City of Sydney, and Chairman of
a Public Meeting of Citizens, held on the first of September instant,Regpectrully Sheweth:-

That the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the public meeting presided over by your Petitioner:-
"That this meeting having considered the Bill submitted to the Legislative Assembly, " by the present Government, for altering the Representation of the Colony, is of opinion "that it is a measure calculated to aggravate, rather than rectify, the inequalities most " complained of in the existing law, and to ereate general and just dissatisfaction.
"That this meeting regards the public Nomination of Candidates on the Hustings as " one of the best securities for fitness and fidelity in the representation, and emphatically "disapproves of the abolition of a mode of proceeding which has long received the sanction " of British usage, and is strictly accordant with the spirit of British institutions.
"That this mecting views the Electoral Divisions proposed by the new Bill-more " particularly the arbitrary association of remote townships in the Unsettled Districts under " the unintelligible designation of Pastoral Boroughs-as an attempt to perpetuate the " undue influence of a class in the Government, without regard to the real interest of the " country.
"That in the opinion of this meeting, no adjustment of the representation can be "sound in itself, or satisfactory to the people, which is not based on population as the "guiding principle, though it may not be expedient to apply this principle absolutely in all " the details of the Electoral system."

Your Petitioner respectfully prays your Honorable House to take the foregoing expression of public opinion into your consideration.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray,
JAMES MURPHY.
$340$

# ELECTORAL REFORM. 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 October, 1857.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Colony of New South Wales, Humbly Suelfetir:-

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the present Flectoral Act is unsound in principle and unjust in operation, and requires reform.

That your Petitioncrs are of opinion, that equality of Electoral Districts, based on population, is the just principle of representation.

That your Petitioners are also further of opinion, that crery free male subject of Hor Majesty, being of full age, and resident in the Colonly six months, ought to enjoy a right to vote in the Electoral District in which he resides.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honorable House to pass a law which shall give full effect to the principles of Electoral Reform.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, \&c.
[Here follow 3926 Signatures.]
$342$
1857.

## Klegislative Mspembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ELECTORAL STATISTICS.

(NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS FOR 1857-8.):

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 December, 1857.

259-

## LIST OF ELECTORS FOR 1857.8.




| electoral DISTRICT. | Nates of Scb-divisions thereof. |  | - |  | D то <br>  |  |  |  | Total <br> Number <br> or <br> Electolls. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26. Sydney ...... | Wards. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bourk | 206 | $37 \%$ | 189 |  | 896 | 149 | $310^{\prime}$ 2,187 | ) |
|  | Brisbane | 310 |  | 205 | $\ldots$ | 434 | 224 | 207 2,257 |  |
|  | Cook | 411. |  | 91 129 |  |  | 62 164 | $\ldots 7$ 1,202 <br> 47 1,930 |  |
|  | Denison | 1207 | 884 | 129 43 |  | 361 29 | 155 | $\begin{array}{r}471,90 \\ 3 \\ \hline 2,021\end{array}$ | 13,346 |
|  | Gipps | 453 | 670 | 68 |  | 63 | 158 | $49{ }^{1,461}$ |  |
|  | Macquarie | 238 | 379 | 198 |  | 241 | 54 | 64, 1,174 |  |
|  | Phillip ................ | 370 | 483 | 50 | ... |  | 122 | 24 1,114 |  |
| 27. Sydyey Hamlets..: | Balmain | 326 | 276 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 24 | 43 | ... : 673 |  |
|  | Camperdown | 223 | 50 | 29 | $\ldots$ |  | 15 | $\cdots$ - 325 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Glebe .. }}$ | 176 | 211 | 217 |  | 4 | 9 | $\cdots$... 617 |  |
|  | Paddington | 210 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 241 \end{array}$ |  | 14 | 17 32 3 | $\ldots$ 342 <br> $\cdots$ 674 | 3,695 |
|  | Redfern | 359 | 216 | 101 |  | 4 | 25 | .... 705 |  |
|  | ${ }_{1}$ St. Leonard's | 135 | 108 | S7 |  | 1 | 28 | ... ' 359 |  |
| 28. Parramatta ... | Parramatta ..... Boroughs. | 351 | 353 | 15 | ... | 19 | 60 | 6 - 804 | 804 |
| 29. Cumbrriand Borouges .. | Campbelltown ........ | 78 | 47 | 5 | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | Liverpool ..... | 60 | 51 | 1 |  | 7 | 3 | 2.124 |  |
|  | Penrith | 58 | ${ }_{6}^{37}$ |  |  | 1 |  |   <br> $\cdots$ 100 <br> $\cdots$ 120 |  |
|  | , Windsor ................ | 102 | 133 |  |  | 2 | 1 | $2{ }^{2} 120$ |  |
| 30. Western $\underset{\text { Boroughs .. }}{ }\{$ | Bathurst ............... | 389 | 296 | 31 | $\ldots$ | 90 | 34 | 2 842 |  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Careor ................ } \\ \text { Kelso }\end{array}\right.$ | 22 18 | 14 28 |  |  |  | 8 | .. 38 <br> . 61 |  |
|  | Braidwood | 45 | 23 | S |  | 1 | 1 | .. 73 |  |
| 31. SouthernBorovahs.. | Goulburn | 135 | 154 | 1 |  | 18 | 17 | ... 325 |  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Queanbeyan ............. } \\ \text { Yass............. }\end{array}\right.$ | 42 <br> 51 <br> 1 | 18 55 |  |  | 5 8 |  | ... 66 <br> .. 118 |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 32. Northom- } \\ \text { Rertand } \\ \text { Borovglis .. }\end{array}\right\}$ | (East Maitland .......... | 133 | 111 |  |  | 35 | 21 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 315\end{array}$ |  |
|  | WWest Maitlan | 395 | 367 | 49 | ... | 101 | 51 | 11 974 | 1,546 |
|  | Morpeth .............. | 82 | 113 | 7 | ... |  | 10 | 6257 |  |
| 33. NorthEasternBorovigh .. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Neweastle and Stock- } \\ \text { ton .............. }\end{array}\right.$ | 71 | 154 |  |  | 25 |  | ... 304 |  |
|  | (Raymond Terrace ... | ${ }^{62}$ | 43 | , |  |  | 2 3 | .. 109 <br>  440 |  |
|  | ( North Rrisbane ..... | 208 |  |  |  |  | 37 | 440 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 34. Stanley } \\ & \text { Boroughs .. } \end{aligned}$ | South Brisbane and Kangaroo Point. | 132 | 100 |  |  |  |  | 1247 | 1,509 |
|  | ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{I} \text { wwich }}$.............. | 420 |  |  |  | 58 | 15 | $\cdots{ }^{\text {... }} 822$ | ) |

## CENSUS.-1856.

# ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS 

OF THE
POPULATION

## ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,

On 1st MARCH, 1856:

CLASSIELED WITH REEERENCE TO SEX AND AGE, AND DISTINGUISHING THE URBAN FIROM THE RURAL POPULATION.


SYDNEY:
PRINTED BY WHLIIAM HANSON, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

Memo.

In presenting the following Returns, Supplementary to the Census Tables Iately published, the Registrar General takes occasion to observe, that as the Electoral Division of the County of Cumberland cuts the Parishes of Prospect, St. John's, Concord and Petersham, it has only been possible to arrive at an approximate statement with regard to the Acreage, Live Stock, and Population of the North and South Rjdings.

The Acreage under crop in each District is taken from the Returns for the year ending 31st March, 1856.

The amount of Stock is taken from the "Bluc Book" Returns for 1st January, 1857, and it is a rery remarkable fact that they show a decrease of little less than a million sheep on the Returns of the previous year.

Of this deficiency the Counties make up in round

| numbers | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| And the Pastoral Districts | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 103,000 |  |
|  |  | Total | $\ldots$ | $\ldots 68,000$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

CHRIS. ROLLESTON.
Registrar Gencral's Office, 4 May, 1857.

## NEW SOU'H WAIES CENSUS.-1856.

## 1. ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF ARGYLE.

Bounded on the north by the River Guinecor, from its junction with the Wollondilly to its source near Burra Burra Lagoon, on the dividing range; on the west by the dividing range, from Burra Burra, by Cullarin, to Lake George, including the three Bredalbane Phains; on the south by the northern margin of Jakic George to Kenny's Station, from Lake George to the Alianoyonyiga Mountain, by a small gully descending to the Lake, from Alianoyonyiga by the ridge extending south cast to the Hill of Wolowolar, and from Wolowolar by Boro Creek to the Shoulharen liver, on the cast by the Shoalbaven River to the junction of the rivulet from Barber's, by the rivulet from Barber's to its source across a narrow neek of land to the head of the Uringalla, by the Uringalla to its junction with the Wollondilly, and by the Wollondilly to the junction of the Guinecor above-mentioned.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Argyle - Area-1,591 square miles. } \\
& \text { Acres under cutivation-8,498. } \\
& \text { Persons to a square mile-2.98. } \\
& \text { Lire Stock- } 6,385 \text { horses } ; 25, \text { (644 cattle ; } 123,900 \text { shecp. }
\end{aligned}
$$



Number of Qualified Electors, 534. One Nember returned.
wf 10 .

## 2. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE COUNTX OF BATHURST.

Bounded on the north east by the River Campbell from Pepper Creek and the River Macquarie to the junction of Seewis' Ponds; on the west by Lewis' Ponds Creek to Blackman's Swamp, and thence by the range to the Conobolas Mountaios, thence by the Panuara Range and Pannara Rivulet to the Belubula Stream, and by that stream to its junction with the Lachlan; on the south by that river to the Abercromibie and the junction of Rocky Bridge Creek, also by that Creek and the range to the head of Pepper Creek, and by that creek to the River Campbell as aforesaid.

Bathurst.- Aren- $\mathbf{1 , 8 6 0}$ square miles.
Acres under cultivation- $8,832$.
Persons to a square mile- $2 \cdot 58$.
Live Stock- 5,227 horses $; 29,698$ cattle $; 249,783$ sheep.


Number of Qualified Electors, 712. One Member returned.

## 3. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY of camden.

Bounded on the north by a line bearing west 20 degrees north from Bulii to the coast range; on the west by that range, and by the range dividing the waters of the Nepean and Sboalhaven Rivers to Mount Triangle, and thence by Yarringa Creek, and the Kangaroo River to the Shoalhaven River; on the south by the Shoalhaven River to the sea; and on the east by the sea to Bulli aforesaid

Camden, Eastern Divisioy of.-Area-627 square miles.
Acres under cultivation-9, 111 .
Persons to a square mile- $15 \cdot 12$.
Live Stock-4,555 horses; 37,145 cattle; 805 sheep.


Number of Qualified Electors, 1,478. Two Mewbers returned.

## 4. THE ELECTORAL DISRRICT OF THE WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF CAMDEN.

Boundel on the north by the Cataract River from its head in the coast range, and by the Nepenn River to the confluence of the Wollondilly River (there called the Warragamba); on the west by that river to the confluence of Paddy's River, by that river to the confluence of Tringalla Creek, and by that creek to its head, thence by a line to the head of Barber's Creek, and by that creck to the Sioalhaven River; on the south by that river to the confuence of the Kangaroo liver; on the east by that river to the confluence of Yarrimga Creck, and by timat creck to its hed near Mount Triangle, thence by the range dividing the waters of the Nepean and Shoatharen Rivers to the coast range, and by that range to the head of the Cataract River aforesaid.
Campex, Western Division of.-Arca- 1,560 square miles.
A cres under cultivation- 11,938 .
Persons to a square milo - 4.06.
Live Stock-0゙,801 horses; 20,208 cattle ; 12,086 sheep.


Number of Qualified Electors, 689. Two Members returned.

## 5. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF COOK AND WESTMORELAND.

Cook:-Bomed on the north-east by the Colo River; on the west by Cook's Creek to its source in the dividing range, by that range to the Honessackle Hill, thence by Solitary Creek to its junction with Antonios Creek at the boundary of Westmoreland; on the south by two small ereeks from the dividing range in a direction due cast from the aforesaid junction to Cox's Rirer one mile south of the new road; on the south ly Cox's River; and on the east by the Warragamba, Nepean, and Huwkespury to the junction of the Colo as aforesaid.
Wresmoreland:-Bounded on the north-east by Cox's River from its junction with the Wollondilly, to the small creek entering the Cox from the west, one mile south of the new road to Bathurst; on the north by that creek and one descending to Solitary Creek, noar its junction with Antonio's Creck, and thence by the Fish River to Campbell's River; on the wost by Campbell's River to its source in the dividing range, and by the dividing range to Burra Burra Lagoon; on the south by the River Guinecor from Burra Burra Lagoon to its junction with the Wollondilly; on the east by the Wollondilly to the junction of Cox's River above-mentioned.
Cook and Westhoreland.- Area-4,2.57 square miles.
Acres under cultivation- 8,018 .
Persons to a square mile- 1.51 .
Live Stock-10,015 horses; 30,582 cattle; 22,458 sheep.

| Flacfa. | Crnder | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { und } \end{gathered}$ | $\xrightarrow[\|c\|]{\text { Males. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { under } \end{aligned}$ $21 .$ | $\underset{\text { and up. }}{2 \mathrm{l}}{ }^{\text {. }}$ ward. | Under 7. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { cralles } \\ \text { 14, } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Trital } \\ \text { undicr } \\ \quad \begin{array}{l} \text { und } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { nit }}{\text { andup-i }} \begin{aligned} & \text { warls. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Tomal.吴 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cook-Jmu ${ }_{\text {Hartley }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | 12 | 11. ${ }_{2} 1$ | ${ }_{24}^{39}$ । | 20 44 | 12 12 | 10 | 118 | 35 36 | 26 | 64 68 | 61 |  |
| Total Urban | 28 | 22 | 13 | $63^{1}$ | 69 | $2 \pm$ | 24 | 23 | 71 | 50 | 132 | 121 | 253 |
| Rural Parts | 439 | 40:5 | 290 | 1134 | 1059 | 466 | $4+6$ | 219 | 1211. | $6{ }^{6} 4$ | 2193 | 1885 | 1078 |
| Total of Cook | 467 | 427 | 303 | 1.197 | 1128 | 49 | 470 | 322 | 1282 | 72 | 2045 | 2000 | 4331 |
| Westmorcliand | 237 | 207 | 170 | 614 | 099 | 232 | 279 | 98 | 649 | 333 | 1213 | 88. | 2095 |
| Tutal Liban of the? <br> two Counties .. 5 <br> Rumal l'arts. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 670 \end{array}$ | 22 012 | 13 460 | 63 1.48 | 69 1658 | 21 698 | 24 665 | 23 397 | 71 1760 | 50 1007 | 132 3406 | $\begin{array}{r} 121 \\ 2767 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 253 \\ 6173 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 704 | 634 | 473 | 1811 | 1727 | 729 | 6889 | 420 | 1831 | 1057 | 3538 | 2Sss | 6426 |

Number of Qualified Electors, 895. Two Members returned.

## 6. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Commencing wlere the Great Western Road crosses Johnstone's Creek, and bounded on the south by the centre of that road, bearing westerly to where it crosses the southera boundary of the Blectoral District of Parramatta, near Beckett's Bridge, thence by part of the southern, by the castern, northern, and western boundaries of the said Electnral Distriet to the Great Western Road uear the Toll Bar, thence again by the centre of that ruad, bearing mesterly to Emu Ferry on the Nepeau River; on the west and north by the Nepeau and llawkesbury Rivers to Broken Bay; and on the cast by the sca coast and the southern shores of Port Jackson to Johnstone's Creek, and ly Johnstone's Creek to the point of commencement; exclusive of the Mamlets of Saint Leonard's and Balmain, and also excluding so wueh of the Cumberland Boroughs as is embraced by the Torns of Windsor and Richnond, and also so much of the Borough of Penrith as is situated on the north side of the Western hoad.
Cumbertand, Nortit Riding of.-Arca-669 square miles.
Acres under cultivation-17,182.
Persons to a square mile- 27.36 .
Jive Stock-9,304 horses; 12,574 cattle ; 8,760 sheep.

|  |  |  | Maies. |  |  |  | F | Emales |  |  |  | 'otale. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Placks. | Libder 7. |  |  | Tutal 21. | 21 <br> nnd upa <br> warle. | 1 nemer 7. | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \text { nada } \\ \text { under } \\ 1.4 . \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{1 \pm \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { nudler } \\ \text { ndi. }}}{ }$ | Totat under 21. | 21 and upwards. |  |  | 1关 |
| Naint Leonard's, see 27. Intlmain, see 27. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Windsor, see 29. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Richmont, see 20. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part of Penrith, see 29. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part of Parramatta, sce 28. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saint Mary's . | 20 | 25 | 14 | 66 | 48 | 19 | 14. | 19 | 52 | 33 | 113 | 85 | 198 |
| Pitt Town | 22 | 24 | 10 | 56 | 37 | 23 | 19 | 11 |  |  | 93 | 90 | 183 |
| Total Urban Rural Parts |  | 49 | 24 | 421 | 55 |  | 83 | 30 | 105 | 70 ' | 206 | 175 | 381 |
| Rural Parts. | 1881 | 1764 | 1057 | 4702 | 4900 | 180.1 | 1667 | 1165 | 4696 | 3620 | 9602 | 83:5 | 117927 |
| Totas | 1929 | 1813 | 1081 | 4823 | 4985 | 1906 | 1700 | 1195 | 4801 | 3699 | 9508 | S500 | 18308 |

[^1]21-B

## \％．ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERIAND．

Commencing where the Great Western Road crosses Johnstone＇s Creek，and bounded on the north by the ecntre of that road，bearing westerly to where it crosses the southern boundary of the Electoral District of the Town of Parramata near Beckete＇s Bridge，thene by part of the southern boundary of the said Llectoral District，bearing westerly to the Grent Western hoad near the＇loll Bar，thence agaiu by the centre of that raal，bearing westerly to Ema Ferry on the Nepean River；on the west by that river upwads to the confucace of the Cataract River；on the sonth by that river upwards to its source，and thence by a line bearing east twenty dogrecs south to the cuast at louli，being the southern boundary of tho Comnty of Cumberland；on the east by the sea cnast to lort Jackson，and again on the north by the southern shores of Port Jackson to Johnstone＇s Creck，and by Tohnstone＇s Creek to the point of commencement，exelusive of the Uity of Sylney and Ifanlets of Paddington，Siary Hills，Redforn，Chippendale，OConnell Town， Camperdown，aud Globe，and also excluding so mueh of the Cumberlaud Boroughs as is cmbreced by the Towns of Liverpool and Camplell Town，and also so much of the Borougl of Penrith as is situatel on the soutl side of the Western Road．

Cumeerland，South Riding of．－Area－ 788 square miles．
Acres under cultivation－ 10,860
Persons to a square mile－17．19．
Estimated Live Stock－7，950 horses ；21，204 cattle； 8,410 slicep．

| Plices． | Mates． |  |  |  |  | Fmales． |  |  |  |  | Total． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Tinder }}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c\|} 7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { nudler } \\ \text { und } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { cotal } \\ \text { untaler } \\ 21 . \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { and upp } \\ \text { maxcla } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ 14 . \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \substack{14 \mathrm{n} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undr } \\ 21.1} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Totala } \\ \text { unuder } \\ 21 . \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { nadup } \\ \text { warus. } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\text { Brex }} \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 完 | ： |
| Syüner，sec 26. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peadington，see 27. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chippendele，sec 27. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $0^{\circ} \mathrm{Comamell} \mathrm{Town} see 27.$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Camperiluwn，sec 27. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liverpool，see 29. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part of Parith，sec 20. <br> Jart of Piorramatta，sec 28 ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Narellan ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 18 | 16 | 5 | 39 | 23 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 27 | 26 | 67 | 33 | 120 |
| Newtown | 163 | 117 | 78 | 338 | 393 | JS1） | 131 | 93 | 394 | ［ 370 | 731 | 76.1 | 1515 |
| Carterlmuy | ¢ 7 | 41 | 17 | 1.15 | 80 | 48 | 38 | 16 | 102， | 93 | 195 | 195 | 390 |
| Total Urban | 252 ！ | 191 | $10 \pm$ | is 7 | 510 | 2.93 | 186 | 129 | 665； | 512 | 1087 | 1177 | ¢ 9164 |
| Rural larts． | $118 \pm$ | 1020 | 677 | 2856 | 3706 | 1122 | 989 | 667 | $27 \overline{4}$ | 2011 | 6．992 |  | ． 11381 |
| Totar． | 14：6 | 1216 | 781 | 3183 | 4246 | 1375 | 1173 | 793 | 3343 | 2523 | 7679 | 5866 | ${ }_{1} 1354 \overline{\text { a }}$ |

Number of Qualified Electors，2，748．Two Members returned．

## 8．THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF DURKAM．

Bounded on the north－east by the William＇s River to its souree，and thence by the Mount Royal hange to the bead of the IRiver Hunter，in latitude $31^{\circ} 45^{\prime \prime}$ and by that river on the west and south to the juinction of William＇s River alove mentioned．

> Dundian- - Area-2,11.7 square miles.
> Aeres under cuitivatiou-19,576.
> Persons to a square mile-103.
> Tive Stock-9,034 horses ; 43,519 cattle ; 86,763 shecp.

| Places． | Males． |  |  |  |  | Fenales． |  |  |  |  | Totaz． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Vinder 7. | 7 <br> and <br> under <br> 14. | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { uider } \\ 2.1 . \end{gathered}$ | Total ander 21. | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { and up- } \\ \text { wards. } \end{gathered}$ | lincer |  | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nule } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}$ | Tutal unticr 21. | 21 nud up－ wards． | $\frac{\text { 总 }}{\text { 邑 }}$ |  | 咢 |
| Paterson． | 32 | 25 | 13 | 70 | 86 | 36 | 86 | 23 | 97 | 06 | 1.56 | 103 | 809 |
| Jiaswellurook | 43 | 48 | 28 | 119 | 122 | 45 | 47 | $3: 2$ | 124 | 8ir | $2 \pm 1$ | 509 | 450 |
| Dungog ．．． | 45 | 40 | 20 | 103 | 71 | 46 | 47 | 20 | 113 | 05 | 179 | 177 | ． 354 |
| Abardeen | 7 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 23 | ］．3 | 35 | 36 | 71. |
| Clarence＇rown | 42 | 29 | 10 | 81 | 68 | $4 \pi$ | 88 | 15 | 93 | 53 | 140 | 146 | 295 |
| Hinton | 46 | 33 | 29 | 108 | 104 | 39 | 50 | 37 | 136 | 80 | 212 | 206 | 118 |
| Total Urban | 218 | 178 | 102 | 408 | 454 | 220 | 221 | 1：35 | 676 | $3: 1$ | 972 | 927 | 1899 |
| Tural Parts ． | 994 | 81 | 612 | 2187 | 2106 | 1010 | 914 | 050 | 2180 | 1.178 | 4593 | 99053 | 8546 |
| Tota | 1213 | 1050 | 714 | 2955 | 2,560 | 1230 | 1130 | 691 | 3056 | 1891 | 605 65 | 4880 | 10.145 |

Number of Qualified Electors，1，439．Threc Members returned．

## 3．THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE UNITED COU\＃TIES OF GLOUCESTER AND MACQUARIE．

Glomeestra：－Bounded on the south and west by the River Munter（exclusire of the islands thereii）to its conflucnco with the William River；then on the south－west by the William River to its source，and thence by tho Mount Royal Range bounding the county of Durham to the head of the Barnard River，the prineipal source of tho Nanning；on the north by the Barnard and Ifanning Rivers to Farqubar Thlet； and ua the cast by the sca enast．
Macouarif：－Bounded on the south by the Maming River，from Farquhar＇s Inlet to its conflucuce with the Barnard liver；on the west by a line from the said conflunce to Hount Sea Yiew，and thence by a line to Kippara，a pass in the range dividing the waters of the Mdeay River from the waters of the Wilson River；on the north by that range to the source of the south branch of the Maria River；and thence by that strean to the first section line in the parisi of Kalatocnec，west of the eastern boundiary of that parish；thence by that section line to the MLeny River；on the north－west by the M＇Leay River to its mouih（inclusive of the islands）；and on the east by the sea coast．
Gloucester and Macquahif．－Aron－5，150 square milos．
Aeres under cultivation－ 7,200 ．
Persons to a spuare mile－ 1.22 ．
Live Stouk－7，321 horses；64，039 cattle ；23，202 sheep．

|  | Males． |  |  |  |  | Fexades． |  |  |  |  | ＇Sotal． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| piaces． | Cnder 7. | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { nind } \\ \text { under } \\ 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 14 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}$ | Thatal under 21. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ \text { aind upp- } \\ \text { Fards. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 7 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { nun } \\ \text { under } \\ 2 . \end{gathered}$ | Total uvdur 21. | $\begin{array}{c\|} 21 \\ \text { and upr- } \\ \text { wards. } \end{array}$ | 总 | 范 | 第 |
| Glodezster． <br> Stockton，sce 33. <br> Raymond Terrace，see 33. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stroud | 41 | 27 | 22 | 90 | 100 | 41 | 40 | 28 | 109 | 69 | 190 | 178 | 368 |
| Tinonce | 6 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 28 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 21 | 11 | 42 | 82 | 74 |
| Total Urbar ．． | 47 | 33 | 24 | 101 | 128 | 51 | 45 | 34 | 130 | 80 | 232 | 210 | 442 |
| Pural Parts ．．．． | 400 | 369 | 216 | 985 | 928 | 422 | $3 \mathbf{1} 9$ | 201 | 942 | 559 | 1913 | 12031 | 3444 |
| Total of Gloucester ．． | 4.4 | 402 | 240 | 1089 | 1056 | 473 | 364 | 235 | 1072 | 669 | 2145 | $17+1$. | 3886 |
| Miacquame． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kempsey ．．．．．．．．．． | 15 | 15 | 5 | 35 | 20 | 13 | 15 | 5 | 33 | 24 | 55 | 57 | 112 |
| Port Bracquaric | 01 | 48 | 15 | 114 | 127 | 51 | 57 | 45 | 153 | 101 | 241 | 254 | 495 |
| Wingham ．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 14 | 17 | 31 |
| Total Urban－． | 60 | 63 | 20 | 152 | 158 | 71 | 78 | 56 | 2015 | 128 | 31.0 | 328 | 638 |
| Rural Parts ．．． | 202 | 104 | 118 | 474 | 541 | 192 | 153 | 112 | 457 | 295 | 1010 | 752 | 1767 |
| Total of Macquarie．． | 271 | 217 | 138 | 626 | 699 | 263 | 226 | 168 | 657 | 423 | 1320 | 1080 | 2405 |
| Total Unban of the | 116 | 96 | 44 | $2 \overline{6}$ | 286 | 123 | 1.15 | 90 | 330 | 208 | $5 \pm 2$ | 038 | 1080 |
| Jharal lats ．．．．．．．． | 602 | 623 | 33： | 1459 | 14.9 | 614 | 472 | 313 | 1399 | 884 | 2928 | 2283 | 5211 |
| Torat | 718 | 619 | 378 | 1715 | 1705 | 736 | 590 | 403 | 1729 | 1092 | 3170 | 2821 | 6201 |

Number of Qualified Electors，1，046．One Member returned．

## 10. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF KING AND GEORGIANA.

Kiva :-Bounded on the east hy the dividing range forming the western boundary of the County of Argyle from the head of the Crookwell liver, in latitude : 4 degroes 30 minutcs, to the head of the Gundaroo Creek, near Jake George, on the South by the Gundaroo Creck and :he River Yass to the junction of Derringullen Creek near Buwning Hill; on the west by the range of Bowning liill to the head of Boorowa River, and by that river to its junction with the Lachlan; on the northeetst by the Rivers Lachlen and the Crookwell to its source as beforementioned.
Georgiast:-Bounded on the cast by the dividing range extending from the head of the crookwell in latitude 34 degrees 30 minutes, by Burra Burra Lake and Mount Werong to the head of Campbellis River ; un the north by Campell's River to Pepper Creek; on the west by Pepper Creek and the rauge oxtending from its head towards the source of Rocky Bridge Creck, and by that creek and the Abercrombic to the River Lachian ; and on the south by the Jachlan and the Crookwell to its source as aforesaid.

> King and Georgiava.-Area- 3,705 square miles.
> Acres under cultivation- $7,249$.
> lersins to a square mile-1 13.3
> Live Stock- 10,990 horses $; 43,278$ cattle ; 137,884 shecp.


Number of Qualified Electors, G33. One Member returned.

## 11. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF IIURRAY.

Bounded on the nortin-east by the Boro Creek from its junction with the Shoaibaren River to its source en the hill of Wolowolar, by the range tlence to the Alianoyonyiga Mountain, between Lake Gcorge and Lake Bathurst, and by a water-couree dewecoding from that mountain to Lake George, by the northern shore of Lake Gerge to the hill on the dividing range, the range in the west overlouling its northern extremity, and thence by Gindaroo Cicel and Yass liver to the Murrumbidge ; on the west by the Murrumbidgee River to the junction of Miccaligo Creek; on the south by that creek to the Twins or Tinderry Pics, passing between them to the source of Tinderry Creek, and by that creek to Quentheyan River, by that river to the creek entering it from the bill called Tumanmung, asd by a line from the source of Jerrabatgulla in that mountain to the junction of Carrabeene Creek with the Shoalhaven IRiver ; and on the cast by Shoalhaven River to the junction of Boro Creek.

> Murray.- Area-2,248 square miles.
> Acres under cultivation-6,018.
> Persons to a squarre mile-1.32.
> Lire Stock- 5,608 horses ; 27,349 cattle $; 221,094$ sheep.


Number of Qualificd Electors, 315. One Member returned.

## 12. THE ELEOTORAL DISTRICT OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND HUNTER.

Normamberland:-Beunded on the north by the River Munter; on the west by Wollombi Brook to the junction of Parson's Creck, by that creck to its liead in the range dividing the waters of the Hawkesbury from those of the Irunter, by Wareng Creck to its junction with the River Macdonald or Lower Branch of the Hawkesbury, and by the said Lower Brancl to its junction with that river; on the south. by the Mawkesbury to the sea const, which forms the eastern boundary.
Hunter:-Bounded on the north by the River Hunter and the Goulburn to the junction of Widdin Creek; on the weat by Widdin Creek to the Mountain of Coricadgy, by the range thence to the Durambang Fill; on the west by Cimbiclla Creck to the River Colo; on the south by that river to the Harkesbury; on the cast by the Mawlicsbury to the mouth of the Macdonald River or Lower Branch; on the enst by the Maedonald to the junction of Wareng Creck, and by Wareng Creek, Parson's Creck, and the Wollombi Brook to its junction with the Fuater.
Northomberlind and Hunter:-Area-4,393 square miles.
Acres under cultivation-23,261.
Persons to a square mile- 3.51 .
Live Stock- 13,953 horses; 51,949 cattle ; 48,618 shecp.


Number of Quaified Eicctors, 2,328. Three Members returned.

## 13. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF PHILLIP, BRISBANE, AND BLIGH.

Peuletr :-Bounded on the north by the River Goulburn from its source near the head of Wialdrar Creek to the junction of Widdin Greek; on the north-west by Wialdrar Creek to the Cudgegong River; on the south by the Cudgegong River from its source at Mount llurambang to Wialdrar Creek.
Brisbane:--Bounded on the north-east ly liver Hunter from its source in latitude $31^{\circ} 46^{\prime \prime}$ to the River Goulburn, and by that river to the Krui River; on the west by the Krui River to its source at Mount MacArthur or Moan in the Liverpool liange; on the north-west by that range Tinagaroo and Temi to the head of the River Hunter as aforessid.
Butge :-Bounded on the north by the Liverpool Range from Mount MacArthur to the head of the Coolaburragundy River; ly the Coulaburragundy and Tallbagar Rivers, to the junction of a small creek two miles east of Balara; and on the west by a connected ridge extending from the lead of the creek aforesaid to a hill five miles north of the junction of the Bell with the Macquarie, and thence by a line south to the Macquarie; on the south-west by the Macquarie to the junction of the Cudgegong River; and on the south-cast by the Cudgegong River aud Wialdrar Creek to the source of the latter in the dividing range a.t the head of the Goulburn, thence by the Goulburn and Krui Rivers to Mount MacArthur or Liverpool Range.
Phimilp, Mrisbanfe, and Bligie-Area-5,645 square miles.
Acres under cultivation-2,0.7.
Persons to a square mile-0.72.
*Estimated Stuck-5,907 horses; 38,781 cattle; 402,240 shecp.


Number of Qualified Electors, 428. One Member returned.

* The Returns of Stock for the Connty of Phillip, for 1857, not received.


## 14. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

Bounded on the nortl by the River Cudgegong from the Mount Durambang by Canguddy Creek to the junction of Cudgeg ing Oreck on the east of Mount Bocobel ; on the west by that ereek and by a creek in the opposite direction beyond the range descending to Cunningham's Creek, and by Cunningham's Creek and the Turon River to the Macquaric; on the sonth by the Piver Macquarie and the Fish River to the junction of Solitary Oreek; on the cast by Solitary Creek to IFoneysuckle Hill, and thence by the dividing range to the head of Cook's Creck, and by that ereek and the Colo River and Umbiella Creck to Mount Durambang aforesaid.

Roxburgif.-Area-1,519 square miles.
Arres under cultivation-4,477.
Persons to a square mile- 3.52 .
Stock-1;385 lorses; 5,747 cattle ; 90,520 sheep.


Number of Qualified Electors, 704 . One Member returned.

## 15. THE FLECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF ST. VINCENT.

Bounded on the north and west by the Shoallaten Rirer ; on the south by the Wianbene Creck to its source, and thence by the Moodong Creek and the Moruya River to the sea const, which forms the eastern boundary.

Saixt Vincent.-Area-2,667 square miles.
Acres under cultivation-5,735.
Persons to a square mile- 186 .
Stock.-4,941 horses; 32,588 cattle ; 32,069 slicep.


Number of Qualified Electors, 590 . One Member returned.

## 16. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF STANLEY.

To comprehend the portion of the Colony of Ner South Wales lying between the parallels of 27 and 28 degrecs of south latitude, and bounded on the cast by the Pacific Ocean; and on the west by the mountain ridge which separates the waters which fall into the Pacific Ocean from those which run to the Darling liver; and ultimately by the River Murray to the Southern Ocean.

Stanley.-Area- 5,460 square miles.
Acres under cultivation-1,072.
P'ersons to a square mile-0.81.
Live Stock-2,012 horses ; 31,826 cattle; 37,801 sheep.


Number of Qualified Electors, 789. One Member returned.

## 17. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF WELLIFGTON.

Bounded on the north-cast by the River Cudgegong; on the west by that river and the Maecquaric to the junction of the River Bell near Wellington Valley; on the west by the hivers Bell, Molong, and Boreenore Creek, to the Conobolas Mountains; and on the cast hy the range thence to JBlachman's Swamp, and by Lewis' Ponds, the Macquarie, Turon River, Cwningham's Creck, and Cudgegong Creok under Bocolvel, to the Cudgegong River.

Wellingron--Area- 1,056 square miles.
Acres under cultivation-1,475.
Persons to a square mile- 3.77 .
*Estimated Live Stock-2,500 horses ; 16,000 cattle ; 110,000 sheep.


Number of Quaiified Electors, 585 . Ono Member returned.

## 18. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE PASTORAL DISTRICT OF MANEROO.

Bounded on the north by the counties of St. Vineent and Murray from the sea to the Murrumbidgee River; on the west and again on the north by that river to its sourec in the Snowy Mountains; again on the west by those mountains, being the Great Dividing lange to the boundary betwecr this Colony and lort Phillip; on the south by that boundary, being a line bearing south-casterly from the nearest source of the Murray to Cape IIowe; and on the cast by the sca coast from that eape to the county of St. Vincent. aforesaid.

Maneroo--Area-8,335 square miles.
Acres under cultivation-2,864.
Persons to a square mile- 0.59 .
Live Stock- 6,359 horses ; 86,783 cattle; 445,036 slicep.


Number of Qualificd Electors, 488. One Member returned.
*The Returns of Stock for this County not having come in.

## 19. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICS OF THE RASTORAL DISTRICT OF MURRUHBIDŨEE.

Bounded on the north by the Murrumbidgee River from its confluence with the Murray to the confluence of the Yass River; on the east by the Murrumbidgee River, partly dividing it from the county of Murray and partly on the south by that river to its hoad in the Snowy Mountains; again on the cart by those mountains, being the Great Dividing Range, to the boundary between this Colony and Purt Phillip at the nearest source of the River Murray to Cape Howe ; and on the south and west by that boundary, being the River Murray to the confluence of the Murrumbidgee River aforesaid.
Munduabidgle, Pastoral District of.-Area-26,807 square miles.
Acres under cultivation-4,552.
Perions to a square mile- 0.23 .
Live Stock - 0,000 horses ; 225,000 cattle ; 475,000 shcep.

| I'laces. | Mates. |  |  |  |  | Females. |  |  |  |  | Total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Foler } \\ 7 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { nind } \\ \text { nader } \\ \text { it. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { nadis. } \\ 2 . \end{gathered}$ | Tutal $\pm 1$. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|} 21 \\ \text { nud up- } \\ \text { wards. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ender } \\ 7 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { aud } \\ \text { uader } \\ 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 21 \\ \text { nnd up- } \\ \text { wares. } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Deniliquin | 14 | 7 | 10 | 31 | 73 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 24 | 27 | 104 | 51 | 1.55 |
| Albury . | 62 | 45 | 36 | 146 | 257 | 56 | 48 | 33 | 187 | 105 | 403 | 242 | 645 |
| Tumat | 25 | 29 | 18 | 72 | 81 | 22 | 18 | 22 | 62 | 41 | 113 | 103 | 256 |
| South Warga Wagga | 85 | 25 | 13 | 75 | 77 | 20 | 18 | 8 | 46 | 37 | 152 | 83 | 235 |
| Sonth Gundagai .... | 19 | 10 | 7 | 36 | 35 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 24 | 21 |  | 45. | 116 |
| Totar Urban. | 135 | 119 | 86 | 360 | 223 | 121 | 99 | 73 | 293 | 231 | 883 | 504 | 1407 |
| Rursl l'arts. | 390 | 350 | 344 | $106 \pm$ | 2344 | 384 | 288 | 208 | 880 | 612 | 3408 | 1492 | 4900 |
| Toxst | 245 | 449 | 430 | 1424 | 2867 | 505 | 387 | 281 | 1173 | 843 | 4291 | 2016 | 6307 |

Number of Qualifed Electors, 671. Two Members returned.

## 20. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE UNITED RASTORAL DISTRICTS OF LACHLAN AND LOWER DARLING.

Cadomar:-Bounded on the west and north by the River Lachlan from its confluence with the Murrumbidgee River to the confluence of the Belubula River; on the east by the Lachlan River, dividing it from the county of Batluyst, and by the county of King to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the south by that river to the confluence of the Lachlan aforesaid.
Lomek Darinca:-Bounded on the west by a line due north from "Chowella," Fowler's station on the River Murray, boing the approximation to the 141st meridian of enst longitude, to the 30th paralicl of south latitude; on the north by that parailel casterly to the River Darling ; on the cast by that river downwards to Fo:t Bourke; thence by a line bearing south-ensterly to the confluence of Kalingalungaguy Creek with the Lachlan River; and on the south by the Lachlan, Murrmbidgoe, and Murray Rivers to "Chowella" aforesaid.
Lacillan asd Lower Darling, Pastoral Distriest of:-
Area-102,490 square miles.
Acres under cultivation- 1,945 .
Persons to a square mile-0.03.
Live Stock-7,308 horses; 108,909 cattle ; 567,297 sheep.

| $\mathrm{F}_{\text {lactes }}$ | Madise. |  |  |  |  | Fratales. |  |  |  |  |  | Tomas. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tnder 7. | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { num } \\ \text { nudy } \\ 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nunder } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { under } \end{gathered}$ $21 .$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ \text { aud up. } \\ \text { wadds. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Ěnder | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { :nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}$ | Total under 21. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 21 \\ \text { nandup- } \\ \text { wards. } \end{array}$ |  |  | 咸 |
|  | 16 | 12 | , | 82 | 29 |  | 9 | 4 | 22 | 15 | 61 | 37 | 98 |
|  | 22 | 17 | 10 | 49 | 73. | 18 | 11 | 11 | 40 | 37 | 122 | 77 | 199 |
|  | 11 | 8 | 8 | 27 | 33 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 25 | 16 | 60 | 41 | 101 |
|  | 21 | 12 | 10 | 46 | 90 | 27 | 15 | 15 | 57 | 38 | 186 | 9 O | 231 |
|  | 73 | 49 | 32 | 154 | 293 | 66 | 45 | 31 | 144 | 106 | 370 | 250 | 629 |
|  | 242 | 207 | 178 | 627 | 1016 | 213 | 189 | 122 | 524 | 323 | 16.43 | 847 | 2490 |
| Total of Lachlan. | 315 | 256 | 210 | 781 | 1941 | 278 | 294 | 1.51 | 668 | 429 | 2022 | 1097 | 3119 |
| Lower Dayling - Ailbert and Jower Darling | 31 | 14 | 24 | 69 | 275 | 28 | 13 | 11 | 52 | 43 | $34 \pm$ | $0 \overline{1}$ | 439 |
| Tutal Crbsin of the two <br> Districts. <br> Rural Par:s | 73 | 419 | 92 |  | 225 | 60 \% | 45 | 34 |  | 106 | 379 | 250 | 699 |
|  | 273 | 221 | 202 | 696 | 1291 | 241 | 203 | 133 | 576 | 366 | 1987 | 942 | 2929 |
| Тотат. | 346 | 270 | 234 | 850 | 1516 | 304 | 247 | 167 | 720 | 472 | 2:360 | 1192 | 3558 |

Number of Qualifed Rlectors, 369. Two Mcinbers returned.
21-D

## 21．THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE UNITED PASTORAL DISTRICTS OF WELLINGTON AND BLIGH．

Welminaton：－Bounded on the north－cast by the River Macquarie；on the cast by the counties of Wellington and Bathurst；on the south by the River Lachlan；on the soutb－west by a line extending from the confluence of the Kalingalungaguy Creels with the liver Lachlan to Fort Bourke；and on the nortl by the River Barwan．
Burge：－Bounded on the south－west by the River Macquaric，which separates this district from the Wellington District ；on the south－east by the county of 13ligh；on the north－cast by the Warrabangle Range and by the range bounding the valley of the River Castlereagh；and on the nortla by the River Barwan．
Tilllington and Bliah，Pastoral Distriots of：－
Area－29，715 square miles．
Acres under cultivation－ 490 ．
Persons to a square mile－ 0.10 ．
Live Stock－5，017 horses ；200，082 cattle ； 386,886 sheep．

| Praces． | Males． |  |  |  |  | Females． |  |  |  |  | Tomal． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cnder 7. | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { aud } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { the } \end{gathered}$ | Total under 21. | 21 and up－ wards． | Linder 7. | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { nind } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { ut. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}$ | Total under 21. |  | 突 | 家 |  |
| WheidingtonBligh ．．．． | 107 | 113 | 103 | 323 | 717 | 137 | 119 | 04 | 310 | 189 | 1040 | 499 | 3539 |
|  | 105 | 111 | 1.00 | 316 | （027 | 80 | 81 |  | 233 | 177 | 943 | 410 | 1353 |
| Totas． | $212^{\circ}$ | 224 | 203 | 639 | 1344 | 217 | 200 | 126 | 24 | 366 | 1983 | 909 | 2892 |

Number of Qualified Electors，294．One Nember returned．

## 22．THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE UNITED PASTORAL DISTRICTS OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS AND GWXDIR．

Liverpoot，Plains：－Bounded on the cast by the River Mooni downwards to its confluence with the River Barwan，and by that river to Pockataroo；on the north－east by the range dividing the valley of the River Gwydir from the valley of the Thalaba Creck and that of the river Namoi or Peel and its sources to the boundary of the New England District；again on the east by part of the New England District；on the south and west by the Liverpool and Warrabangle Ranges，by the range bounding the valley of the River Castlercagh，and by the River B：urwan，which divides this from the Bligh and Wellington Districts；on the west and north the boundaries remain undefined．
Gwydir ：－Bounded on the west by the River Mooni downwards from Johnstone＇s station enlled＂Cunningundi，＂ to the confluence with the River Barwan，and by the Barwan to Pockataroo；on the south－west by the range dividing the valley of the River Gwydir from the valley of the Thalaba Creek，and that of the River Namoi or Pecl and its somrecs to tho boundary of the New England District；on the east by part of the New England District；and on the north by a line duc west from Mount Gerard，by the Barwan River（also there known as the Kuraula or Macintyrc，）downwards to the marked and measured track from the Balonne ；and by that track to the River Mooni at Cumningundi aforesaid．
Lifyerpool Platns and Gwydir，Pastoray District of：－
Area－ 27,976 square miles．
Acres under cultivation－154
Persons to a square mile－ $0 \cdot 15$ ．
Live Stock－9，356 horses； 312,179 cattle ； 859,105 sheep．

| Places． | Maties． |  |  |  |  | Femates． |  |  |  |  | Total． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ender $7 .$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}$ | Total under 21. | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { andinp. } \\ \text { wards. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 7 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { nand } \\ \text { under } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}$ | Total 21. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { nnd npy } \\ \text { wards. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 空 | （e） | 諒 |
| Liverpool Plans． <br> Tamworth Rural Parts | 30 | 25 | 13 | 88 | 159 |  |  | 30 | 120 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 220 | 189 | 21.8 | 627 | 1418 | 191 | 166 | 99 | 456 | 364 | 2045 | S20 | 2865 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Total of Liverpool } \\ \text { Plains ........ } \end{gathered}$ | $270$ | 214 | 231 | 715 | 1577 | 235 | 212 | 129 | 076 | 445 | 2292 | 1021 | 3313 |
| Gividir． <br> Warialda $\qquad$ | $\bar{\square}$ |  | 2 | 7 | 30 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 20 | 8 | 37 | 28 | 65 |
| Rural Parts | 84 | 67 | ¢8 | 239 | 474 | 48 | 47 | 34 | 129 | 104 | 713 | 233 | 946 |
| Total of Gwydir．．．． | 89 | 67 | 30 | 246 | 504 | 08 | 56 | 35 | 149 | 112 | 750 | 261 | 1011 |
| Total Uldan of the Two Districts ．．．． | 55 | 25 | 15 | 95 | 189 | 5．4 | 65 | $31{ }^{\prime}$ | 140 | 89 ＂ | 284 | 229 | 513 |
| Rural Parts ．．．．．．．． | 304 | 2.56 | 306 | 866 | 1892 | 239 | 213 | 133 | 485 | 468 | 2758 | 1053 | 3811 |
| Total ．．．．．．．． | 359 | 281 | 321 | 301 | 2081 | 293 | 268 | $16 \pm$ | 72.5 | 557 | 3042 | 1282 | 4324 |

Number of Qualified Electors，553．Tro Members returned．

## 23. THE ELACTORAL DISTRICT OF THE UNITED PASTORAL DISTRICTS OF NEW ENGLAND AND MACLEAY.

New Exgland:--Bounded on the soutl-enst by a line from the confluence of the Barnard and Manning Rivers to the top of Mount Scaview, dividing it from the county of Macquarie, thence by a line to the top of Werrikimbec Mount, thence on the east by a line north by compass dividing this from the M'Leay and Clarence River Districts ; on the north by a line due west, so as to intersect the top of Mount Gerard near the head of the north brauch of the Clarence, and dividing this from the Darling Dowus District ; on the west by the fill at the western extreme of the table land; and on the south by the Barnard River, which forms the north boundry of the county of Gloucester.

M'Leax:-Bounded on the west by a line from Mount Scaview to the top of Werrikimbec Mount, and thence by a line north by compass dividing this from the New Lingland District; on the south-cast and south by the county of Macquarie to the mouth of the MCLeay River; on the east by the sea coast; and on the north by the ranges which form the basin of the Clarence on the south side of that river.

New Englaidd and M'Leay, Pastoral Districts of:-
Area-16,280 square miles.
Acres under cultivation-4,709.
Persons to a square mile-0. 38 .
Live Stock-6,889 horses; 149,885 cattle; 1,049,006 shcep.


Number of Qualified Electors, 461. Two Members returned.

## 24. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE UNITED PASTJRAL DISTRICTS OF Clarence and darling downs.

Cranence:-Bounded on the soutl by the rauges which form the basin of the Clarence on the south side of that river; on the rest by the New England District, the houndary being a line north ly compass from Werrikimbee Mountain, which is at the head of the Hastings River, and lyy the Grent Dividing Range; on the north by the ranges forming the basin of the Brisbane and the Logan, on the south side of those rivers; and on the cast by the sea coast.

Darlisa Downs:-Bounded on the east by the Great Dividing Range, from the line forming the northern boundary of the New Eagland District to the source of Sandy Creck, and suparating this District from the Clarence, Moreton, and Burnctt Districts; on the north-west and west by Tanning and Dogwood Creeks to the Balonne; and thenee ly a line south by compass to the Miver Barwan (known also as the Kuraula or Macintyre), separating this District from that of Maramon and on the south by the River Barwan upwards, until it intersects a linc extending west from the top of Mount Gerard, which is near the head of the nortbern branch of the Clarence River; and ly that line which divides this from the Ney England Distriets.

Craresce and Darling Downs, Pastoral District of:-
Area- $3 \overline{5}, 400$ square milcs.
Acres under cultivation--553.
Persons to a square mile-0.18.
Live Stock- $\overline{5}, \overline{1} 00$ horses ; 217,644 cattle ; $1,225,018$ sheep.


Number of Qualif ed Electors, 650. One Member returned.
25. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE UNITED PASTORAL DISTRICTS OF MORETON, WIDE BAY, BURNETT, AND MARANOA.
Monetox:-Bounded on the south by the ranges which separate the sources of the Rivers Brisbane and Logan from those of the Richmond and Clarence; on the west by the Great Dividing Range; on the north by the range dividiag the heads of the Burnett from the heads of the Brisbane River, extending from the Great Dividing Range to Jemma, and thense by the Glass House Range to the sea coast; and on the east by the sea coast, but excluding the Settled District of the reputed County of Stanley.
Wide Bay:-Bounded on the south by the Glass Housc Range from the sea coast to "Jemma," separating this District from that of Morcton; on the west by the range dividing the waters of the Burnett from those falling to Wide Bay, and the sea coast south thereof; and the ratge forming the western watershed of the seren hills or Degilba Creck, to the River Burnctt; and thence by a line bearing north by compass to the range forming the northern watershed of the laiver Burnett, separating this District from that of Burnett; on the north by the last mentioned range to the sea; and on the east by the sea.
Burnett :- Bounded on the south by the range dividing the waters of the Rivers Brisbane and Burnett, from "Jemma" to the Great Dividing Range, and separating this District from that of Moreton; on the west by the Great Dividing Range to the source of Palm Tree Creek, separating this District in part from that of Darling Downs; on the north by Palua Tree Creck to the River Dawson, by that river to a point due west by compass, from the northernmost source of the River Burnett, by a line to that source, and by the range forming the northern watershed of the River Burnctt, to a point duc north by compass, from the point where the range forming the western watershed of the seven hills or Degilba Creek meets the River Burnett; and on the east by a line to that point, by the last mentioncd range, and by the range dividing the waters of the River Burnett from those falling to Wide Bay and the sea coast south thereof, and separating this District from that of Wide Bay
Maranoa:- Bounded on the south hy the surveyed and marked track from the River Barwan to Johnston's station called Cunningundi, on the River Mooni; on the west thence by that river upwards to where the said marked track leaves the Mooni, thence by that track to St. Genrge's Bridge, on the River Balome, thence by the Balonne to the confluence of the River Maranoa, and by the Maranoa to the confluence of the River Amby; on the north by the River Amby to its source in Mount Bindango, thence by a line across the Fitz Roy Downs to Mount Beagle, thence by a line across the sanc downs to the highest summit of the Grafton Range, and thence by a line east (by compass) to Tanning Creek; on the east by Tanning and Dogwood Crecks to the Balonne, and thence by a line south (by compass) to the River Barwan (known also as the Karaula or Macintyre); and again on the south by that river downwards to the point where the surveged track aforesiad crosses it at a tree marked No. 87.
Moreton, Wide Bay, Buryett, and Maranoa, l'astoral Districts of:-

$$
\text { Area- } 27,580 \text { square miles. }
$$

Acres under cultivation-17.
Persons to a square mile- 0.09 .

* Estimated Live Stock-3,576 horses ; 129,884 cattle ; 744,825 sheep.

| Places. | Males. |  |  |  |  | Frmales. |  |  |  |  | Torat. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { linder } \\ & 7 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 14 . \\ \text { nnde } \\ \text { nnder } \\ 21 . \end{array}$ | Total under 21. | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { ana up- } \\ \text { \|wards. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Vinder } \\ 7 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \begin{array}{c} 7 n d \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { under } \end{array} \\ \hline 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 21 . \end{array}\right.$ | Total under 21. | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \\ \text { and up } \\ \text { and } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 安 | 咢 |  |
| Monetos | 40 | 17 | $43^{\prime}$ | 100 | 274 | 49 | 20 | 11. | 80 | 73 | 374 | 153 | 527 |
| Wide BAY-Maryborough | 34 | 20 | 20 | 74 | 166 | 28 | 11 | 17 |  | 57 | 240 | 113 | 350 |
| Rural Parts . . . . . . . . | 13 | 16 | 26 | 0.5 | 189 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 32 | 244 | 72 | 316 |
| Total of Wide Bay | 47 | 36 | 46 | 129 | 350 | 47 | 22 | 27 | 90 | 89 | $48 \pm$ | 185 | 669 |
| Burnetr-Gayndah .... |  |  |  | 22 | 80 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 24 | ${ }^{26}$ | 102 | 80 | 1152 |
| Rumal Parts......... | 54 | 44 | 82 | 180 | 746 | 47 | 30 | 21 | 98 | 138 | 926 | 231 | 1157 |
| Total of Burnett | 67 | 0 | $8 \overline{0}$ | 202 | 826 | 63 | 35 | 24 | 122 | 159 | 1028 | 281 | 1309 |
| Mabaroa | 5 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 71 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 88 | 22 | 110 |
| Total Urlan of tike Four Districts....\} | 47 | 26 | 28 | 96 | 246 | 44 | 16 | 20 | 80 | 83 | 342 | 163 | 505 |
| Rural Parts .......... | 112 | 81 | 159 | 3 as | 1280 | 122 | 66 | 44 | 232 | 246 | 1632 | 478 | 2110 |
| Total | 159 | 107 | 182 | 448 | 1526 | 166 | 82 | 64 | 312 | 329 | 1974 | 641 | 2615 |

Number of Qualified Eleetors, 213. One Member returned.

## 26. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Sydner :-The space contained within the present Boundaries of the Town of Sydney, as defined in a Government Noticc, dated 6th Scptember, 1833, and published in the Government Gazette of the 11th of that month-to wit, "Bounded on the north by the waters of Port Jackson, from a landmark at the bead of "Blackwattle Bay to Rushcutter's Bay; on the east by the Stream entering Rushcutter's Bay to a Bridge " on the South Head Road, at the north-west corner of Sydney Common; and by the wrestern boundary of " that common to a road extending westward to the back of Cleveland House ; on the south by that road, and "its western fence prolonged to a landmark on the road to Cook's River; on the west by the western side " of the road to Cook's River, and that line prolonged to the landmark at the head of Blackwattle Bay."


Number of Qualified Electors, 13,870. Four Members returned.

[^2]
## 27. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE SYDNEY HAMLETS.

Glebe :-Bounded on the cast by part of the west boundary of the City of Sydncy, being the prolongation of the western side of the Cook's River Road from the Parramatta Road northerly, to a land mark at the head of Blackwattle Bay ; on the nurth and west by that bay, the waters of Port Jackson and Johnston's Creek upwards to the Orphan School Crcek; on the south by thit creek upwards to the Parramatta Road; and by that road easterly to the City Boundary aforesaid.
Camperdow: :-Bounded on the north and east by the Orphan School Creek from Johnston's Oreek upwards to the Parramatta Road, by that road westerly to the western boundary of Grose Farm; and by that boundary sontherly to the south-western corner of that farm; on the south by an aliotment boundary line westerly to the western boundary line of the Camperdown Wstate, and at right angles to it; and on the west by that boundary line northerly to the Parramatta Road, by that road westerly to Johnston's Creek; and by that creck downwards to the Orphan School Creek aforesaid.
O'Connels, Town:-Bounded on the south by the Sewtown Road from the western boundary line of the Camperdown Estate easterly to Grose Farm ; on the east by one of the western boundary liuess of Grose Farm northerly; on the north by a southern boundury line of that farm westerly to its south-west corner, and by an allotment line from that corner westerly to the western boundary line of the Camperdown Estate, and at right angles to it; and on the west by that boundary line southerly to the Newtown Road aforcsaid.
Chippendate :-Bounded on the south by the suuth boundary of the Chippendale Grant, crossing the Botany Road to Botany-strect; on the east by Botany-street northerly to the City boundary in Cleceland-street; on the north by that boundary westerly along Clevelaud-street prolonged to the western boundaries of the Chippendale Grant; and on the west by thesc boundaries southerly to its south boundary aforesaid.
Redfers:-Bounded on the west by Botany-street, from Cleveland-street southerly to the south boundary of the Redfern Grant; on the south by that boundary easterly to Elizabeth-street south; on the east by that street northerly to the City boundary in Cleveland-street; on the north by that boundary westerly along Cleveland-street to Botany-strect aforesaid
Surry Hiels :-Bounded on the east by Dowling-street, from the City boundary in Cleveland-street southerly to the soutbern boundary line of E.S. Hall's 185 acre grant ; on the south by the southern boundary line of that grant westerly to Elizabetl-street south ; on the west by Elizabeth south, northerly to the southern boundary line of the City of Sydney, in Cleveland-street; and on the north by the southern boundary line of the City of Sydncy along Cleveland-street easterly to Dowling-street aforesaid.
Paddinaton:-Bounded on the west by the east boundary of the City of Sydney, heing "the stream entering "Rushcutters" Bay to a bridge on the Old South Head Road at the north-west corner of Sydney Common"; on the siuth by the OId South Head Road extending eastrards to the Point Piper Road ; on the east by that road to the New South Head Road, by that road to the prolongation of Willian-street in the Villago of Double Bay, by that prolongation to the bridge over the strcan entering the cast side of Double Bay, and by that stream to Double Bay; and on the north by the waters of Port Jackson to the east boundary of the City aforesaid, being the stream entering Rasheutters' Bay.
St. Leovaris:-Bounded on the cast by the stream entering Neutral Harbour, being the western boundary of A. Thrupp's 700 acres, and by the continuation of that western boundary northerly to Ernest-street; on the north by Ernest-street westerly to West-street; on the west by that street southerly to Edward Wolstoncroft's 524 acres, and by the eastern boundaries of that land to the waters of Port Jackson; and on the the south by those waters to the strean entering Ncutral Marbour aforesaid.
Balmarn :-Bounded on the north-west by Church-street, from Waterview Bay south-westerly to the southwest side of Spring-street; on the north-east by Spring-street south-easterly to College-street; again on the north-west by College-strect south-westerly 5 chains aud 50 links; then again on the north-east by a line at right angles to College-street south-easterly to Willian-street; then on the west by a line south to the south side of Darling-street (or the main road to Sydney); thence on the south by the south side of that street or road casterly to the north-west corner of A. W. Young's land; thence on the west by the western boundary line of that land southerly to the waters of Johnston's Bay; on the south by the waters of Jolnston's Bay; on the east by the waters of Darling Harbour; on the north by the waters of Waterview Bay to Church-street aforesaid.

| Places. | Males. |  |  |  |  | Fematifs. |  |  |  |  | Total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lader } \\ & 7 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nnder } \\ \text { 14. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}$ | Total 21. | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { and upp } \\ \text { wards. } \end{gathered}$ | Čnder | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { nider } \\ \text { under } \\ 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { ni } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { under } \\ \mathbf{2 1 .} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 第 | 总 |
| Glebe | 312 | 310 | 162 | 784 | 729 | 369 | 271 | 213 | 853 | 741. | 1513 | 1594 | 3107 |
| Camperdown | 107 | 85 | 35 | 227 | 195 | 99 | 95 | 68 | 262 | 188 | 422 | 450 | 872 |
| O'Connell Town | 96 | 86 | 52 | 234 | 249 | 108 | 94 | 96 | 298 | 239 | 483 | 537 | 1020 |
| Chippendale | 107 | 77 | 42 | 226 | 205 | 97 | 75 | 35 | 207 | 191 | 431 | 398 | 82.9 |
| Redfern ... | 239 | 199 | 124 | 562 | 533 | 248 | 210 | 175 | 633 | 548 | 1095 | 1181 | 2276 |
| Surry Hills | 39 | 45 | 28 | 112 | 120 | 43 | 41 | 45 | 129 | 115 | 233 | 244 | 476 |
| Padतlington | 278 | 30.5 | 125 | 708 | 541 | 256 | 255 | 227 | 738 | 650 | 1249 | 1393 | 2642 |
| Saint Leonard's | 44 | 46 | 14 | 104 | 136 | 53 | 40 | 37 | 130 | 94 | 24.0 | 224 | 464 |
| Balmain. | 224 | 193 | 106 | 523 | 471 | 253 | 219 | 219 | 691 | 539 | 994 | 1230 | $22: 4$ |
| Total | 1446 | 1346 | 688 | 3480 | 3179 | 1526 | 1800 | 1115 | 3941 | 3310 | 6659 | 7251 | 13910 |

Number of Qualified Electors, 3,027. Two Members returned.

## 28．THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE TOWN OF PARRAMATTA．

Commencing at a stake on the northern side of Parramatta River nearly opposite the mouth of Clay Cliffe Creck，from this point a straight line up tho Orphan School Road to a marked gres gum tree on the northern side of the Kissing Point Road，being a line bearing north 1 degree west 50 choins 30 links；from this tree a line to a stake on the western side of the Windsor Road near to the Darling Mills Bridge，being a line bearing west $18 \frac{1}{}$ degrees north 124 chains 40 Iinks from the aforesaid stake，a line to a large dead stump on a hill to the west of the Oid Mill，being a line bearing south 34 degrees west 24 chains 00 links；from this stump a line through the Domain to a post of fu small bridge situateil to the west of the Governor＇s stables，being a line bearing south $2 \frac{1}{4}$ degrees 75 chains 70 links；from this post，a line to a dead stump on the soutl）side of the Buthurst Road and west of tho Toll House，boing a line bearing south 20 degrees east 46 chains 90 links；from the aforesaid dead stump，a line to a stake on the top of the ridge at the western fence of the Race Course，being aline south 21隼 degrees west 40 chains 50 links；from this stake，a line across the Sydney Road to a stake near the constables hut，formerly the Toll Honse，being a line learing cast $19 \frac{1}{4}$ degrees porth do clains；from the latter stake a line running along the ridge across Dr．Haris＇s ground，to a stake on the outside of a fence that crosses a small dry watercourge situated to tho west of atr．Macarthur＇s resideuce，being a line bearing east $28 \frac{1}{2}$ degrecs north of chains；from this stake by the watercourse to Clay Cliffe Creek，and by Clay Cliffe Creek to Parramatta River nearly opposite to the commencing point．

| Praces． | Malf |  |  |  |  | Females． |  |  |  |  | Tozat． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under $7$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und } \\ 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { anu } \\ \text { nuder } \\ \text { 21. } \end{gathered}$ | Total under 21. | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { and up- } \\ \text { wards. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 7 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \begin{array}{c} 7 n d \\ \text { nnder } \\ 14 . \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}$ | Total ul 21. | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { andup- } \\ \text { wards. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 药 } \\ & \text { 号 } \end{aligned}$ | 寀 | \％ |
| Town of Parramatta | 493 | 508 | 283 | 1334 | ｜ 1490 | 468 | 004 | 384 | 13006 | 18.29 | 2324 | 2605 | 5429 |

Number of Qualifed Electors，757．Two Mambers rotmraed．

## 29．THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS．

Wrinson：－Commencing at the point where the western side of Pabner－strect meets South Crepk，and bounded thence by South Creck to a stake sitnated on the bank of the creck to Fitzgerald＇s furm，from this stake by a line bearing west 91 chains to another stake，from this by a line passing the north fence of latd belongiug to the Benevolent Asylum，bearing west 34 degrees north 62 chains 80 links to a marked dead stump on Rickaly＇s Creek，from this stump lyy liekaby＇s Creek to the Hawkesbury River，by the Hawkesbury River to the point where the western side of Palnuer－street meets that river，and thence by the western side of Palmer－strect to South Creek aforesaid．
Riohmonn ：－Commencing at a marked post at the south－west corner of Wm．Townsend＇s land，from thence along Wilson＇s fence to the sontherm comer post，being it line bearing south 27 degrees west 12 chains 12 links，from thence a line to the south－east corner of the Catholic Burial Ground allotment，being south 35 degrees 3 minutes west 29 chains 10 links， from thence to the north－cast corner post of the fonce of Luttrell＇s 400 acres，being a line bearing south 62 degrees 9 minutes west 19 chains 66 links，from thence along the fence rividing it from the roud to Penrith，licing a line learing south 38 degrees 20 minutes west 50 chains 27 links，from thence along the fonce dividing it from the common to the corner post on the south side of the road to the Furajong，beiug a line bearing west 40 degrees north 81 chains 75 links， from thence a line crossing the road and along a fence as far as it gocs，and then a continnous line to a stake on the west side of Pugh＇s Lagoon，bearing north 38 degrees 10 minutes cast 76 chains 30 links，from thence a line across the lagoon to the commencing corner post，bearing east 16 degrees south 86 ehains 70 links．
Liveriool ：－Commencing at a stake near a marked corner post of S．Lioyd＇s fence upon Briekmaker＇s Creck，from thence along the fence to the Sydncy Road，and thence a continnous line to a stake，bearing east 13 degrees 30 minutes nortla 80 chains 30 links，from thence a line easterly to Chippendale＇s fence，and along that fence to the river，being south 1 degree 54 minutes east 48 chains 90 links，from thence along tho river to a marked stump situated in Chipps grant， from thence a line bearing west 70 chains 50 links to a stake on Brickmaker＇s Creck in Miaria Loek＇s grant，and from thence along Brickmaker＇s Creek to the stake at the point of commencement．
Campbeld Town ：－Commencing at at marked post，situated by a small bridge on the high road from Sydney，north－easterly of Graham＇s Ina，being a line boaring east 40 degrees 15 minutes sonth 59 chains 45 links to a marked post ncar the eastem corner of the Campbell Town reserve；from thence by a line bearing south 44 degrees 35 minntes west 35 chains 45 links to a marked post near the southern corner of the Campbell Town Rescre ；from thence ly a line bearing west 3 degrees north 47 chains 60 links to a marked post on the western side of the Appin Road；from thence by a line boaring west 42 degrees north 26 chains to a marked post near the junction of the roads leading to the Menangle and Cowpasture Fords；from thence by a line hearing north 38 degrecs cast 68 chains 35 links to a marked post on the northern side of the continuation of the streot which extends along the north－castern boundary of the Camplell Town reserve；and from thenee by a lino bearing east 19 degrees 20 minutes south 11 chains and 40 links to the aforesaid post on the high road from Sydncy．
Pennimil：－Bounded on the north by a line parallel to and 6 chains north of the Great Western Road；on the cast by the east boundary of John Mchenry＇s 100 acres and its southerly continnation；on the south lyy a linc parallel to and 6 chains south of the Great Western Road；and on the west by the Nepean River．

| Place． | Males． |  |  |  |  | Females． |  |  |  |  | Totals． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under. } \\ 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}$ | Totai <br> under <br> 21. | 21 and up－ wid ${ }^{\text {winder }}$ 1 | Under | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { nundrer } \\ 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { Rad } \\ \text { under. } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}$ | Totat 21. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { and nup- } \\ \text { warde. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 咢 | 枈 | 莬 |
| Windsor ．． | 164 | 165 | 130 | 459 | 448 | 187 | 176 | 135 | 498 | 376 | 907 | 874 | 1781 |
| Richmond |  | 91 | 58 | 243 | 203 | 90 | 100 | 72 | 262 | 166 | 452 | 428 | 880 |
| Liverpool |  | 57 | 45 | 163 | 155 | 60 | 52 | 53 | 170 | 139 | 318 | 309 | 627 |
| Campbell Town | 80 | 53 | 27 | 160 | 128 | 71 | 80 | 51 | 202 | 187 | 288 | 339 | 627 |
| Pemrith | 41 | 46 | 22 | 109 | 143 | 60 | 59 | 39 | 158 | 107 | 252 | $26 \%$ | 517 |
| Total．． | 446 | 412 |  | 1140 | $\mathrm{i}^{1077}$ | 473 | 467 | 350 | 1290 | 925 | 2217 | 2215 | 4432 |

Number of Qualified Electors，695．One Member returned．

## 30. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE WESTERN BOROUGHS.

Bathurst:-Commencing at the north-enst corner on the Macquarie River, where the northern side of Hope ${ }^{-}$ street joins that river, and bounded northerly by that side of Hope-street, bearing south $41 \frac{1}{2}$ degrecs west to its intersection with the western side of Lambert-strect; westerly by the westeru side of that stree being a line bearing south $48 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees east to its intersection with the southern side of Seymour-stree and southerly by the southern side of Seymour-street, being a line bearing north $41 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees cast tt Queen Charlotte's Ponds, and then by a line in the same bearing to the Mequaric River, aud by thao river downwards to the north-east corner as aforessid.
Kelso:-Commencing on the Macquarie River, at the north-west corncr of an allotment granted to John Cooke, and bounded south-casterly by a line bearing east 30 degrees north 70 chains; north-easterly by a line bearing north 291 degrees west 131 chains; north-westerly by a line bearing west 35 degrees south 80 chains 33 links to the Macquarie River; and south-westerly by that river upwards to tle north-west corner of the allotment granted to John Cooke as aforesaid.
Carcoar:-Bounded on the north by Rothery-street; on the west and south by the river; and on the east by Gomballa-strcet.


Number of Qualified Electors, 770. One Member returned.

## 31. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE SOUTHERN BOROUGHS.

Goulburx :--Commencing at the Mulwarree Ponds, and bounded thence on the north by the north-east side of Mayo-strect to Lagoon-street, by the nortl-west side of Lagoon-strect to the eastern boundary of William Bradley's 84 acres; and by the boundary of the town reserve westerly, dividing it from that 84 acres, William Bradley's two portions of 100 acres, William Lithgow's 100 acres, and William Bradley's 100 acres, to the western side of Deccan-street; on the west by the western side of Deccan-street, to the north boundary of W. I. Broughton's 600 acres; on the south by the boundary of the town rescrve, dividing it from that 600 acres, to the Mulmarree Ponds; and on the east by the Mulmarree Ponds, to the northeast side of Mayo-street aforesaid.
Queanbeyan :-Bounded on the north by J. B. Bossleg's 1050 acres (from which it is partly divided by the Queanbeyan River) ; on the east by J. J. Bossley's 640 acres ; on the south by A. T. Thaunce's 810 acres, and Charles Campbell's 1057 acres; and on the west by Robert Campbell's (senior) 1040 acres.
Braidwood:-Bouuded on the north by D. McKellar's 1120 acres; on the eact by T. B. Wilson's 2560 acres on the south by John Coghill's 5600 acres; and on the west by the Church and School Estate.
Yass:-Bounded on the north by part of L. W. Reddall's 1920 acres; on the east by the Yass River and Henry O'Brien's 650 acres; on the south by Hamilton Hume's 957 acres; and on the west by John Hanley's 10 acres, the southerly extension of its east boundary, and by Thomas Meehan's 640 acres.

| Placres. | Males. |  |  |  |  | Femajes, |  |  |  |  | Total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trnder | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \substack{\text { nd } \\ \text { unddr } \\ \text { 14. }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { ane } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Totalal } \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { zil } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 21 \\ \text { and up- } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { warasis. } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{7}^{\text {Coder }} 7$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \substack{\text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 14. }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { unc. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Totai } \\ \text { undicr } \\ .1 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { nna up. } \\ \text { jurd. } \\ \text { ward. } \end{gathered}$ | 荗 | 咙 |  |
| Goulburn .............. | 186 | 148 | 78 | 412 | 483 | 194 | 190 | 139 | 523 | 361 | 895 | 884 | 1779 |
| Queanbeyan | 60 | 56 | 21 | 137 | 132 | 69 | 49 | 24 | 142 | 93 | 269 | 235 | 504 |
| Braidwood. | 51 | 42 | 29 | 122 | 154 | 62 | 52 | 23 | 137 | 94 | 276 | 231 | 507 |
| Yass | 69 | 72 | 34 | 175 | 182 | 71 | 66 | 44 | 181 | 122 | 357 | 303 | 660 |
| To | 366 | 318 | 162 | 846 | 951 | 396 | 357 | 230 | 983 | 670 | 1797 | 1653 | 3450 |

Number of Qualified Electors, 619. Onc Member returned.

## 32．THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND BOROUGHS．

Morpete：：－Bounded on the north by the River Eunter；on the east by the line dividing E．Closc＇s 2000
 line bearing west 100 chains；and on the west by a line bearing north to the River Hunter．
East Mattland ：－Commencing at the north－west corner of Goldenham＇s 500 acres，and bounded on the south by his northern boundary line bearing east；then by its continuation as tbe northern boundary of a portion of 320 acres rescrved for the extension of the Town；and further easterly at the northern boundary line of Davis＇ 200 acres，to the north－castern corncr thereof；on part of the east by a line bearing north about 100 chains；on part of the north by a line bearing west to a southerly continuation of Eckford＇s eastern boundary line；on the remainder of the east by that continuation and by the said boundary line bearing north to his north－east corner；again on the north by Eckford＇s northern boundary line to the river；and on the residue of the north by Hunter＇s River to its confluence with Wallis＇Creck； and on the west by Wallis＇Creck poutherly to the north－west corner of Goldenham＇s 500 acres as aforesaid．
West Maitland：－Commencing at the River Hunter at the confluence with the river of a creek dividing the allotments of Hall and Baloot，and bounded on part of the north by that creek，so far as it bears westerly，thence by a continued west line to the south－west corner of Hall＇s allotment；on the west by Baleot＇s western boundary，and its southerly continuation to P．F．Campbell＇s northern boundary line； again on the north by that boundary line bearing west to its north－west corner；again on the west by the western boundary line of Campbell and Luke Ralph＇s lands to the north－west corner of J．T．Hughes＇s 4 acres；on part of the south by the northern boundary line of that land，bearing east to Swamp Creck； on the remainder of the south and part of the east by that creek to its confluence with Wallis＇Creck；and thence by Wallis＇Creek to its own confluence with the River Hunter；and on the residue of the east and north by that river to its confluence mith the creck，dividing the allotments of Hall and Balcot as aforesaid．

| Places． | Males． |  |  |  |  | Females． |  |  |  |  | Totar． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lnder } \\ & 7 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { andor } \\ 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { I4 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { Z1. } \end{aligned}$ | and up- \| wards. | Conder | 7nd $\substack{\text { nuder } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 14 .}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nnder } \\ \text { 21. } \end{gathered}$ | Total under 21. | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { nend up- } \\ \text { wards. } \end{gathered}$ | 安 | 宽 | 苞 |
| Morpeth | 145 | 135 | 89 | 369 | 396 | 135 | 140 | 149 | 424 | 283 | 765 | 707 | 1472 |
| East Maitland | 148 | 159 | 114 | 421 | 428 | 128 | 104 | 16.4 | 446 | 360 ！ | 849 | 806 | 1655 |
| West Maitlant | 482 | 386 | 233 | 1101 | 1151 |  | 433 | 393 | 1265 | 924 | 2252 | 2189 | 4441 |
| Total | 775 | 680 | 436 | 1891 | 1975 | 7021 | 727 | 706 | 2135 | 1567 | 3866 | 3702 | 7068 |

Number of Qualified Electors，1，656．Two Members returned．

## 33．TAE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE NORTH－EASTERN BOROUGHS．

Newcabtue with Stockton ：－Commencing at a point where Brown－street meets the River Hunter，and bounded on the north by that river to the sea；on the east by the South Pacific Ocean to a point in a line with the south side of Church－street；on the south by that line and the south side of Church－street to Brown－strect；and on the west by the west side of Brown－strect to the River Hunter aforesaid；also bounded on the north by the north boundaries of $A$ ．B．Spark＇s 50 acres，and A．W．Scott＇s 50 acres； on the west and south by the River Hunter to the sea；and on the east by the South Pacific Ocean．
Raymond Terrace：－－Bounded on the north by Bcnnett＇s 100 acres；on the east by Rd．Windeyer＇s 1208 acres；on the south by part of $A$ ．Windeyer＇s 864 acres，and by T．Graham＇s 640 acres，and on the west by the River Hunter．


Number of Qualified Electors，356．One Member returned．

## 34. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE STANLEY BOROUGHS.

North Brisbane, South Prisbane, and Kangaroo Ponit:-Commencing on the Brisbane River at the mouth of a small gully opposite Kangaroo Point, and bounded on the north by a line bearing west 91 chains 50 links; on the west by a line being 40 chains west from the centre of the Windmill, bearing south 45 chains 70 links to the Brisbane River prolonged across that river, and thence south 60 chains; on the south by a line bearing cast 140 chains; on the east by a line bearing north 49 chains 10 links to the Brishane River, by that river upwards to the termination of the road running through Kangaroo Point, and thence by a straight line across the Brisbane River to the point of commencement.
IpswicI: :-Commencing at the north-west corner 55 links west from a gum tree marked on four sides, at the junction of the Mehe Creek with the Bremer River, and bounded on part of the north by a line bearing east 71 chains 5 links to a stake on the Bremer River bearing 118 degrees, and distant 21 links from a gum tree marked on four sides; on the remainder of the north by the north bank of the Bremer River downwards to a large gum tree marked on four sides; thence on the east by a line straight across the river, bearing south 42 degrees west to the termination on the opposite bank of the west side of a road in the castern suburbs, and further by the southerly extension of said road 167 chains 60 links to a stake on the top of a moderately bold ridge, distant 28 links from a dead ironbark tree marked on four sides, bearing south 34 degrees 40 minutes east; on the south by a line bearing west 83 chains 65 links to a stake on Deebing Creek 30 links from a large gum tree marked on four sides at the junction of a small water-course, bearing south 22 degrces 30 minutes west; on the west by Deebing Creek downwards to its confluence with the Bremer River, and by that river downwards to the junction of Mehe Creck as aforesaid.


Number of Qualified Electors, 1,244. Two Members returned.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

## Tlegisiatioe gescmbly.

## ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

(area, population, and electors in each, at last census.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1857.

RETURN to an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 25 August, 1857, praying that His Excellency the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of the House,-
" A Return shewing, as nearly as practicable, the following " particulars in reference to the several Electoral Districts pro" posed to be created in the Electoral Bill now before the House, " viz.:-The area of each District, the total population at the " late Census, the number of male adults 21 years of age and " upwards, the number of electors, the number of houses, the " number of acres under cultivation, and the quantity of stock;
" and also a Return shewing the same particulars in reference
" to the several Electorates proposed to be created in the Electoral
" Bill introduced and read a first time last Session."
$372$

## MEMORANDUM.

With reference to the following Tables, the Registrar General thinks it necessary to state the data upon which they are prepared, and to direct attention to one or two points which, unexplained, might lead to erroneous conclusions.

The population and houses are taken from the Census Returns of 1856; but it should be added, with regard to the Return of hooses, that in the pastoral parts of the Colony the Scbedules, in most instances, make no mention of the habitations of Shepherds and Stockmen, which are every way as worthy of enumeration as the numerous inferior dwellings in the Towns and Villages and agricultural places. The houses in the former class of Schedules represent establishments-those in the latter, families.

The number of electors in each District is taken from 2 Return presented to Parliament in March last, which exhibits, on comparison with the population, proportions varying from $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the purely Pastoral Districts to 26 per cent. in the City of Sydney. This wide range may be accounted for partly by the fact that in the urban and populous rural places the same names often appear on the Rolls of more than one electorate, and many of them several times on the same List. This is particulary the case with Sydney and its vicinity, where the possession by one man of several small freelolds, or of different qualifications in different wards, hamlets, or portions of the suburbs, entitles him to be as frequently enrolled.

The areas are compiled from a Return furnished by the Surveyor Gencral ; they differ from former statements in one or two instances, but are believed to be correct. The areas of the Boroughs are, however, disregarded as unimportant to the purpose of the present paper.

The live stock and cultivation are prepared from various Official Papers, furnished cliefly by the Colonial Secretary's Department.

Wherever an asterisk (*) is found, the computation is approximate. This approximation is also generally stated in round numbers. It has been carcfully effected by apportionment and by consideration of the various circumstances which are known to affect the result; and it is confidently submitted as in no material instance varying from the truth more than 5 por ceut. in either direction.

Necessarily, some blanks have becn left, where no reliable data existed.

CHRIS. ROLLESTON.
Registrar General's Office,
Sydney, 4 September, 1857.
$374$

## ELECTORAL BILL.-1857.

(INTRODUCED BY THE HONORABLE H. W. PARIEER, ESQ., M. P.)



ELECTORAL BILL.-1857.




CHRIS. ROLLESTON.
$380$

## ELECTORAL BILL-1856.

(INTRODUCED BY WILLIAM FORSTER, ESQ., M.P.)

| NUMBER AND NAMF OF EleECTOR.LL DISTRICT. |  | No. of Electors. | MnleAdnlts. | Total 1'opulntion. | Number of Houses | Area in Squaro Miles. | Acres under Cullivation. | LIVE STOCK. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Horsas. | Cattic. | Sheep- |
| 1. Albury | 1 | 209 | 868 | 2,015 | 280 | 6,139 | 2,400 | *2,200 | - 50,000 | -85,000 |
| 2. Argylc | 1 | 620 | 1,456 | 6,249 | 663 | 2,358 | 7,806 | 7,771 | 30,683 | 136,676 |
| 3. Armidalc | 1 | 286 | 1,498 | 3,895 | 201. | 11,317 | *1,400 | -3,200 | *70,000 | *650,000 |
| 4. Bathurst | 1 | 683 | 977 | 3,249 | 559 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Berrima | 1 | 209 | 664 | 2,227 | 317 | 1,186 | 3,170 | 3,096 | 9,576 | 11,20̄1 |
| 6. 13raid wood | 1 | 208 | 1,079 | 3,045 | 361 | 1,335 | 2,066 | 2,728 | 16,502 | 49,679 |
| 7. Brishane . . . . | 1. | 686 | 887 | 2,980 | 526 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Broulce and Eden | 1 | 364 | 722 | 2,408 | 380 | 5,286 | -3,000 | -2,300 | *24,000 | *86,000 |
| 9. Caunden ........ | 2 | 1,019 | 1,973 | 7,897 | 1.262 | 1,170 | 17,497 | 6,574 | 25,988 | 2,123 |
| 10. Canterbury | 2 | *700 | *1,100 | *5,000 | -900 | +100 | -1,000 | -1,500 | *1,200 | ${ }^{500}$ |
| 11. Carcoar .. | 1 | 296 | 1,025 | 2,943 | 359 | 2,562 | 3,296 | 5,008 | 24,318 | 139,173 |
| 12. Clarence | 1 | 257 | 870 | 2,352 | 274 | 10,296 | 254 | 3,059 | 148,360 | 85,036 |
| 13. Gumberland | 2 | *1,160 | 3,016 | 10,329 | 1,587 | . 500 | 8,069 | - 2,863 | 5,222 | 13,640 |
| 14. Darling Downs | 1 | 292 | 1,161 | 2,819 | 214 | 13,488 | +500 | 1.800 | * 46,000 | * 800,000 |
| 25. Dubbo.. | 1 | 183 | 760 | 1,626 | 202 | 29,481 | -100 | 6,000 | * 166,000 | *220,000 |
|  | 1 | 494 | 793 | 3,507 | 502 | 580 | 5,527 | 2,214 | 11,742 | 42 |
| 17. East Minitland and Morpeth ........ $\}$ | 1 | 586 | 824 | 3,127 | 574 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18. Goulburn............. | 1 | 370 | 483 | 1,779 | 356 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19. Gwydir ........... | 1 | 295 | 724 | 1,414 | 209 | 38,000 | ${ }^{4} 40$ | -7,000 | -225,000 | *275,000 |
| 20. Martley and Rylstone.. | 1 | 441 | 921 | 3,270 | 474 | 4,307 | 4,470 | 9,846 | 30,489 | 103,341 |
| 21. Hawkesbury . . . . . . . | 2 | 822 | 1,574 | 6,493 | 1,109 | *1,800 | 16,888 | 6,522 | 12,522 | 1,367 |
| 22. Ipswich . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 608 | 777 | 2,459 | 348 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23. Jiam^ . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 572 | 941 | 3,883 | 595 | 180 | 3,813 | 1,248 | 11,398 | 197 |
| 24. Tachlan | 1 | 318 | 3,355 | 3,300 | 296 | 27,225 | -1,4(0) | *7,000 | -100,000 | -475,000 |
| 26. Leichhardt | 1 | * 70 | 365 | 615 | 71 | 44,477 | Nil | 841 | 3,359 | 322,055 |
| 26. Lower Hunter . . . . . | 1 | 609 | 879 | 3,126 | 573 | 214 | 858 | 1,820 | 4,056 | 120 |
| 27. Lower Murrumbidgee.. | 1 | 187 | 1,014 | 1,718 | 189 | 103,344 | *1,600 | -8,750 | -97,000 | *270,000 |
| 28. Macquaric . . . . . . . . | 1 | 583 | 1,059 | 3,614 | 631 | 5,800 | 5,927 | 4,856 | 41,569 | 3,306 |
| 29. Maitland. | 2 | 1,219 | 1,948 | 7,722 | 1,253 | 407 | 17,674 | 6,302 | 19,638 | 8,849 |
| 30. Maneroo | 1 | 239 | 927 | 3,282 | 231 | 6,032 | *600 | $\bullet 0.400$ | -75,000 | *360,000 |
| 31. Maranoa | 1 | 114 | 543 | 1,098 | 73 | 55,587 | . 7 | $\bullet 3,400$ | *98,000 | *340,000 |
| 39. Muswellbrook | 1 | 223 | 607 | 1,789 | 236 | 3,366 | 749 | 3,692 | 21,424 | 203,007 |
| 33. Molong | 1 | 113 | 644 | 1,446 | 123 | 17,495 | * 300 | *1,100 | *45,000 | -200,000 |
| 34. Morcton | 1 | 4.23 | 899 | 2,099 | 168 | 6,301 | 690 | 843 | 9,922 | 23,701 |
| 35. Mudgee | 1. | 342 | 1,936 | 4,208 | 612 | 1,349 | * 1,200 | *3,000 | 22,000 | *110,000 |
| 36. Neweastle | 1 | 263 | 001 | 1,404 | 205 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37. Now England. . . . . . . | 1 | 114 | 778 | 1,766 | 95 | 8,100 | *400 | $\bullet 2,600$ | -60,000 | -910,000 |
| 38. Parramatta. | 2 | 757 | 1,490 | 5,429 | 873 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39. Paterson | 1 | 190 | 572 | 2,399 | 342 | 419 | 4,616 | 2,252 | 11,931 | 4,762 |
| 40. Patrick's Plains | 1 | 491 | 923 | 3,419 | 470 | 2,164 | 5,301 | 5,511 | 24,265 | 68,112 |
| 41. Penrith. | 1 | 715 | 1,295 | 4,804 | 739 | 572 | 7,177 | 3,338 | 6,427 | 1,345 |
| 42. Port Stepluens | 1 | 175 | 396 | 1,222 | 1.51 | 2,254 | 998 | 1,439 | 12,826 | 20,040 |
| 13. Qucanbeyan ........ | 1 | 263 | 780 | 2,622 | 257 | 2,327 | 3,894 | 3,657 | 16,784 | 169,374 |
| 44. Jaymond Terrace | 1 | 637 | 748 | 3,082 | 524 | 577 | 6,762 | 1.632 | 6,878 | 207 36 |
|  | 2 | 1,265 | 3,090 | 8,756 | 1.254 | 2,015 | 10,604 | 3,920 | 24,510 | 207,119 |
| 46. Scone and Murrurundi | 1 | 245 | 6.51 | 2,621 | 301 | 2,487 | 1,781 | 2,645 | 22,328 | 149,930 |
| 47. Shoalhaven | 1 | 527 | 937 | 3,322 | 560 | 1,281 | 5,210 | 3,705 | 21,526 | 7,730 |
| 48. Stanley ............. | 1 | 407 | 873 | 2,864 | 546 | 2,782 | 677 | 1,169 | 21,904 | 14,100 |
| 49. Tamwortl $\ldots . . . . .$. | 1 | 336 | 1,414 | 2,985 | 208 | 9,435 | -150 | *3,900 | *90,000 | -555,000 |
| 60. Tumut and Gundagai. . | 1 | 299 | 993 | 2,4,33 | 322 | 3,718 | *1,800 | -1,700 | *42,000 | *70,000 |
| 51. Wellington . . . . . . . . | 1. | 470 | 1,697 | 4,034 | 620 | 2,021 | 1,631 | 4,641 | 10,028 | 149,283 |
| 62. West Maitland ...... | 1 | 1,070 | 1,151 | 4,441 | 873 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. Wide Bay and Burnett | 1 | 142 | 1,181 | 1,978 | 153 | 19,500 | 13 | 2,614 | 80,880 | 659,418 |
| 54. Windsor and lichmond | 1 | 380 | 601 | 2,661 | 489 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60. Wollombi and Bris.? bane Water | 1 | 336 | 91. | 3,403 | 610 | 1,202 | 5,700 | 2,370 | 13,331 | 731 |
| 50. Wollongong ........ | 1 | 729 | 1,000 | 4,606 | 734 | 100 | 3,705 | 1,809 | 19,431 | 358 |
| 67. Yass.............. | 1 | 601 | 1,164 | 4,099 | 570 | 2,077 | 6,920 | 5,472 | 23,664 | 97,306 |
| 58. N. W. Wrat, Sydncy.. | 3 | 3,482 | 4,439 | 14,375 | 2,508 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 59. N. R. Ward, Sydney.. | 2 | 3,898 | 2,978 | 10,038 | 1,745 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60. S. W. Ward, Sydney .. | 3 | 2,723 | 3,351 | 13,211 | 2,414 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61. S. E. Ward, Sydney .. | 3 | 3,767 | 3,786 | 15,234 | 2,888 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62. Balmain . . . . . . . . . | 1 | ${ }^{600}$ | *700 | -2,700 | -500 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. Glebennd Camperdown | 1 | 819 | 924 | 3,979 | 843 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 64. Paddington and Surry Hills | 1 | *700 | *1,100 | *4,000 | *600 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65. Redfern ............. | 1 | *1,100 | $\bullet 1,500$ | *5,000 | *900 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 66. St. Leonard's | 1 | *400 | 744 | 2,581 | 522 | *120 |  |  |  |  |

CHRIS. ROLLESTON.
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## 前egixlation $\mathfrak{a x i m m b l y}$

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS. 

(DESPATCH RELATIVE TO ESTABLISHMENT OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 November, 1857.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to The Governor General. (Circular.)

Downing-street, 17 June, 1857.

Sir,
I transmit to you copies of a correspondence which has rassed between this - Department and a number of gentlemen of interest and influence in the Australian Colonies, on the subject of the establishment of institutions of a federal character for the Colonics.

The correspondence in question so fully explains itself, that $I$ do not feel it incumbest on me to do more than to express to you the strong sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the importance of the subject to which it relates, and to direct your attention, in particular, to the closing suggestion of Mr. Wentworth's letter of the 30 th ultimo.

> I have, \&e.,
H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor
Sir W. Denison, K.g.B., \&c., \&c., \&c.
II. Merivade, Esq., to W. C. Wentworth, Esq.

Downing-strect, 16 May, 1857.
Sir,
I an directed by Mr. Sccretary Labouchere to acknowledge a Memorial presented by you, as Chairman of the General Association for the Australian Colonics, urging on Her Majesty's Government the importance of introducing into Parliament a Bilk for the purpose of enabling the Colonies now composing the Australian Group to form a Federal Assembly for legislating on subjects of common interest to them, upon the principle of equality of the number of Delegates from each Provinec.
2. Mr. Labouchere has considerd the statements and arguments of this Memorialwith that attention which the great importance of the subject, and the character of the signatures attached to it, demanded.
*179-A
3. He is fully seusible of the inconvenience which has already been felt in some instances in Austrulia, from the mant of any means of joint aetion by the several Colonies; and he is asare that inconvenience of this kind is likely to be experienced still more strongly in future, unless some remedy be found for it.
4. Nevertheless, after weighing, to the best of his ability, the reasons for and against the scheme submitted to lim, he has arrived at the decided opinion that Her Majesty's Government would not, in reality, promote the object of the Memorialists by introducing such a measure as that of which the outlines are given in the Memorial, notwithstanding its purcly permissive character.
5. Without entering into all the objections to which it appears to him exposed, it may be sufficient to say, that he cannot think it at all probable that the sereral Colonies would consent to entrust such large powers to an Assembly thas constituted, or to he bound by laws imposing taxation (such as is iuvolved, for instance, in tariff arrangements), or in the appropriation of muney, which is involved in several of the subjects of legislation suggested by the Memorialists. And even if they were to consent in the first instance to the establishment of such a system, the farther result would, in his opinion, very probably be dissention and discontent. He does not, therefore, think that Her Majesty's Government ought to introduce a measure of this character, although merely permissive in its provisions, unless they are convinced that there is a reasonable prospiect of its working in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Labonchere would not consider himself warrauted in making such a proposal, unless lie was both himself satislied that it was founded on just and constitutional principles, and also that there was reason to belicve that it was likely to be acceptable to the Colonies which were eonecrned in it.
6. Mr. Labouchere proposes to send copies of this correspondence to the Gorernors of the several Australian Colonies for their information; and he will readily give his best attention to any suggestion which he may receive from those Colonies io reply, with a view of providing a remedy for defects which experience may have shewn to exist in their institutions, and which the aid of Parliament is required to remove. In the meantime he cannot but hope that, even if any attempt to provide for their joint action in a regular and binding mamer, by the establishment of some general controlling authority, should be found impracticable or prematare, yet that much may be done by negotiation between the accredited agents for the several local Governments; the results agreed upon between such agents being embodied in Legislative weasures, passed uniformly and in concert by the eeveral Lugislatures.

I have, \&c.,<br>H. MERIVALE.

## MF. C. Wemtworth, Esq.

## W. C. Wentworth, Ese., to H. Merivale, Esq. <br> Conservative Club,

 30 May, 1857.Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 16 th instant, conveying to me, as Chairman of the General Association for the Australian Colonies, Mr. Labouchere's decision on the Memorial presented to him some time since, by a deputation from that body, urging upon him the importance of at once introducing a Bill into Parliament to enable the Colonies of the Australian Group to form a Federal Assembly, with power to legislate upon subjects of common intercst to them,-I have the honor to state, that I have been directed to express the the regret of the Association at the delay which Mr. Labouchere's preposed reference to the Qovernors of these various Colonies will unavoidably occasion, and their hope that this .reference will be made as specdily as possible, so that the opinions and suggestions of the 'several Colonial lecgislatures, on the important matters which the Memorial involves, may be obtained previously to the next meeting of Parliament.

I lave, \&c.,
W. C. WENTWORTH.

Mf. Merivale, lise, \&c., \&c., \&o.

## To the Right Hon. Henry Labouchure, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Memobial of the Geveral. Association for the Australian Colonies, adopted at a Mecting held in the City of Iondon, on the 31st day of March, 1857, William Charles Wentwortif, Eequire, late Member of the Legislature of Now South Wales for the City of Sydney, in the Cbair.

## Respectrujliy Siefeetir,-

That at the time the Constitution now in fore for the Government of New South Wales was presented by its framers to the Legislature of that Colony, it was forescen that a Federal Assembly would soon be an indispensable bond of union for all the Colonics forming the Australian Group, as the suljoined extract (marked A) from the Report of the Committee appointed to prepare the Bill which resulted in that Constitution, will prove.

That the stme conviction was strongly impressed upon Earl Grey, as Secerctary of State for the Colonies, at a much earlier period, as clauses for the establishment of a Federal Assembly were introduced by him into the previous Bill for the government of the Australian Colonies, though these clauses were subsequently abandoned by his lordship from difficulties which occurred, or were suggested, in the progress of that meisure through the Houso of Commons.

That the want of a federal authority has been already felt in regard to the establishment of light-houses in Bass's Straits, to the collection of custom dutics on the River Murray, which intersects the three Colonics of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, and to the construction of an clectric tclegraph between Adelaide and Molbourne.

That, although the light-houses so indispensable for the safety of the numerous vessel8 that are constantly navigating Bass's Straits have, it is believed, at last been undertaken, under arrangernents made after considerable delay, expense, and difficulty, among the Colonies bound, in justice, to contributo to their erection and support ; and although the electric telegraph between Adelaide and Melbournc is about to proceed, under a similar arrangement, it is crident that all such arrangements must be uncertain and unsatisfactory, so long as the federal sanction necessary for their legalization is wanting.

That, although by a similar arrangement between the Governments of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, the custom dnties payable on commodities conroyed to those Colonies by the River Murray are collected in South Australia, and divided among the Governments of those three Colonics, the result of this clumsy contrivance is, that the duties only which are payable by law in the Colony of South Australia can be levied there, and that hence the colonists of Vietoria and New South Wales, consumers of those commodities; pay a greater or less amount of duty than are leviable by law in the Colonies to which they respectively belong, and in some instances pay duties on commodities not subject-in their own Colonies to any duty at all.

That, under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that a strong feeling of discontent should be growing up among the inhabitants of these Colonies, from their being compelled to resort to such indircet, tedious, and illegal expedients in substitution of that fcderal authority, without which their several constitutions must continue incomplete, as regards all measures and undertakings which require the joint action and co-operation of any two or more of them.

That the amount of inconvenience arising from this want of a federal authority maybe collected from the speech of the Hon. Mr. H. Deas Thomson, delivered by him on the 29 th of October last, in the Iegislative Council of New South Wales, in his capsecty of Vice President of the Executive Council, and as representing in that house the opinions of the Parker Ministry; in which spech there is an enumeration of seven matters requiring immediate federal action. Vide Extract 13.

That in the subjoined extract from the Mollourne Argus of the 4th of November last, au influential and widely-eirculated paper in Victoria, the necessity for establishing at once a Federal Asscmbly is strongly insisted upon. Vide Extract C.

That it is understood that this necessity has been strongly represented by the Government of South Australia; and it may be presumed, although responsible government is only just beginning to take effect in the Australian Colonics, that such representations have been gencral, from the Governors of the Colonies composing the Australian Group, to Her Najesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

That your Memorialists humbly conceive, that it is the duty of the Imperial Government to anticipate the wants of its Colonics, to see that their Institutions keep pace with their wants, and not to defer an indispensable enactment like this until grave inconveniences arise, and produce, as they assuredly must, universal dissatisfaction and complaint.

That a Federal Assembly can only originate in an Act of Parliament directly constituting such a body, or giving the Jegislatures of the different Colonies, now or hereafter composing the Australian Group, or any two or more of them, a permissive power to form or join such a fedcration, when, and as they may think fit.

That the latter course is that which your Memorialists would press upon your attention as the most desirable, if not the only practical course which can now be adopted; but that, in their opinion, a complete equality of representation, as between all the Australian Colonies, should be insisted upon, without reference to the extent of their population, in any Federal Assembly that may be formed.

That this principle of equality is quite as indispensable to the fair representation of these Colonies in a Federal Assembly, as it is to the fair representation of the scveral States of America in the Senate of that country; and that the adoption of any other principle would tend to the undue debasement and detriment of the weaker Colonies, and to the unfair exaltation and advancement of the stronger.

That, in the opinion of your Memorialists, a permissive Act of Parliament, which would enable any two or more of these Colonies to depute an equal number of persons to be selected by or from cach Legislature to form a convention, with power to create a Federal Assembly, and to define, as far as possible, the various subjects to which this federal action should extend, is all the parliamentary interference that is required; and that, in our opinion, this object would be accomplished by the passing of some such Bill as is subjoined, (marked D.)

That in the event of any jcalousy arising in the Colonies, in respect to the place for holding the Federal Assembly, or the power of any Governor to assent to or dissent from its acts, these jealousies, we submit, might be got rid of in the first instance by making the Assembly perambulatory (as suggested in the article from the Argus), and giving the veto to its acts only to the Queen; but as the Bill subjoined does not contemplate or allow any federal revenue, properly so called, to be at the immediate disposal of the Federal Assembly, and as it will be little more, under these circumstance, than a court of registry for its own acts, it is not conceiped that the Colunies generally will feel much interest in its locality. The subjects it has to legislate upon are few, and its sessions will be short. Fiach Colony represented in this Assembly ought to bear a quota of the expense necessarily attendant upon it, as well as a just apportionment of the expenses attendant on those acts or measures in which such Colony may be interested.

That in the event of any supposed encroachments of authority by the Federal Assembly being resisted by any of the Colonies submitted to its jurisdiction, the Privy Council might be resorted to in order to settle any such difference, until the creation of a court of appeal for these Colonies generally, or in the last instance after the creation of such a court.

That your Memorialists do not consider it necessary to go into further details, as they do not desire that Parliament should legislate directly on this subject, and the necessary details connected with the proper creation of a Federal $\Delta$ ssembly will rest with the convention to whom this power may be delegated by the Colonial Legislatures, which doubtless will select the most competent men they possess for the discharge of this very important function. The perfection, too, of such details, in the first instance, will be of less importance if that permissive Act of Parliament, which your Memorialists request you to bring in and pass with all convenient speed, shall contain a power enabling the Federal Assembly itself, after it shall be created, to supply any necessary details which may be omitted in its original constitution.

Signed, by Order of the Meeting,
W. C. WENTWORTH,

Chairman.

## APPENDIX

## A.

"One of the most prominent legislative measures required by this Colony, and the Colonies of the Australian Group generally, is the establishment at once of a (Veneral Assembly to make laws in relation to the intercolonial questions that have arisen, or may hereafter arise, in them. The questions which would claim the exercise of such a jurisdiction appear to be as follow:-
" 1 st. Intercolunial tariffs and coasting trade.
" 2nd. Railways, roads, canals, \&c., running through any two of the Colonies.
"3rd. Beacons and lighthouses on the coast.
" 4 th. Intercolonial penal settlements.
" 5 th, Intercolonial gold regulations.
" 6 thl. Postage between the snid Colonies.
"7th. A general court of appeal from the courts of such Colonies.
"8th. A power to legislate on all other suhjects which may be submitted to them by addresses from the Legislative Councils and Assemblics of the other Colonies; and to appropriate to any of the above objects the necessary sums of money, to be raised by a per centage on the revenues of all the Colonics interested.
"As it might excite jealousy if a jurisdiction of this importance were to be incorporated in the Act of Parliament, which has unavoidally become a necessury part of the measurcs for conferring a constitution on this Colony, in consequence of the defective powers given by Parlianent to the Legislative Council, your Committee eonfine themselves to a suggestion that the establishment of auch a holy has become indispensable, and ought no longer to be delayed; and to the expression of a hope that the Minister for the Colonies will at once see the expediency of introducing into Parliancont, with as little delay as possible, a lijll for this express object.
" W. C. WENTWORTH,
" Legislative Council Chamber,
"Chairman."
"Sydney, 28 July, 1853."

## 13.

EXTRACT from the Honorable 3tr. E. Deas Thomson's Specch in the Legislative Council of New South: Wales, on the 20th of October, 1856.
"The time, I look upon it, is not far distant when the Colonics will adopt some federal arrange : ment, and by this means a tariff congenial to all may be agreed upon. The land system may, in the same manner, be settled upon a good and sound loasis, so that the different Colonies may not be fomd cndeavouring, as it were, to outhid each other. Another matter which onght also to be settled with Victoria, is the management of the gold ficlds; and I will here observe that it is the intention of the present Gevernment, so fir as it is concerned, to adopt the policy of Victoria, which was found to work so bencficially. The question of postial communication could also be settled upon a federal basis,- $\mathbf{a s}$ could also the subject of international railways. With reference to these, it is important that some settlement should lie come to as to the gauge to be udopted. In cases wherc the electric telegraph passes through various Colonies it might prove a subject for federal arrangement; but there is one still more important, object, in which already some progress has been made in obtaining the concurrenco of the aljoining Colonies, -that is the settlement of lighthonses on the coast. Iherefore, there are seven great quastions which ought to be submitted to some gencral Federal Assembly representing all the Australian Colouies.

## C.

## FEDERATION OF THE COLONLES.

## (Taken from the Melbourne Argus, Nov. 4, 1856.)

Something more than two years ago a series of letters appeared in the syiney Morning Heradd, under the signature of "John Adams," respecting the Federation of the Colonies of this hemisphere. The importance of this measure has been demonstrated by experience. Since that time numerous illustrations have transpired of the inconvenience, loss, and obstruction which have resulted rom the want of unity in the Australian Colonies. The question of Federation is not, however, unattended with serious dificulties. Jts importance and desirableness is at once perccived-its practicability becomes a, question involving many considerations; some which will be determined by time, and others which will rather gain additional strength by delay.
ined where shall be the seat of fedcral organization, and where tine place of meeting for the Lerislature. The perambulating system may, perhaps, for a few years, mect the difficulty; but ultinutely some defmite locality mist lee chosen where we must deposit the stafi of federal power. It is probible that on the threshold the rival claims of different Colonies may create an obstacle not casily overeonc. It is clear : the Mome ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { overnment is not in a position to establish Federal Government alsolutely, and without the : }\end{aligned}$ direct concurrence of the Colonies themselves. Whatever powers are deposited with the Federation must be abstracted from the local Legislatures. Having once confded to their management these : powers, it wonld be a matter of complaint were they withdrawn, execjit by their own consent.

In any establishment of Federal Government, prpulation and wealth must both have their weight. It is quite clear that if leederal Government were cstablished without some balance, giving increased representation to remote locedities, the objection which prompted the separation of all the : surrounting Colonies from New South Wales would oppose their reumion under any local Government.

The necessity for some foderal system has leen demonstrated so clearly ly recent ovents, that we peame no sensible mau will deny it any longer. Thero are questions sujerior in moment to all cthers submitted to the legislative body, which cannot be limited to geographical hounds. The late attempt: to tamper with the price of land was particularly objectionable, inasmuch as it wonld interfere with the : system established throughout the whole of these Colonies, and throw every Colony individually into a; fover of dangerous, and, in the end, useless competition. It would have brought the various land funds down to nothing, and, for a time, placed the Colonies of Victoria and New Zealand, in relation to New South Wales, much in the position of rival coachmasters, who begin by lowering the rate, and go on until they take their passengers for love, and finally crown their liberality by presenting them with a glorious dinuer. All this might be very amusing and exciting during its short-lived continuance, but : could not certainly establish their credit, or give any confidence in those who dealt with the competing proprictors. What is true with reference to the coaching system, holds rood in reference to competition of Colonics. They cannot guin by tach other's ruin. 'Those who trust them wh $n$ they are entcring into wild and spiteful rivalry will only cone in for a very small dividend. It is just for the same retison that the interfurence with the tarif proposed by Mr. Cowper would be especially reprelensible. We have our commercial system dovetailed with that of every ndjacent Colony; our capital gocs further by the freedom and facility of transhipment ; the mercantilo houses themselves are to a very considerable extent but eo-partneries. Thus, any tampering with our tommercial system is not anorely to be deprecated as a violation of frec trade, and the impnsition of a disproportionate burden upon labor, but especially as a disturbance of commercial confidence, the consequences of which cannot bee possibly foreknown. We have already seen the importance of some arrangement to harmonise the customs of the different Colonies- The pressure of this subject will increase when Moreton Bay is severed from New Sunth Wales. The absurdity of that separation would be enormously angmented were the rival Governments to thwart each other in every other form of petty opposition, or, for the sake of gaining a fow pounds only, to harass the border trade, and beset the rivers with custom-houses and preventivo mer. We shall have reprodued all the annoyances and follies of the Murray River, miless somo arrangement be made befurehand to prevent such mischicf. There are innumerable other points of contact where the interests of the Colony unite, and where rival Governments have ingeuiousiy established points of contrudiction and collision. The postal arrangements, the establishment of lighthouses, the formation of conrts of appeal, the means of common defence, the formation of great trunk hines of rail road, the establishment of electric telegraphs-all these are points where the interests of the Colonies are one. Wo are not prepared to say that 'lasinania is so deeply concerned. Thus nny fellowship which that valunble dependency will aceopt must be defined by itself, and le of its nown seeking. It is not at, all desimble to thrust upon an island not connected necessarily with the Colonics of Nuw Hol and, a commercial and political system which perhaps she may not be inclined to prize.

Such are some of the great public reasons for seeking a combination of Celonial interests, and proventing that miscrable and mischicvous rivaluy which will impoverish and obstruct them all. Were Federal Government established, its land system would be one; its securities would probably be valued at a higher price; its power to borrow in the London market would be angmented by its soneurrent action ; great works would be simultancously and unitedly undertaken; the customs reve te would be : apportioned by rules which would appronch as near to equality as it is possible to do under a system where the loss and gain of the different Colonies depend upon the vigilance of the police, or the expertness of sinugtiers.

The guestion, however, remains, how shall this Federation be effected? We believe it might be accomplished, first, by the action of the Mome Government. A law shonld be passed enaling the . the Colonies to enter into engagements for defined purposes-of course subject to the oversight and approval of the Crown. Having an conabling law and not a comrufrory enactment, they could either allow tho power to slumber, or put it in motion at their pleasure. If !wo Colonics-say Moreton and New South Wales-chose to establish a federation, it would be va!:a? far as their interests were con-
cerned. If, acting in a liberal spirit, the Govemments of New South Wales ami South Australia cooperate, there can be no question that Victoria would speedily join. At some future time, when the Federation had grown into its full proportion, the nice points which are now enveloped in some difficulty vould admit of solution. It would then be determinable whether New Sonth Wales, or Vietoria, or some other phae not yet known to fame, should be the seat of the federal system. Or, it might ultimately be fonnd possible to commit to cach of the Governments the execntion of the determinations of the general hody, and thes avoid, for a time at least, anything more than the establishment of a mere chamber of registration, which might be also a high eourt of appeal.

All these are points which reguire claboration, bot nothing is more certain than that it is impossible for the Colonies to contime as they are, isolated and antaronistic, liahle to have their commercial and land systens viokently shaken, in order that a feeble ministry may realise the political capital roquisite to retain them in power.

## D.

## BILA TO EMPOWER THE LEGISLATURES OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES TO FORM A FEDERAL ASSEMBHY.

Wiereas it is expedient to empower the several Legislatures of New South Wales, Vietoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, to form a Federal Assembly: Be it therefore enacted, \&c., as follows :-

1. Any two or more of the abore-named Legislatures are hereby respectively empowered to select and depute any [four] persons, being Members of either of their Houses of Legislature, or not Members thereof, to form a convention for the purpose of creating a Federal Assembly, with all neeessary powers and incidents, and such Federal Assembly, when so created, shall have power, from time to time, to amend its constitution, as oecasion shall require.
2. Such Fedcral Assembly shall have full power and authority to make laws for such Federal Colonies on the following subjects; viz., tariffs, lighthouses, gruges of connecting railways, navigation of connecting rivers, telegraphs communicating with any two or more Colonies, postage between such Colonies, the upset or minimum price of land, management of the gold fields, a common coinage, weights and measures, general defence, a court of appeal, penal settlements, and upon any other subject which slall be lawfully submitted to such Federal Assembly by an address from the Legislatures of the said Federal Colonics baving an interest in the question so submitied.
3. The time and place of holding such Federal Assembly shall be fixed by the Governor Gencral [or senior-Governor of the said Hederal Culonies,] and the said Governor General [ar senior Covernor] shall also have the power to assent to or dissent from the Acts of the said Federal Assembly; and such Acts, notwithstanding such assent, shall be subject to the disallowance of Fer Majesty in Council, at any time within one year after such assent thereto shall have been given.
4. The said Federal Assembly shall have power to appoint a President at the commencement of each Session thercof, and oftener, if a vacancy shall arise; and to fix the amount of its own expenses, and the salaries of its officers, by Acts to be passed from time to time and assented to as aforesaid. And all such expenses and salaries, and all other expenses incident to any Act or Acts of the said Federal Assembly, shall be apportioned by such Assembly among the respective Colonies represented in such Federal $\Lambda$ ssembly, in such proportions as such Assembly shall direct; and all such expenses shall be provided for by the respective Legislatures thereof accordingly.
5. In the eyent of any one or more of the said Australian Colonies not beconing wembers of this Federation in the first instance, such Colony or Colonies, and any future Colony of the Australian Group not now in existence, and not being a penal Colony or settlement for, or consenting to, the reception of cowvicts or exiles from Great Britain or elsewhere, may join such Federation, and have the right of sending to the said Federal Assembly the same number of representatives as shall be fixed for all the other Colonies represented in the said Federal Assembly : Provided the respective Legislatures of the Colony or Colonies so desiring representation thercin shall pass an Act submitting such Colony or Colunies to the federal jurisdiction of such Assembly.

> The following is a Copy of a Letter received from the Right Hon. Hrany Laboucinerb, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the Memaninl from the "General Association to the Australian Colonics," requesting him to bring a Bill into Parliamcnt, empowering those Colonies to form a Federal Assembly.

## Downing-street,

May $16 t h, 1857$.
Sin,
I am directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to acknowledge a Memorial presented by you, as Chairman of the General Association for the Australian Colonies, urging on Her Majesty's Government the importance of introducing into Parliament a Bill for the purpose of cnabling the Colonies now composing the Australian Group to form a Federal Assembly for legislating ou subjects of common intercsts to them, upon the principle of equality of the number of Delegates from cach Province.
2. Mr. Jabouchere has considered the statements and arguments of this Memorial with that attention which the great importance of the subject and the character of the signatures attached to it demanded.
3. He is fully sensible of the inconvenience which has already been felt in some instances in Australia from the want of any means of joint action by the several Colonies;
and he is aware that inconvenience of this kind is likely to be experienced still more strongly in future, unless some remedy be found for it.
4. Nevertheless, after weighing, to the best of his ability, the reasons for and against the scheme submitted to him, he has arrived at the decided opinion that Her Majesty's Government would not in reality promote the object of the Memorialists by introducing such a measure as that of which the outlines are given in the Memorial, notwithstanding its purely permissive character.
5. Without cotering into all the objections to which it appears to him exposed, it may be sufficient to say that he cannot think it at all probable that the several Colonies would consent to entrust such large powers to an Assembly thus constituted, or to be kound by laws imposing taxation (such as is involved, for instance, in tariff arrangements), or in the appropriation of money, which is involved in scveral of the subjects of logislation suggested by the Memorialists; and, eren if they were to consent in the first instance to the establishment of such a system, the further result would, in his opinion, very probably be dissension and discontent. He does not, therefore, think that Her Majcsy's Government.ought to intreduce a measure of this character, although merely promissive in its provisions, unless they are convinced that there is a reasonable prospect of its working in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Labouchere would not consider himself warranted in making such a proposal, unless he was botlı himself satisfied that it was founded on just and constitutional principles, and also that there was reason to believe that it was likely to be acceptalle to the Colonies which were concerned in it.
6. Mr. Labouchere proposes to send copies of this corre pondence to the Governors of the several Australian Colonies for their information, and he wils readily give lis best attention to any suggestion which he may receive from those Colonies in reply, with a view to providing a remedy for defects which experience may have shown to exist $j$, their institutions, and which the aid of Parliament is required to remove. Tn the meautine he cannot but hope that even if any attempt to provide for their joint action in a regular and binding manner, by the establishment of some general controlling autbority, should be found impracticable or premature, yet that much may be done by negotiation between the accredited agents of the several Local Governments, the results agreed upon between sucl agents being embodied in legislative measures, passed uniformly and in concert by the several Legislatures.

# I am, Sir , <br> Your obedicnt Servant, 

HERMAN MERIVALE.
W. U. Wentworth, Esq.

Capy of a Letter from the "General Association for the Australian Colonies" to the Right Hon. Mr. Labouchere.

General Association for the Australian Colonics, London, 30th May, 1857.
Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 16 th instant, conveying to me, as Chairman of the Gencral Association for the Australian Colonies, Mr. Labouchere's decision on the Memorial presented to him some time since by a deputation from that body, urging upon him the importance of at once introducing a Bill into Parliament to enable the Colonics of the Australian Group to form a Federal Assembly, with power to legislate upon subjects of common intercst to them,-I have the honor to state, that I have been directed to express the regret of the Association at the delay which Mr. Laboucherc's proposed reference to the Governors of those various Colonies will unaroidably occasion, and their hope that this reference will be made as speedily as possible, so that the opinions and suggestions of the several Colonial Legislatures on the important matters which the Memorial involves may be obtained previously to the next meeting of Parliament.

> I have the honor to be,
> Sir,
> Your most obedient servant,
W. C. WENTWORTH.

Herman Merivale, Esq.
$390$

# FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS. 

(LETTER FROM CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORLA, AND REPORT OF SELECT COMMITIEE OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORLA, UPON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 November, 1857.

The Cimer Secretary, Victoria, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wahes.
Chief Sccretary's Office,
Melbourne, 9 October, 1857.
SIR,
In compliance with instiuctions I have received from His Excellency Governor Sir Henry Barkly, I have the honor to forward you a copy of an Address which has been presented to him by the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, accompanied by the Report of a Select Committee appointed to inquire into the subject of a Federal Union of the Aus. tralian Colonies.

I am desired by His Faxcellency Sir Heary Barkly to request that you will bring the Address, together with the Report, under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General.

The experience of the last few years has shewn that questions continually arise which involve not only the interest of each Colony individually, but in which any action taken by one may affect the welfare of all.

In order to deal with these questions, delegates appointed by the Governments of the different Colonies have met from time to time, and the result of their deliberations bas beere communieated to the respective Legislatures.

The Report which has been adopted by the Tegislative Assembly of Vietoria, indicates a desire to invest the delegates of the different Colonies with a more decidedly representative character than that which belongs to mominces of the Government. Although this principle is not objectionable, it remains to be seen whether it can ke satisfactorily carried into practice under the present circumstances of the Colonies.

Should a Confereace be held in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Report, it will be the duty of its members to enter into this question, and to decide what change, if any, should be made in the mode of dealing with subjects affecting the Australinn Colonies generally.

May I request that you will move His Excellency the Governor General to bring the recommendations contained in the Report before the Legislature of New South Wales.

I have, \&c.,<br>WILLLAM C. HAINES.

The Honorable
The Colonial Secretary, : New South Wales.

To His Excellency Sir Henay Barkey, Knight Commander of the Bath, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Victoria, and Vice Admiral of the same, \&e., \&ic., \&c.
May it please your Excellency, -
We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, in Parliament assembled, beg respectfully to request that your Exceliency will cause communications to be addressed to the Governors of the Colonies of New South Walcs, South Australia, and Tasmania, requesting them to submit the proposal con tained in the Report from the Select Committee of the Assembly on the "Federal Union of " the Australian Colonies" to their respective Legislatures for consideration.

FRANCIS MURPIIY,
Speaker.

VICTORIA.

REPORT from the Select Committee upon Federal Union of the Australian Colonies, together with the Proceedings of the Committee.
(Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 September, 1857.)

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.


## EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.

Friday, 16 January, 1857.
Federal Union of Ausiralian Cohonies.-Mr. Gavan Duffy moved, pursuant to amended notice, for a Select Committce to consider and report on the necessity of a Federal Union of the Australian Colonies for legislative purposes, and on the best means of accomplishing such an Union, and that the following Members constitute the Committce :-Mr. Childers, Mr. O'Shanassy, Mr. Moore, Mr. Michic, Mr. Foster, Mr. Horne, Mr. Griffith, Dr. Fvans, Mr. Harker, Mr. Syme, Mr. McCulloch, and Mr. Gavan Duffy.
Question-put and passed.

Thúbsday, 16 Apric, 1857.
:Select Commitrees.--Mr. O'Shanassy moved, pursuant to amended notice, That Mr. Foster, Mr Duffy, Mr. Horne, and Mr. O'Shanassy be added to the Federal Uuion Committec. Debate ensued.
Question-put and passed.

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\text { Thursday, } 28 \text { May, } 1857 .
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[^3]
## REPORT.

The necessity of a Federal Union of the Australian Colonies for legislative purposes, and the best means of accomplishing such an union if necessary, baving been referred to the present Committee, they hare given these questions of national polity the prolonged and deliberato consideration which their importance demanded.

On the ultimate necessity of a Federal Union there is but one opinion. Your Committec are unanimous in believing that the interest and honor of these growing States would be promoted by the establishment of a system of mutual action and co-operation among them. Their intercst suffers, and must continuc to suffer, while competing tariffs, naturalization laws, and land systems, rival schemes of immigration, and of ocean postage, a clumsy. and inefficient method of communicating with each other, and with the Home Government. on public business, and a distant and cxpensive system of judicial appeal exist; and the honor and importance which constitute so essential an element of national prosperity, and the absence of which invites aggression from foreign enemies, cannot perhaps in this generation belong to any single Colony of the Southern Group ; but may, and we are persuaded would, be speedily attained by an $\Lambda$ ustralian Federation representing the entire.

Neighbouring States of the sccond order incvitably become confederates or enemies. By becoming confederates so carly in their career, the Australian Colonics would, we belicve, immensely economize their strength and resources. They wou! 1 substitute a common national interest for local and conflicting interests, and waste no more cime in barren rivalry. They would enhance the national credit, and attain uuch earlier the power of undertaking works of serious cost and importance. They would not only save time and money, but attain increased vigor and accuracy, by treating the larger questions of 1 ublic policy at one time and place ; and in an Assembly, which it may be presumed, would consist of the wisest and most experienced statesmen of the Colonial Legislatures, they would set up a safeguard against violence or disorder-holding it in check by the common sense and common force of the Federation. They would posess the power of more promptly calling new States intoexistence throughout their immense territory, as the spread of population required it, and of enabling each of the existing States to apply itself, without conflict or jealousy, to the special industry which its position and resources render most profitable.

The time for accomplishing such a Federation is naturally a point upon which there are a variety of opinions; but we are unanimous in believing that it is not too soon to invite a mutual understanding on the subject throughout the Colonies. Most of us conceive that the time for union is come. It is now more than eight years since the Privy Council reported to Her Majesty that "the want of some such general authority for the Australian Colonies began to he seriously felt." At present, a Federal Assembly would not only have the control of a larger territory than any of the Great Powers possess in Europe, but of a population exceeding that of several of the smaller Sovereign States, and of a revenue which equals or exceeds the revenue of the Kingdoms of Belgium, Sweden and Norway, Hanover, Holland, Naples, Hungary, Turkey, Bavaria, Saxony, or Greeec. Some of the most renowned Federations in history had less population or wealth, and certainly possessed infinitely inferior agencies of Government than belong to an age of telegraphs and railmaya.

On the best means of originating such an union we are unanimous. No single Colony ought to take exclusive possession of a subject of such national importance, or venture to dictate the programme of union to the rest. The delicate and important questions connected with the precise functions and authority of the Federal Assembly, which present themselves on the threshold of the inquiry, can be solved only by a Conference of delegates from the respective Colonies. The course we recommend, therefore, is, that such a Confercnce should be immediately invited. To it will properly belong the duty of determining whether the plan of union to be submitted to the people shall propose merely a Consultative Council, authorized to frame propositions for the sanction of the State Jegislatures, or a Federal Executive and Assembly, with supreme power on national and inter-colonial questions; or some compromise between these extremos. And to it also must be referred minor questions, such as the following, which press for a decision :-

If a Consultative Council be adopted-Can it act. without the aid of ministers charged to submit measures for its consideration? Is it desirable to constitute it a court of impeachment for the Colonics? Shall its deliberations be restricted to certain specified questions; and if so, to what questions?

If the plan embrace a Federal Legislature and Executive-Is the Legislature to consist of one or two branches? Must an absolute majority of its members, or the representatives of a certain number of States concur, to make its decisions law? Are its laws to take effect directly on the entire population of Australia, or only after the assent of their respective States? Are they to be administered by the existing Colonial Judicatures, or by Federal Courts? If its orders are riolated by any State of the Federation how are they to be enforced? Shall: it possess the power of taxation, or only of assessment on the respective States?

In either case-Where shall the Federal body sit ; or shall it be rotatory? If the latter-Shall the Governor of the State where it sits for the time being excreise the royal prerogative on its bills, or must they ke sent to the Governor General or senior Governor?

These, and similar questions, must be determined before a coherent scheme of federation can be framed; but we do not fecl at liberty to offer any opinion upon any of them.

In order to invite a Conference of the Colonics it is nccessary to make some specific propositions, and we, therefore, recommend :-

1. That the Legislatures of New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, be requested to select three delegates each, tryo of whom might be Members of Assombly, and ono a Member of Council, to meet three delegates from this Colony.
2. That these delegates assembled in Conference be empowered to frame a plan of federation, to be afterwards submitted, for approval, either to the Colonial Legislatures, or directly to the people, or to both, as may be determined; and to receive such further legislative sanction as may appear necessary.
3. That the expenditure incident to the Couference sball be bornc by the respective Colonies, in whatever proportions may be fixed by the Conference itself.
4. That the Conference shall hold its meetings in whatever place the majority of the delegntes may determine ; their decisions being interchanged in writing within a month of their clections being completed.
If your Honorable House think fit to adopt these recommendations, it will be necessary to present an address to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he may communicate with the Governors of the other Colonies named, requesting them to submit the proposal to their respective Legishatures for consideration.

And we would further recommend that this Report be communicated by Message to the other IIouse, inviting their concurrence in the selection of delegates for Victoria, in casc the project is accepted by the other Colonies.

In conclusion, your Committee are fully convinced that a negotiation demanding so much caution and forbearance, so much foresight and experience, must originate in the matual action of the Colonies, and cannot safcly be relegated cren to the Imperial Legislature.

Committee Room,
8 September, 1857.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

## TUESDAY, 10 FEBRUARY, 1857.

Alembers present:-


The subject of a proposed Conference with the other Australian Colonies was discussed. Adjourned to Thursday, 26th February, at three o'clock.

THURSDAY, 26 FEBRUARY, 1 Sō7.
Menbers present:-
Mr. Gavan Duffy, in the Chair.

| Mr. O'Shanassy, |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mr. Harker | Mr. Foster, |
| Mr. Grifich |  |

A general discussion of the question ensued.
Adjourned to Thursday next, at three o'clock.
TUESDAY, 7 JULY, 1857.
No quorum.
THURSDAY, 0 JULY, $1855^{\circ}$.
Members present:-
Mr. Duffy, Mr. Foster,


Adjourned to Thursday next, at half-past one o'elock.
THURSDAY, 30 JULY, 1857.
Member present:-
Mr. Harker.
No quorum.
Adjourned sine die.
TUESDAX, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1857.
Members present:-

Mr. Duffy in the Chair.
Mr. McCalloch, Mr. Moorc,
Mr. McCall
Draft Report was read and considered.
Motion made-That the Draft Report now read be adopted as the Report of this Committee.-(Mr. Mc Culloch.)

Question-put and passed.
Chairman ordered to Report.

## 7legisfatibe Gsismbly.

# adIINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNIENT OF NEW SOUTII WALRS. 

# (DESPATOH APPOINTING CERTAIN OTFFICERS IN CASE OF DEATH OR ABSENGE FROM THE COLONY OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1857.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to The Governor General.

> Downing-street, 18 June, 1857.

Str,
I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 178, of the 17 th November, last.

I now transmit to you a new Warrant, which the Qucen has been pleased to issue, appointing the Military Officer next in seniority to the Major-General Commanding the Troops in the Australian Command, the President of the Legislative Council, and the Colonial Secretary for New South Wales, to administer the Goverament in the event of the Governor's death or absence; and I have to request, that you will return to me Her Majesty's previous Warrant of the 1st July, 1856.

Without eutering into the objections which may be urged against a Colonial Secretary being selected to administer the Government of a Colony, even temporarily, it must be borne in mind that, in the present case, the Colonial Secretary is not the Sole Administrator; and that it is not unimportant that the two other Administrators should have the assistance of the Principal Administrative Officer, as being the person presumed to be the best acquainted with the views and measures of the Government of which he is the leading Member.

In substituting a Military Officer for the Chief Justice, I have not deemed it expedient that that Officer should be the Major-General Commanding the Forces. It has appeared to me that the interests committed to the Major-General's charge require that he should-not absent himself from Victoria.

As it is impossible to foresee who may be the Military Officer upon whom it might devolve to act under Her Majesty's Dormant Commission, you will observe that power is given to the President of the Legislative Council and to the Colonial Secretary to administer the vacant Government until the arrival of the Military Officer in the Colony.

> I. have, \&c.,
H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor, Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B.,
\&e., \&c., \&c. New South Wales.

WARRAAl' to provide for the Administration of the Government of New South Wales in the exent of the Death or Absence of the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chucf.

VICTORTA R.
Vicroma, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Fiaith.

To the Officer for the time being next in Seniority to the Officer for the time being actually Commanding our Land Forces in all our Colonics of Australia. To the President of the Legislative Council of our Colony of New South Wales for the time being, and
To the Colonial Secretary for our said Colony for the time being,
Greeting:
Wherfas by our Commission under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the eighth day of September one thousand eight bundred and fifty-five, in the nineteenth year of our reign, constituting and appointing our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight, now Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Engincers, to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Colony of New South Wales, We did provide and declare our pleasure, that in case of the death or absence out of our said Colony and its dependencies of the said Sir William Thomas Denison, all and every the powers and authorities therein granted to him should be, and the same were thereby vested in such person as might be appointed by Warrant under our Sign Manual to be our Lieutenant Governor of our said Colony, or in such person or persons as might be appointed by Us in like manuer to administer the Government in such contingency, or in the event of there being no person or persons within our said Colony so commissioued and appointed by us as aforesaid, We did further provide and declare our pleasure that in any such contingency, all the powers and authorities by our said Commission granted to the said Sir William Thomas Denison should be and the same were thereby granted to the Colonial Secretary of our said Colony for the time being, and that such Lieutenant Governor, or such person or persons as aforesaid, or such Colonial Secretary, as the case might be, should excreise all and cercry the powers and authoritics by our said Commission granted, until our further pleasure should be signified: And whereas we did by our Warrant under our Sign Manual, bearing date at 3uckingham Palace, the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in the twentieth year of our Reign, nominate and appoint the Chicf Justice for the time being of our said Colony of New South Wales, the President for the time being of the Legislative Council of our said Colony, and the Colonial Secretary for the time being of our said Colony, to be Administrators of the Government of our said Colony, in case of the death or absence of the said Sir William Thomas Denison out of our said Colony.

Now, know ye, that we have thought fit to revoke our said Warrant, and the same is hereby revoked and determined accordingly: And whereas wo have judged it expedient that the Administration of the Government of our said Colony of New South Wales in case of the death or absence out of our said Colony and its Dependencies of the said Sir William Thomas Denison should, for the present be vested in you the said Officer for the time being next in seniority to the Officer for the time being actually commanding our Land Forces in all our Colonics of Australia, in you the said I'resident of the Legislative Council of our said Colony of New South Wales, and in you the said Colonial Secretary for our said Colony, or any two of you, as Administrators of the said Covernment: Now, thercfore, We do hereby, in pursuance and esercise of the powers so reserved to us as aforesaid, in and by the said recited Commission, authorize and require that in the event of the death of the said Sir Willian Thomas Denison, and until the arrival of his successor, or during the absence of the said Sir William Thomas Denison from our said Colony and its dependencies, you, or any two of you, do (until our further pleasure be signified) administer the Government of our said Colony of New South Wales, with the style and title of Administrators of the Government thereof; and do execute and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in our said recited Commission to the said Sir William Thomas Denison, and all such further orders and instructions as you, or he, may hereafter receive from us: And we do hereby command, all and singular, our Officers, Ministers, and loving subjects, in our said Colony, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof, and to give their ready obedience to you accordingly, as Administrators of the Government of our said Colony of New South Wales.

Given at our Court at Osbome House, Isle of Wight, this trentythird day of May, 1857, in the twenticth year of our Reign.

By Mer Mujesty's Command,

## H. LABOUCHERF.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# adMINSTRATIO: OR THE GOVEBYMES OR GEW sOLTH WALES. 

(DESPATCHES RELATIVE TO BY THREE ADMINISTRATORS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 Deccmber, 1857.

> RETURN to an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17 November, 1857, praying that His Excelleney the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table,-
> " Copies of Despatch 178 , of 17 November, 1856, from the
> " Governor General to the Secretary of State for the
> " Colonies, and of all other Despatches relative to the
> " vesting of the power of the Governor General, during his
> " absence, in three Administrators."

## SCHEDULE.

No. Secretary of State to Governor General, 21 July, 1505 , No. 89 , enclosing Warrant appoint-
Page. ing the Chief Justice, the President of the Legislat ve Council, and the Colonial Secretary of New Soutl Wales to be Administraturs of the Government thereof, on the death or absenee of the Captain General and Crovernor-in-Chief.
2. Governor Guneral to Sceretary of Stato, 8 September, 1856 , No. 140 , suggesting that the Officer in (ommand of the Iroops should be selected to Administer the Government in the place of the Colonial Sceretary. (Extrnct.)............................................
3. Governor General to Sccretary of State, 17 November, 185 G, No. 178 , relative to the solection of the Administrators of the Govermment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
4. Secretary of State to Governor General, 18 June, 1857, No. 71, in reply.

No. 1.
The Secretary of Stater for tite Colonies to Goyernor Sir W. Denison.
Downing-strcet,
21 July, 1856.
Sir,
It has been for some time under the consideration of Mer Majesty's Gorernment what provision it would be most advisable to make for the performance of your funetions in the Colony now under your Administration, either in the event of your making a vacancy and until the arrival of your successor, or in that of your temporary absence from thic Colony.

No Iicutenant-Governor having been appointed by the Crown, those functions would, according to the tenor of your Commission, devolve on the Colonial Secretary. But under the system of Responsible Government, this officer will be among those who will assume and resign office on political grounds, and it is obvious that a functionary so circumstanced ought not, in justice to himself as well as the community, to be entrusted with the Government of the Colony during any casual vacancy.

According to a practice formerly prevalent, and still adopted in various of IIer Majesty's Colonics, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Troons would lee entrusted with this duty. But while New South Wales is rapidly advancing in importance, the great internal changes in its socicty have cnabled Her Majesty's Government to reduce considerably the number of troops to which its defence is entrusted, and it would be higbly inconvenient that a military officer should be charged with functions of so important a character to which his rank in the service would be inappropriate.

Her Majesty's Government have therefore determined to revert to a practice not unknown in former Colonial Administration. The Warrant now transmitted to you vests the Government, in the event of your death or absence, in the Chicf Justice, the President of the Legislative Council, and the Colonial Sceretary, jointly.

I have not considered it proper to make this Despatch conndential, as its contents are of public importance; but as it relates to a contingency onls, I lave to your judgment the manner and time of communicating it.

I have, \&c.,
II. LABOECHERE.

Governor Sir William Denisons,
\&ce, \&c., \&c.

WARRANT oppointing the Chief Justice of New South Wales, the President of the Legislative Council, and the Colonial Secretary of that Colony ti be Administrators of the Government on the death or absence of the Captain General and Governor-in-Chitf.

VICTORLA R.
(L. s.)

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Greai Britain and Irekand, Queen, Defender of the Faith.
To the Chicf Justice of our Colony of New South Wales for the time being;
To the President of the Tegislative Council of our said Colony for the time being; and
To the Colonial Secretary for our said Colony for the time being, -
Greeting :
Wirmeas by our Commission under the Great Scal of our United Ringdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the ninetecnth year of our reign, constituting and appointing our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight, Lienterant-Colonel in the Hoyal Enginecrs, to be Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and ver our said Colony of New South Wales, We did provide and dechare our pleasure, that in case of the death or absenec out of our said Colony and its Dependencies of the said Sir William Thomas Denisom,
all and every the povers and authorities therein granted to him should be, and the same were thereby vested in such person as might be appointed by Warrant under our Sign Manual to be our Licutenant-Governor of our said Colony, or in such person or persons as might be appointed by us in like manner to administer the Govermment in such contingency; or, in the cvent of there being no person or persons witbin our said Colony so commissioned and appointed by us as aforesaid, We did further provide and declare our pleasure that in any such contingency all the powers and authorities thercin granted to the said Sir William Thomas Denison should be, and the same were thercby granted to our Colonial Secretary of our said Colony for the time being; and that such Jieutenant-Governor, or such person or persons as aforesaid, or such Colonial Sceretary, as the ense might be, should exercise all and every the powers and authoritics by our said Commission granted, until our further pleasure should be signified: And whereas we have judged it expedient that the administration of the Government of our said Colony of New South Wales, in case of the death or absence out of our said Colony of the said Sir William Thomas Denison, should for the present be vested in you the said Clief Justice of our said Colony, the said Prosident of the Legislative Council of our said Colony, and the said Colonial Secretary of our said Colony, as Adminis. trators of the said Government: Now, therefore, We do hereby, in pursuance and exercise of the powers so reserved to us as aforcsaid in and by the said recited Commission, authorise and require tbat, in the event of the death of Sir William Thomas Denison, and until the arrival of his successor, or during the absence of the said Sir William Thomas Denison from our said Colony, you do (until our further pleasure be signified) administer the Government of our said Colony of New South Wales, with the style and title of Administrators of the Government thereof, and do execute and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in our said recited Commission to the said Sir William Themas Denison, and all such further orders and instructions as you or he may hercafter reccive from us. And we do hereby command all and singular our Officers, Ministers, and loring subjects in our said Colony, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hercof, and to give their ready obedience to you accordingly as Administrators of the Government of our said Colony of Now South Tales.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this first day of July, 1856 , in the twentieth year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 2.
EXTRACI' from the Governor General's Despateh to the Right IIonorable the Secretary of State, No. 140, dated 8 September, 1856.
"In the Commission provision is made for the appointment of an Officer to " administer the Government in case of the death or absence of the Governor; such Officer " being cither a Lieutenant-Governor, preciously appointed to such offce by Her Majesty, or "the Culonial Secretary pro tempore, who is to administer the Government by virtue of his "office.
"The appointment of the head of a political party to administer the Government " would seem to be, on general principles, unadvisable, and it may be productive of great "inconvenience. Should the death of the Governor take place during the Session of the " Legislature, the leader of the Ministry in the Legislative Assembly would become ex officio "Governor, and he must either resign his seat in the Assembly and run the risk of breaking " up the Administration, or he must officiate in the double capacity of head of the Exccutire "Government and leader of the Leegislature, an anomalous position which no one could occupy "satisfactorily. So long as there is a Major-General Commanding the Troops stationed in " these Colonies, it would be far better that a vacancy in any of the Australian Covernments "should be filled by him than by a member of a political party in the Colony itself. The "Officer in Command of the Troors could have no local or party attachnents, and his rank " and position would secm to give him a claim to administer the Government, far greater than "that which can attach to the mere leader of a political party in the Legislature."

No. 3.
Governor Sir W. Denieon to Tie Secretary of State for time Cononile.
(No. 178.)
Govermment House, Sydney, 17 Noveniber, 1856.
Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 89, dated 21 July, 1850 , enclosing a Warrant under the Sign Manual, appointing the Chief Justice of New South Wales, the President of the Legislative Council, and the Colonial Secretary of that Colony, to be Administrators of the Government on the death or absence of the Captain General and Governor-in-Chief.


#### Abstract

2. I. have had the honor of addressing you already in a Despatch, No. 140 , dated 8th September, 1850, with reference to this as well as to other subjects alluded to in my Commission and Instructions. In that Despatch I suggested that the Major-General or the Officer Commanding the Troops in the whole of the Australian Colonies should succeed, as a matter of course, to any of the Governments, should a vacancy occur by the death or absence of the Governor; and as, in case of the death of a Governor, a long interval may occur before the arrival of his successor in the Colony, I still think that it would be better to delegate the authority to a single indiridual than to a Commission ermposed of threc. 3. I may observe also, that at present in New South Wales the Chicf Justice is President of the Legislative Council, and the Government, therefore, in case of my death or absence would practically vest in the Chief Justice and the Colonial Secretary. The position of the latter Officer as leader of the Ministry in the Legislature would seem to disqualify him for an appointment as head of the Executive also. I have not thought it necessary to publish the Despatch or the Warrant; but I have communicated the substance to the Chicf Justice, and have directed the Warrant to be recorded in the Office of the Colonial $\cdot$ Secretary, with whom, in case of the contingency occurring which may make it nccessary to act upon it, the responsibility of making it public and taking action upon it will devolve.


I have, \&e., W. DENISON.

The Rigift Honorable
Henry Laboucifere.

No. 4.
The Secretary of State for the Colonies tu Govelnod Sir W. Denison.
Downing-street, 18 June, 1857.
Sir,

- I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 178 , of the 17 th November last.

I now transmit to you a new Warrant, which the Queen has been pleased to issuc, appointing the Military Offecr next in seniority to the Major-General Commanding the Troops in the Australian Colonies, the President of the Legisative Council, and the Colonial Secretary for New South Wales, to administer the Government in the erent of the Governor's death or absence ; and I have to request, that you will return to me Her Majesty's previous Warrant of the Ist July, 1856.

Without entering into the objections which may be urged against a Colonial Secretary being selected to administer the Government of a Colony, even temporarily, it must be borne in mind that, in the present case, the Colonial Secretary is not the sole Administrator; and that it is not unimportant that the two other Administrators should have the assistance of the Principal Administrative Officer, as being the person presumed to be the best acquainted with the views and measures of the Government of which he is the leading Member.

In substituting a Military Officer for the Chief Justice, I have not deemed it expedient that that Officer should be the Major-General Commanding the Forces. It has appeared to me that the interest committed to the Major-General's charge require that he should not absent himself from Vietoria.

As it is impossible to foresee who may be the Military Officer upor whom it might devolve to act under Mer Majesty's dormant Commission, you will observe that power is given to the President of the Legislative Council and to the Colonial Secretary to administer the vacant Government until the arrival of the Military Officer in the Colony.

I have, de.,
H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Sir William 'T. Denison, K. C. B., \&e., \&c., \&e., New South Wales.

WARRANT to provide for the Administration of the Government of New South Wales in the cvent of the deuth or absence of the Captain-Gcneral and Governor-in-Chief.
( $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{S}$ )
VICTORIA R.
Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.
To the Officer for the time being neat in Seniority to the Officer for the time being actually Commanding our Land Forces in all our Colonics of Australia;
To the President of the Legislative Council of our Colony of New South Walles for the time being ; and
To the Colonial Sccretary for our said Colony for the time being,-

## Grecting:

Whereas by our Commission under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the eighth day of September, onc thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the nineteenth year of our reign, constituting and appointing our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Thomas. Denison, Knight, now Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chicf in and over our said Colony of New South Wales, We did provide and declare our pleasure, that in case of the death or absence out of our said Colony and its Dependencies of the said Sir William Thomas Denison, all and every the powers and authoritics therein granted to him should be, and the; -same werc thereby vested in such person as miglit be appointed by warrant under our Sigii Manual to be our Lieutenant-Governor of our said Colony, or in such person or persons as might be appointed by us in like manner to administer the Government in such contingency, or in the event of there being no person or persons within our said Colony so commissioned and appointed by us as aforesaid, We did further provide and declare our pleasure that in any such contingency, all the powers and authorities by our said Commission granted to the said Sir William Thomas Denison, should be and the same were thereby granted to the Colonial Secretary of our said Colony for the time being, and that such lificutenant-Governor, or such person or persons as aforesaid, or such Colonial Scceretary, as the case might be, should excreise all and every the pomers and authorities by our said Commission granted, until our further pleasure should be signified: And whercas we did by our Warrant under our Sign Manual, bearing datc at Buckingham Palace, the first day of July, oue thousand cight hundred and fifty-six, in the twentieth ycar of our Reign, nominate and appoint the Chief Justice for the time being of our said Colony of Now South Wales, the President for the timebeing of the Lecgislative Council of our said Colony, and the Colonial Sccretary for the time being of our said Colony, to be Administrators of the Goverument of our said Colony, in case of the denth or absence of the said Sir William Thomas Denison out of our said Colony:

Now, know, ye, that we have thought fit to revoke our said Warrant, and the same is: herchy revoked and determined accordingly; and whereas we have judged it expedient that the Administration of the Government of our said Colony of Nery South Wales in case of the death or absence out of our said Colony and its Dependencies of the said Sir Willian Thomas Denison, should, for the present, be vested in you the said Officer for the time being next in seniority to the Officer for the time being actually commanding our Land Foress in all our Colonics of Australia, in you the said President of the Legislative Council of our said Colony of New South Wales, and in you the said Culonial Secretary for our said Colony, or any tro of you, as Administrators of the said Govermment: Now, thercfore, we do hereby, in pursuance and excreise of the powers so reserved to us as aforesaid, in and by the said recited Commission, authorize and require that in the event of the death of the said Sir William Thomas Denison, and until the arrival of his successor, or during the absence of the said Sir William Thomas Denison from our said Colony and its Dependencies, you, or any two of you, do (until our further pleasure be signified) administer the Government of our said Colony of New South Wales, with the style and title of Administrators of the Government thereof; and do execute and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in our said recited Commission to the said Sir William Thomas Denison, and all such further orders and instructions as you, or he, may hercafter reccive from us: And we do hercby command all and singular our Officers, Ministers, and loving subjects in our said Colony, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof, and to give their ready obedience to you accordingly as Administrators of the Government of our said Colony of New South Wales.

Given at Our Court at Osborne Fouse, Isle of Wight, this twentythird day of May, 1857, in the twentieth year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
H. LABOUCHERE.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## Zlegislation $\mathfrak{a x s e m b l y . ~}$

## GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL AGENCY IN LONDON.

(PAPERS RELATIVE TO ESTABLISHMENT OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 August, 1857

## SCHEDULE.

PASE,

1. Treasury Circular, dated 23 June, 1857

2
2. Messicurs G. A. Lloyd \& Co. to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, 17 July, $1857 \quad 3$
3. The IIonorable the Colonial Treasurer to Messieurs G. A. Lloyd \& Co., 18 July, 1 sis 7
4. Messicurs G. A. Lloyd \& Co. to the Monorable the Colonial Treasurer, 18 July, 18.0 it
o. The IIonorable the Colonial Treasurer to Messieurs G. A. Llogd \& Co., 22 July, $18.57 \pm$
6. Messicurs G. A. Lloyd \& Co. to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, 9.3 July, 1857 6
7. Procecdings of the Exccutive Council on the 21st July, 1857, with reference to the Establishment of the Commercial Agency in London, Minute No. 57-34, confirmed, 98 July, 1857

## GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL AGLNCY IN IONDON.

## No. 1.

(Circular.)
The Treasury, Sydney,
$233 \cdot d$ June, 1557.

1. The Government of New South Wales propose to transact, in London, through the instrumentality of a Mercantile Firm of high standing, all the Commercial Busincss hitherto managed by Edward Barnard, Esquire, the Colonial Agent General, and by others.
2. The business to be conducted by the Commereial Agent of the Government whom it is now sought to appoint, will be various and extensive; but strictly confined to sueh transactions as a Mercantile House can properly undertake; and will not include those more proporly classed as Banking Transactions, (which will pass through the Oriental Bank,) nor the business of Emigration.
3. It is proposed that the arrangement shall continue in force for three years.
4. By the arrangements already made by the Government, the Commercial Agent will not at any time be called upon to come under any Cash Advances.
5. On all occasions when Orders are sent for Goods on account of any Branch of the Public Scrvice, Letters of Credit for the full amount of indent will be furnished, which will be availed of, as the same may be required, in Cash by the Cheque of the Commercial Agent upon the Oriental Bank Corporation in London
6. The whole of the outlay in England for Railway Plant and Rolling Stock will, for the present, form a portion of the business to be confided to the Commercial Agent of the Government. I may mention that the vote of Parliament for 1857 for outlay upon Rails alone, for the extensions north, west, aud south of the lincs already commenced, amounts to $£ 107,000$, orders for which must be pat in hand immediately; but the sums required for a sorvice of this natire must necessarily be variable.
7. The whole of the Supplics for the Colonial Service, iucluding the Storekeeper's Department, in which are consumed Stop Clething, Saddlery, Ironmongery, Mlankets, Wollen, Iron, Oil, Fittings for Sight Houses, Lanterns, Arms, Accoutroments, Uniforms, \&e., and a multiplicity of articles strictly coming within the scope of mercantile dealings and agency, together with the Insurance Account, will form portions of this business.
8. The sums to be annually expended it would not be possible to state with accuracy, but they will be necessarily very large, exclusive of the Railway expenditure.
9. It is believed by the Government that the indirect adrantages offered by the large amount of tomnage required for dead weight, in Railway Plant and Rolling Stock, together with the extensive Insurance Account, will render it advantageous to Mercantile Firms of the highest respectability to tender for the coudact of the Colonial business in London, on terms much more favorable than the usual rate of Commission.
10. It will be a distinct stipulation with the Commercial $\Delta$ gent of the Government, that, as no cash adrance will be at any time required, and as all purchases will be made with ready mones, all allowances, deductions, or rchates in the way of discounts in trade which the Agent in London may be entitled to receive on business transacted for the Public Service shall be credited to the Government (with the exeeption of brokerage and discount on premiums of Insurance, which the Agent will retain), and that any departure from this understanding shall (ipso facic) vacate the agrecment.
11. It is proposed that the Commercial Agent to be employed shall be placed in Communication with the Colonial Agent Gencral, Mr. Barnard, who will be invited and requested, for the period of one year, to assist, by all means in his power, the establishment of the new arrangements, and to afford, if it be possible to do so, all the advantages which it may appear
are derived from the Colonial Supplies being furnished by the Government Contractors in certain instancos.
12. Upon this, and other matters of detail, further iuformation will be afforded, on application to me, at the Treasury, and will be at once communicated to the firm which may be selected to transact the Government business in London, as soon as the appointment can be determined upon.
13. I beg now to invite your attention to the conditions of this proposal, and to crave a reply, stating the terms upon which you, or your London House of Busincss, or your Correspondents, if you find yourself in a position to bind such Corrospondents by a Contract which you may make in their behalf, will undertake the Commercial Agency of this Government in Tondon.
14. I have to request that, in the proposals you submit, you will stato whether the Insurance Amount will be conducted with or without a charge for effecting Insurance, or whether the usual brokerage and discount allowed by Iloyd's aud the Offices will be considered sufficient.
15. As I deem it desirable that, although not of the nature of 'Tenders, the proposals of all thoso Mercantile Firms who receive a copy of this letter should be submitted to the Government at one time, I propose to reccive and open all communications upon the sukject on Triday, the 17th of July, at noon, and I have to beg that all letters may be endorsed " Governm 乡ny Commerctal Agenoy in London."

16 In conclusion, I beg to add that the Government do not kind themselves to accept the lowest, nor indeed any proposil, unless it shall appear to be clearly adrantageous to the Public Interest.

> I have the honor to be,
> Sir,
> Your obedient Servant, STUART A . DONALDSON.

To
No. 2.
Sir,

1. Having reforonee to your Circular Letter, under date 23rd June, relative to the establishment of a Commercial Ageney in London for this Government,-we beg to make tender of the services of our British Firin, as per margin, conducted by our Mr. George Lloyd, Beilby Alfrod Lloyd.
2. We will undertake, through such frim, the various dutics of Commercial Agents Buildings, in London for the Goverument of New South Wales, and carry out, to the best of our ability, such service in all its integrity, frer of any charge for Commission or otherwisc, begond the actual and indispensable disbursements of current mercaitizle usage.
3. We regard the several indirect adrantages to be gained by the Frightage and subsequent Colonial Agency of ships, and otherwise, to be a sufficient recompense for the acrvices effected.
4. We are further willing to give a Preminm of One Thousind Guneas to secure the proposed appointment, upon the understanding that, if from want of satisfaction with our Firm's services, or from other causes, your Government terminate the proposed arraagement earlier than the stated period of three years, in such case a return of said Premium shall be made to us, rateably apprortioned to such period as may be unexpired.
5. We will make no charge for cffecting Insurances, regarding the usual Brokerage allowed by the Offices as sufficient remuncration.
6. We beg respectfully to offer for your consideration in our faror the intimate and extensive knowledge of Colonial requirements possessed by our Mr. Gcorge A. Lloyd, from his lengthened mercantile operations in this City, and the experience gaived in carrying out, for more than two years past, one of the largest export trades out of the City of London to this and the neighbouring Colonies.

## The Honobable

> We have the honor to be,
> Sir,
> Your obedient Servants,
> GEORGE A. LLOYD \& CO.

The Colonial Treasurfr.

No. 3.<br>The Treasury, Neto South Wulcs, 18th July, 1857.

## Gentlemen,

Referring to your letter of the 17 th instant, in which you offer to undertake, through your London Firm, the Government Agency in London, upon certain terms therein set forth; I have to request, that you will, at your earliest convenience, favour me with an explanation of the words used in the second paragraph,-" free of any charge for Commission " or otherwise beyond the actual and indispensable disbursements of curvent mercantile usage." I am,

Gentiemen,
Your obedient Scrvant,
STUART A. DONALDSON.
Messrs. G. A. Latoyd \& Co.

No. 4.
Sydney, 18th July, 1857.
Sir,

1. In reply to your communication of this date, requesting further explanation from us of the meaning conveyed in the following words in par. 2, of our Tender for the Government Colonial Agency in London, "free of eny charge for" Commission or otherwise, "beyond the actual and indispensalle disbursements of current mercantile usage," we beg respectfully to say:-
2. That we intend such words to the cffect that we shall not make charge, nor receive, directly or indirectly, any Commission in relation to such Agency reverting to our own interests; that all allowances, deductions, rebates, and discounts that we can procure, shall be placed to the Credit of the Government, (with the exception of the usual Brokerage and Discount on Premiums of Insurance) - in other words, we wish distinctly to convey that we agree to the full and proper meaning of par. 10 of your Circular Letter on this matter, under date 23 rd June.
3. That we shall be allowed to charge all actual and indispensable expenses of current mercantile usage in the shipment of goods,-wsuch as Railway Carriage, Dock Dues, Customs Entry, \&c.

> We have the honor to be, Sir,
> Your obedient Servants,
> GEORGE A. LLOYD \& CO.

## The Honorable

The Colonial Treasureb.

No. 5.

> The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydncy, 22rd .Tuly, 1857.

## Gentlembn,

Referring to the correspondence which has taken place between myself and your firm on the subject of the Government Commereial Agency, I have now to inform you that the proposal contained in your letters of the 17 th and 18 th July having been yesterday laid by me before the Exccutive Council, have been accepted by the Gorernment.

Before taking steps to draw up a contract, I beg to add a few remarks by may of interpretation of certain paragraphs in my circular letter of 23 rd June.

As to paragraph 5, it is to be understood, that no cash be drawn upon the Oriental Bank, excepting for payment of actual outlay with partics supplying goods, or for other purposes included in the meaning of the Agency.

The Government having reciprocal interest account with the Oriental Bank, by which they receive credit for interest on the credit side of their account, no demand should
be made till the cash be duc, and as a rule the payments shonld be made direct to the parties entilled.

A discretion will be left to the Agent to draw for small accounts or disbursements in a lump sum, from time to time; but as a rule, the above mode of payment should be adhered to.

The Oriental Bank will le instructed to keep a separate account of such letters of Credit. As to paragraph 9 , by the indirect advantages here mentioned is meant the command of shipping which the dead weight will give to the Agent.

It is not contemplated that the consignment of the ships to be employed must necesarily be made to the Agent, but it will be open to him to receive such consignments, always provided that the frcights paid for the Government shipments. be the lowest current rates of freight on first-class ships for dead weights and measurement goods at the time the Gorernment goods may be shipped.

The Agent will at all times be liable to be called upon to show that this understanding is carried out.

It is not contemplated to take from the Agent the commission on consignment of the ships or the collection of freights usual in all such cases, but the Agent must make the best bargain possible fur the Government in each case, without reference to the consignment of the sbips or the collection of the freights. Paragraph 10 must be strictly interpreted subject to the above remarks on paragraph 9 , and to the exception in fardur of the Agent as to brokerage and allowances by underwriters contained in paragraph 10.

The insurance must also be effected at all times at the lowest current rates, and with all the usual conditions for payment of particular average on goods liable to sea damage.

In case of loss the Agent will receive the sum insured, and pay the amount actually received, without deduction, to the credit of the Government, at the Oriental Bank; special direction will be given as to the repetition of shipments in case of loss in particular cases. Paragraph 11. It will be left to the discretion of the $\Lambda$ gent to employ the best tradesmen at the cheapest rates, in all cases, unless the goods supplied by the Government Contractor, having been found suitable in the Colony, shall be directed to be purchased as heretofore. It is expected that Mr. Barnard will take such steps as will enable the Government Commercial Agent to avail himself (as he, Mr. Barnard, bas done,) of the Government contracts wherever found advantageous.

There are numerous minor duties which the Government Commercial Agent will be expected to perform without special remuneration; such as the purchasing and forwarding of all Parliamentary Papors, Acts of Parliament, Blae Books, or other documents of interest to the Colony; as well as any publications of a public character, as Railvay information, Statistics, Reports, dec., which he may decm it important that the Government of New South Walcs should possess.

All actual expenses incurred in such purchase will, of course, be allowed; and the Government will feel indebted to the Agent for a zealous performance of this, as well as all other, duties which come within the scope of an interested Agency for the Colony, but which cannot at this moment be specially pointed out.

I have to beg, that you will, in reply, express your acquiescence in the understanding implied therein, when the papers shall be placed in the hands of the Lav Officers of the Crown, who will be instructed to draw up an agreement forthwith.

It is probable that action will be taken upon it by the next overland mail...

> I remain,

Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

STUART A: DONALDSON.
Messrs. G. A. Lloyd \& Co., Sydncy.

No. 6.
Sydney, 22nd July, 1857.
Sir,
We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, intimating that our Tender under date 17th and 18th instant, for the Gorernment Commercial Agency in Iondon, had been laid before and accepted by the Executive Council; and further laying before us some explanatory observations as to the construction to be put upon certain Clauses (therein defined) in your Circular Letter of the 23 rd June.
2. We conccive it will be unnecessary that we should remark seriatim upon the points you there lay before us, as we find no feature therein of any moment to which we desire to tale exception; we beg, therefore, to say, that we acquiesce in the interpretations you draw, and accept the same for our Firm's observance, in the carrying out of the Government Commercial Agency.
3. We would respectfully request permission to state, that we regard the literal fulfilment (s.o far as practicable) of the various indents forwarded to our London Firm, shall, as a matter of coursc, relieve them from any responsibility appertaining to erroneous or indefinite instructions, should such at any time reach them.
4. With respect to your olservation, that we must at all times be prepared to shew that the Freights paid for Government Goods shall be at the lowest current rates for first class ships; we assume, that when the Government see occasion to question our Firm's judguent herein, the same shall be communicated promptly to us, for equitable [and not isolated] comparison with other ships in port at the same time, of equal class, and loaded under ordinary eircumstances.
. 5. We are prepared to exceute the necessary documents for the completion of this matter, and to pay the agreed Premium at any moment when called upon so to do.

> We have the honor to be, Sir,
> Your obedient Scrvants,
> GEORGE A. JLOYD \& CO.

The Honoramle
Tire Colonial Trfasurer.

No. 7.
PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council on the 21st July, 1857, with respect to the T'cnders for the Commereial Agency in London.
Dinute No. 57-34. Confirmed 28th July, 1857.
Referring to the Proceedings on the 7 th instant, with respect to the Establishment of a Commercial Agoney in London, His Exeellency the Governor Geueral now lays before the Council a Minute by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, submitting the answers which have been received from ten out of sisteen Mcreantile Firms to whom a Circular was addressed, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Council on the above date.
2. Of these ten Firms cight have made substantive proposals, a précis of which accompanies the Treasurer's Minute, and it may be sufficient to state, without detailing the soveral offers, that they range from 2 per cont. Commission on outlay, with $\frac{4}{4}$ per cent. on Tusurasec effected, to an offer to transact the Commercial Business of the Colony without Commission, and to pay a Bonus of One Thousand Guineas for the appointment.
3. Upon a comparison of the Tenders thus submitted for their consideration, the Cunncil feel no hesitation in advising that the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer be authorised to enter into negotiations with Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co., from whom this last offer cmanates, for the conduct of the Government Commercial Agency in London on the basis of their own proposals.

EDWARD C. MEREWETHER,
Clerk of the Council
Executive Council Office,
Sydney, 1 st August, 1857.

## 1857.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL AGENCY. (1x London.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assombly to be Printed, 14 August, 1857.

A LIST of the Houses to whom the Treasury Circular, dated 23 June, 1857, was sent:-
Messrs. BROWN \& CO.
" CANPBELL \& CO.
" CAIRD, PATERSON, \& CO.
" D. COOPER, \& CO.
" DONALDSON, GRAHAN, \& CO.
" FLOWER, SALTING, \& CO.
" GILCHRIST, WATT, \& CO.
" GRIFFITHS, FANNING, \& CO.
" HOW, WALKER, \& CO.
" LAMB, PARBURY, \& CO
" GEO. A. LLOYD, \& CO.
" SYALL, SCOTT, \& CO.
" MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, \& CO.
; SMITH, CROFT, \& CO.
, : THACKER, DANIEL, \& CO.
," TOWNS \& CO.
$410$

# ENGLISH BANKING AGENCY. <br> (PAPERS RELATIVE TO ESTABLISHMENT OF.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 August, 1857.

## SCHEDULE.

1. Copy of Treasury Circular, dated 20 February, 1857AGE.
2. G. K. Ingelow, Esq., Manager Oriental Bank Corporation, to the Honorable the Trea. surer, 25 February, 1857 ..... 1
3. G. J. Ingelow, Esq., to the Honorable the Treasurer, 7 March, $18{ }_{5}^{7}$ ..... 2
4. The Honorable the Treasurer to G. K. Ingelow, Esq., 27 March, 1857 ..... 3
5. G. K. Ingelow, Esq., to the Honorable the Treasurer, 30 March, 1857 ..... 4
6. Ditto to ditto, 31 March, 1857 ..... $\sigma$
7. The Honorable the Treasurer to G. K. Ingelow, Esq., 3 April, 1857 ..... 6
8. G. K. Ingelow, Esq., to the Honorable the Treasurer, 4 April, $18 \mathrm{D}_{7}$ ..... $G$
9. The Ionorable the Treasurer to G. K. Ingelow, Esq.. 9 April, 1857. ..... 8
10. G. K. Ingelow, Esq., to the Honorable the Treasurer, 11 April, 185 万 ..... 8
11. Précis of Terms agreed with Oriental Bank for conducting the Banking Agency ..... 9
12. The Honorable the Treasurer to G. K. Ingelow, Esq., 21 April, 185 ( ..... 11
13. G. K. Ingelow, Esq., to the Honorable the Treasurer, 23 April, $185^{\prime}$ ..... 12
14. Proceedings of Executive Council on 21st April, with respect to the Terms of Agree- ment with Oricatal Bank for the English Banking Agency ..... 13

## APPENDIX.

$412$

## ENGLISH BANKING AGENCY.

(Circular.)
No. 1.

> The Treasury, New South Wales, 20 February, 1857.

Sir,
The Government propose to confide to one Banking Institution the payment of the whole of the dividends on New South Wales Government Debentures trausmitted to England, instead of making such payments (as at present) partly through the Colonial Agent General, Mr. Barnard, and partly through the Bank of New South Wales in London.

It is estimated that these payments, which amount now to about $£ 50,000$ a year, will within the next five years rery largely increase.

It is proposed that the arrangement now indicated by the Government shall extend over the next five years.

The Government desire to retain the option of remitting to London, by Bank Drafts, (such Drafts to be purchased at the exchange of the day from the Institution, making the arrangement now under consideration) or of placing funds in Jondon by the sale of Government Debentures, to be confided to the Bank employed in making the payments.

It is proposed to intrust to the Bank all other Debentures which may be sold in London on Government account, in case it should be resolved to provide for payments on account of the public service for contracts or supplies, (or otherwise) by the sale of Government Debentures in the London Market.

It is further proposed, that the whole of the monetary transactions of the Colony, in London, should be conducted by the Bank, including the payment of Pensions payable in England; the payment on account of the Emigration service; and such advances as may be necessary from time to time, to provide for orders transmitted to England for Supplies for the Public Service.

It is not possible to ostimate, with any probable approach to accuracy the whole amount which will pass through the hands of the Bank during the next five gears, but it must, from the force of circumstances, be very large.

It is further proposed, that the Bauk undertaking to transact the whole of the Government business, may be called upon to advance in London, upon Debentures transmitted to London for sale, to the extent of 90 per cent. of the value of such 3 cbentures, and that such advance may be expected under particular circumstances to extend to such a period as may enable the Bank to sell the Debentures placed in their lands, at a limit to be named.

The Bank will be so good as to state at what rate of interest, and whether fixed or fluctuating, the Bank will consent to undertake these advances.

I hare now to request that you will do me the favor to inform me, at your early convenience, in what terms, if at all, your Bank would feel disposed to undertake this business.

I am, \&c.,
STUART A. DONALDSON.
Tile Manager of

No. 2.
G. K. Ingelow, Esq., to The Honorable the Treaburer.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Syducy, 25 Fcbruary, 1857.
Sir,
I acknowledge reccipt of the letter from the Treasury, of date 20th instant.
$\Delta n$ answer is requested to certain propositions contained therein, being in substance as follows :-

That the Bauk pay all dividends now or hereafter to become payable in London, for a term of five years from the present date.

The Government to have the option of providing the necessary funds in London, either by purchase of the Bank's Drafts, or by the sale of Debentures there.
That all other payments in England, on account of the public scrvice, be in like manner made through the Bank.
This Bank is prepared to pay all dividends due in England on the pullic debt of the Colony, receiving provision to mect the same either by its own drafts on London, or out of the proceeds of Debentures transmitted for sale for that purpose.

In like nanner the Bank will undertake the payment of all other disbursements in England on account of the public service, whether for Contracts, Supplies, Pensious, Emigration, or otherwise, being placed in funds, either by Bills, or the sale of Debentures, as above.

Where such payments are required to be made by the Bank's drafts on London, the same will be negotiated at the rate of the day.

Where the payments are to be provided out of the proceeds of Debentures transmitted for sale, the Bank will charge a commission of ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) one-half per centame on the amount of such sales.

The Bank in London will allow interest to the Government on the balance at any time lying in their hands, and will charge interest on any overdraft; both the interest charged and the interest allowed fluctuating with the Bank of England rate of the day, according to the custom of London Bankers.

It remains for adjustment. whether the Government propose to place a limit upon the sale of the Debentures in London below which the Bank shall not dispose of them even to provide for required disbursements.

Also, whether the Government propose to place in the Bank's hands Dehentures of a terminable or interminable character, as the market value of the latter class has not yet been tested.

I have, \&c.,
GEO. K. INGELOW,

## Teq Honorable

Manager.
Tue Treasuner.

> No. 3.
> G. K. Ingelow, Esq., to The Monorable The Treasurer.
> Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydncy, 7 March, 1857.

Sir,
I beg, with reference to my letter of the 25 th February, replying to certain propositions from the Treasury on the management of the Government business in England, to make the following remarks.

My reply to that paragraph of the letter from the Treasury which states that the Bank undertaking to transact the whole of the Government business, may be called upon to advance ninety per cent. of the value of Debentures transmitted to London for sale, was written on the assumption that such advances would be local.
$\Delta_{s}$ I find that $I$ was under a misapprchension, and that the advances here spoken of would have to be made in London, I beg to reply to that paragraph thus-

This Corporation will advance in London, to the extent of ninety per centum of the value of Dcbentures trausmitted for sale, if necessary; such advances extending over a period sufficiently long to enable the Government to give an amended limit.

Should the Government not be disposed to leave the question of interest on advances to be made in London an open one, to be regulated by the rate of the day, (a plan which would, in the long run, be more advantageous to the Government, in all probability, than any other,) I can name for the consideration of Government a fixed rate.

I have, \&c.,

## The Honorable

GEO. K. INGELOW,
The Treagureb.

## No. 4.

The Honorable the Treaburer to G. K. Ingelow; Esq.

> The Treasury, Ner: South Wales, 27 Afarch, 1857.

Sir,
Referring to my letter dated 20th February, upon the subject of the Banking Ageney of this Government, to be conducted in Iondon, on terms, a portion of which are therein set forth, I beg to call your attention to the fullowing important points which have relation to the subject matter of that Jetter, and to crave your reply to the following remarks and queries, arising out of your letter to me, dated 25 February last, upon the same business.

1. The limit as to price to be named here, for the sale of Government Debentures in Jondon.
2. The interpretation of the terms " 90 per centum upon the value of Debentures" transmitted for sale.
3. The limit to the amount which this Government may require to be advauced in London, upon the security of Debentures lodged for sale at any one time.
4. The brokerage chargeable on the sale, in addition to the commission proposed, of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
5. The time during whieh the Bank should hold the Debentures transmitted for sale to London, in case the price named as a limit should not at the time beobtainable.
6. The rate of exchange on drafts on London which this Government may buy in the Colony for remittance to London.
I will treat them in this order as concisely as possible, before proceeding to a fow queries to which I will ask you to be so good as to reply.

As to No. 1. I propose that the limit to be named shall, as a general rule, be regulated by the selling price in the Colony at the time the Debentures are lodged with the Bank for transmission to London. Assuming that after the complete establishnent of Steam Communication with England the London Market will almost always be in advance of the Colonial Market for these securities, I think this a reasonable principle upon which to fix the limit for sale in London.
2. The proposed advance in London of 90 per centum is to be calculated upon the nominal or capital valuc represented by the Debentures themsclves.
3. This Goverument will not propose, at any one time, to call upon the Bank to advance in London a larger amount than $£ 252,000,-$ Debentures to the value of $£ 280,000$ being lodged with the Bank at the time.
4. The Brokerage chargeable upon the sale of Debentures in London in addition to the commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. proposed by the Bank, will be the lowest rate charged on the Stock Exchange on large transactions, supposed to be $\frac{1}{g}$, or 2 s . Gd per cent.

When sales are effected by the Bank withont the intersention of a broker, the commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will cover brokerage.
5. I propose that in case of an adverse moncy market in London upon the arrival of Debentures transmitted for sale by the Government, the Bank shall hold such Debentures at the limit named here, for 6 months certain, or until a reply can be received from the Colony, this Government reserving the option of makiog remittances in the Bank's Bills to cover any advance which the Bank may have come under in Jondon; or of directing a sale at the rate of the day, or of authorising the Bank to raise money upon the Debentures in London, at the cost and charge of this Government.
6. The rate of exchange at which this Government shall purchase the Bank's Drafts, for remittance to England for all purposes, shall be the drarring rate upon London of the majority of the Banks, in Sydney, at the time.

I now proceed to request that you will favour me with replies to the following queries, or with the information required in each.

Will you furnish me with-

1. The Charter of Incorporation of the Oriental Bank, a certified copy.
2. Instructions to Colonial Inspector General, and, if possible, those to yourself in particular, or any document or documents fully explaining the position and powers of the Inspectors, and especially of your own, to bind the Corporation by a contract of the nature and extent of that implied in this correspondence.
3. A list of Slarcholders of the Oriental Bank, showing the stock held by each.
4. A statement of the aggregate paid up capital of the Bank.
5. Any further information with which yon may favour me, and which may have a bearing upon the subject under consideration.
In conclusion, $I$ would beg to be understood that $I$ am not in a position, until $I$ receive satisfactory answers to the contents of this letter, to decide upon the respective merits of the various offers made by five of the highly respectable Banking Institutions of the Colony, and that the proposals contained in your communication of 2 oth February, must not be considered as in any way accepted, because I have opened up the questions herein contained.

Awaiting your answer,
G. K. Inceliow, Esq., Manager, Oriental Bank.

STUART A. DONALDSON.

No. 5.
G. K. Jngelow, Esq., to The Honorabie the Treasurer.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27 th instant.
This letter divides itself under two headis:-
Firstly, the terms which the Government propose as the basis of the negotiation ; and,
Secondly, certain querics addressed especially to this Bank.
As it would appear that this second division of the subject must be disposed of before the first can be entertained, I proceed to address myself to the points thercin mentioned.

I will merely remark, lefore doing so, that this Corporation has not only shewn on all occasions, since the extension of its business to this Colony, every disposition to lay bare its position, but has urged upon the Gorernment to examine into sone of its affairs, (as when asking for a periodical inspection of its reserres in coin).

We are now asked, in the first place, to exhibit a certificd copy of the Charter of Incorporation.

In answer to which request, I beg to observe that a copy of the Charter was forwarded before the establishment of this branch direct from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the (then) Governor General ; and such copy should be now in existence amongst the records of Government. The Charter has also been enrolled at the Supreme Court of this Colony, in order that its validity may not, and cannot, be called in question.

I have no copy of the Charter in my possession which has any certificate attached to it; but I hand herewith a notarial cony of a Treasary Warrant, addressed to the "Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation," authorizing the establishment (by the Court) " of Banks or Branch Banks at Sydney, and Melbonrne for the " purpose of carrying on general Banking Business, under the provisions of the Royal Charter "granted to you for that purpose, together with all the rights \&c., thereby conferred upon " your said Corporation."

There thus exist three sources, any one of which must be held to be incontestable evidence of the fact; and these have been provided with that express object in view.

The second point raised is, " the instructions to Colonial Inspectors in general, and, if "possible, those to myself in particular, with any document explaining the position and " power of any such Inspector, and cspecially my own powers."

There is no officer in this Corporation bearing the title of "Colonial Inspector." The Inspector of this Bank is not a resident in any place where the Corporation transacts its
business, but travels about from time to time, to the various places where its Establishments exist.

The entire conduct and control of the business of the Corporation in any particular Colony, or Prorince, is entrusted to a " Manager and Principal Officer."

That office is held at present by myself, and has been notified in the Gazetfc (of 5 December, 1854) for general information "by His Excellency's command."

I hand however an original estract from the Minutes of the Court of Directors, the second resolution of which you will find runs thus:

Resolved,-
"That Mr. Gcorge Kilgour Ingelow be appointed, and he is hereby appointed
"Manager of the Bank established at Sydney, and Principal Officer of the Cor" poration in New South Wales."
and I furtber hand the original of a Power of Attorncy, to which has been attached in the presence of a Notary Public, the Common Scal of the Corporation. This power is in favour of sundry individuals (myself included) amongst its scrvants abroad.

You are thus in possession of documents showing the position and the powers of the writer.

The third point is a List of the Shareholders of the Bank, showing the stock held by each.

I hand, in compliance with this request, a list of persons holding shares in the Corporation at the 31st December last, certified to be so, by the Sub-Manager of the Bank in London. This document is sent out for registration in the Supreme Courthere. It does not state the number of shares held by each individual shareholder.

The fourth point is a statement of the aggregate paid up capital of the Bank.
Bclow I hand cony of a paragraph from a letter, from the Head Office in London, addressed to this branel. The original of this letter I shall be happy to exlibit for confirmation of the correctness of this extract.
"I have to inform you, that the Directors have declared a dividend of $£ 15 \mathrm{~s}$. per "share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half.year ended 30th June last, " and the same became payable on the 1st instant. The total amount of the dividend " is $£ 63,000$.
" Paid up capital $£ 1,260,000$.
"Reserved Fund 2252,000 ."
I have, \&c.,
GEO. K. INGELOW,
Manager and Principal Officer.
P.S.—Enclosures:-

1. Notarial Copy of Treasury Warrant.
2. The Corporation's Power of, Attorney.
3. Extract from the Minutes of the Court on the issue of the warrant, establishing a Branch Bank, and appointing a Manager.
4. List of Shareholders.

It is of importance to the Bank, that these documents are not mislaid.
The ITonorable G. K. I.
The Trieasurer.

No. 6.
G. K. Ingelow, Esq., to The Honorable the Trlafurer.

> Oricntal Bank Corporation, $\quad$ Sydncy, 31 March, 1857.

Sir,
In continuation of my letter No. $7-378$, of yesterday's date, I have now to inform you, that the copy of the Charter lodged in the Supreme Court has attached to it a Certificate that it is "a truc Copy" of an office copy of the Record of the Charter of the Oriental Bank Corporation "in the Great Seal Patent Office."

This " true copy" was made from the copy in the Colonial Secretary's Office, (referred to in my letter as forwarded direct from the Secretary of State for the Colonies,) and which bears the following certificate.
"Examined with the Record of the Charter in the Great Seal Patent Office, 12th "January, 1853.

" L. Edmunds,<br>" Clerk of the Patents."<br>I have, \&c.,<br>GEO. K. INGELOW,<br>Manager.

The Honorable
The Treasurer.

No. 7.
The Honorable the Treasurer to G. K. Ingelow, Esq.
The Treasury, Neto South Wales,
3 April, 1857.
SIR,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 30 th March, as well as of a supplementary letter dated 31 March, both being in reply to mine of 27 th ult.

The enclosures named in the margin came safely to hand, and I have examined and am satisfied with their parport.

They shall be carefully returned so soon as I have been able to make copies of them.
It may be necessary, should the correspondence lead to an arrangement between this Government and the "Oriental Bank," to address a communication to the Court of Directors in London, requesting their concurrence in such arrangement; but so far as the security of the Government in dealing with the Bank has to be decided upon, I may state that I feel quite satisfied upon that head. I may, perhaps, for form's suke, think it to be my duty to submit the documents now in my possession to the Law Officers of the Crown.

As, however, the determination of the Bank upon the several matters submitted in my former commumication, which must form the basis of our negotiation for the conduct of the business of this Government in England (should it be ultimately decided that the Oriental Bank shall be intrusted with the business,) need not now be delayed, I have to beg that you will now do me the favour to reply to the other portions of my letter of the 27 th March.

I am, \&c.,
G. K. Lnaelow, Esq.,

- Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydney.

STUART A. DONALDSON.
(granting your assumption) be below the Loudon quotations, which the Bank were restricted fron selling at; and in addition to this loss in price, there must be added the premium of Exchange for Bills on England.

If the sale therefore miscarry in the first instauce, the Government must be losers by the interference of their limit, but for the one chance of their taking the option of directing a sale in London without limit, and the market having in the meantime inproved.

I need hardly remark that the balance of the chances are very much against the Government. What object, therefore, do they gain by the imposition of this limit:

I would illustrate this argument by the present position of the two markets.
The last sales in Loudon are reported at, say, par.
The last public sale here was at $£ 9810$ s.
The limit given now, if a transaction was entered into, would therefore be $\mathcal{L} 98$ 103., and when the Debentures reach England the price there has, say, fallen to $£ 98$-they cannot therefore be sold-and the advances made upon them must be provided for by the Government seling in this market at some price below 98 -say at $96 \frac{1}{2}$ (which is only allowing the present small marginal difference) and these proceeds are invested in Bills on England at $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium :-here is a loss of 4 per cent.

These remarks are addressed to the Government's own view of the matter; but I doubt very much if the position assumed, as regards the London Market being always in advance of the Colonial, is one that will prove itself eorrect. At the present moment it does not hold good;-salcs have been made, within the last few days, by this Bank at 100 to 101 ;-the Colonial price is therefore actually in advance of the London; and looking to the past, and present state of the two money markets, the tendency bas been, and still is, towards tightness of money in England, and towards ease here.

The price charged in England for the use of money in Mercantile Circles, is greater there than here; thercfore, in this view of the casc, there will be no margin given at all.

I would thercfore beg to suggest a reconsideration of this proposal;-The more stringent the limit the greater the likelihood of the sale miscarrying, with consequent loss to the Government; - the more liberal therefore the limit the better ;-no limit would be the best. The Bank could not compromise the Government by being entrusted with an anlimited power of sale;-they must negotiate the Sccurities in the open Market at the rate of the day-(indeed let the Government insist that no sale shall be made by private contract if they like)-but should this be a position the Government feel they are not authorized to place themselves in, let the limit given be such as will in all reasonable probability ensure a sale.

Suppose a margin is given of 5 per cent. on the last London sales, say at 95 , and suppose that from a continued adverse state of the Money Market in England they cannot be sold at better than this limit; it would be much better for the Government that they should be sold at that price than that a higher limit should render a sale abortive; for even allowing that the price bere could be maintained at 2 per cent. Higher than the Jondon quotation the Government would still lose money, for, deducting the premium of Exchange, a sale here at 97 (against a London quotation at 95) would only net $94 \frac{1}{2}$, and, besides, there would be a loss of interest.

I propose, therefore, that the Government give a not less limit tban 5 per cent. on the last reported London sales; and when advices show a tendency towards increased tightness. of money, aud a falling market for securities, that this limit be enlarged.

No. 2.-Proposes that the advances made in london, shall be at the rate of 90 per cent. on the nominal or capital value.
I see no objection to this proposition.
No. 3.-That the Government will not at any one time call upon the Bank to advance, under terms of No. 2, upon more thau $£ 280,000$ of Debentures.
I see no objection here, except on the grounds that at present it is mere assumption that securities of the present character will sell readily in England, and that until we have some definite information, it would be prudent not to run to the full extent of the above amount.

No. 4.-The Brokerage and Bank's Commission-

1. The former to be the lowest rate charged on the Stock Exchange on large
transactions. transactions.
2. The latter to be one-half per cent.

## 3. No Brokerage to be charged when sales are made without the intervention of a Broker.

These terms are agreed to.
No. 5.-That in case a sale miscarries in the first instance, (1) the llank shall hold the Debentures for six months certain, or until a reply can be received from the Colony; (2) the Government then to have the option of making remittances in Bank Bills to cover those Advances; or, (3) direct a sale, at the rate of the day; or, (4) authorize the Bank to raise money upon the Debentures, at the cost and charges of the Government.
In reply-(1) is agreed to, it being of course understood, as stated in my former letter, that the Bank will raise money, or advance it themselves, at the rate of the day $(2,3$, and 4, ) These alternatives at the discretion of the Government are agreed to.

No. 6.-The Government's definition of what constitutes the rate of the day is agrecd to.
I have, \&c.,
To The Honorable GEO. K. INGELOW,
The Treasdrar.

No. 9.
Ife Honorable the Treasurer to G. K. Ingeiow, Esq.

SIR,

> The Treasury, Newo South Wales,
> 9 April, 1857.

I am favoured with your letter of the 4th instant, in continuation of the correspondence upon the subject of the Banking Agency for this Gorernment in England.

The point in my letter of the 27 th ultimo, to which you mainly direct your remarks, is, that which touches the limit to be agreed upon for the sale of our Debentures in Jondon.

I retain my opinion that the London market price will be in advance of that obtained in Sydney-not perhaps invariably or without exception,-but as a general rule.

I admit, at the same time, that the margin of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., (that is the difference between $£ 9810 \mathrm{~s}$, the last Colonial rate for large amounts, and par the Iast English sale of $£ 100,000$ ) is perhaps rather small, and I see some force in your argument-that if by accident the limit named should be just above the rate obtainable in London at the time of the arrival for sale of any particular lot of Debentures upon which the Bank had consented to come under advance-the Government would suffer by the reference back to the Colony before those Debentures could be disposed of.

At the same time, I cannot concur in your suggestion that "no limil would be best." The duty of the Government here would no doubt point ont, in case of a failure to sell their securities at a reasonable rate in the London market, that a stop should be put to their further issue, even at the risk of suspending important public works, until a more favourable period for their prosecution on borrowed money.

What that reasonable rate should be it is by no means casy to fix-and cren if now agreed upon, it must doubtless be liable to modification under special circumstances.

Upon the whole I am disposed so far to alter my former proposal as to name at present the limit of 95 per cent. for the sale of Debentures in London-that is, 5 per cent. below the last ascertained selling rate for large amounts.

This proposal will, I doubt not, meet with your eoncurrence.
I do not quite agree with the 2nd paragraph of 3rd page of your letter, but I will not stay to enlarge upon that portion of it now.

The proposal to fix a limit for the sale, you will quite understand, emanates from no distrust that the Bank will do their best for the Government. This I quite assume-that they will always be certain to prove that they accomplish.

With reference to the remaining portion of your letter as to my various proposals.-
No. 2 being agreed to.
No. 3 being agreed to. I would merely add that the Government do not contemplate calling upon the Bank to advance the whole or nearly the whole sum of $£ 250,000$ until sdvjees can have been received of the sale of the first Debentures remitted.

No. 4 being agreed to.
No. 5 being agreed to.
No. 6 being agreed to.

I have only to reply by acknowledging your answer which is so far satisfactory.
On receipt of your acknowledgment of this, agreeing to the proposed limit on the sales $i^{n}$ London, I will lay the Correspondence before my honorable colleagues, and be then prepared to give you a definite answer as to the aeceptance or otherwise of the terms proposed for the conduct of the Banking Agency of this Government in Great Britain.
G. K. Ingelow, lisq.

Manager, Oriental Bank, Sydney.
I have, \&c.,
STUART A DONALDSON.

No. 10.
G. K. Ingelow, Esq., to The Honorable the Treasurfr.
(No. 7-417.)
Sir,

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Sydney, 11th April, 1857.
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9 th inst. (No. 103 .)
As the rarious points under discussion had narrowed themselves into the subject of the limit to be given for the sale of the Debentures transmitted to London, and as you aro: pleased to state, that you are disposed so far to alter your former proposal as to name, at present, the limit of $90^{5}$ per cent, that is 5 per cent. below the last ascertained selling rate for large amounts; such amended proposal being liable to modification under special circumstances,-

I have only to state in reply, that I am quite satisfied to accept this amendment of the former proposition as the basis of the negotiation.

> I have, \&c.,
> GEO. K. INGELOW, Managor.

## No. 11.

Precis of terms now agreed with the Oriental Bank, laid before the Executive Coungle by the Secretary for Finance and Trade, with the vief of obtaining sanction and authority to close a Contract or $\operatorname{Agreb-}$ ment with the Oriental Bank in these terms.
Before stating rerms, I assume that the ducuments laid before the Government in this correspondence are sufficient to satisfy them-

1. That the Oriental Bank is an Institution entitled, by the amount of its paid-up Capital, its list of Shareholders, and Roxal Charter, to the entire confidence of the Government.
2. That the Manager (G. K. Ingelow, EsQ.) is fully authorised to bind the Bank by a Contract of the nature proposed.
In order, however, to clear up this matter more effectually, I propose to request the absolute concurrence of the Court of Dircctors in London in the terms of the proposed agreement.

## Proposed Conditions.

All the Baniing Business of the Government of Nem South Wales, in England, is to be conducted through the Orientai, Bank, viz: -

All payments for Ittenest on Debentures payable in Tondon.
Do. for Stores and Supplies for the Colonial Service.
Do. for Ratiway Plant, Stock, or Stores of all kinds.
Do. for Fmigration Services, \&e.
Do. for Pensions and other payments.
Funds will be placed in London by this Government in one of two ways:-
1.-By remitting the bills of the Omiental Bank, in Iondon, at the exchange of the day (as agreed.)
2.-By placing in their hands Government Debentures for sale, in terms hereinafter specified, the Bank agrecing to advance, in London, upon such DerenTURES, to the extent of 90 per cent. of their nominal value.

> Charges to be made by the Bank.

Upon Sales of Debentures placed in their hands, and sold in the London market, a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ (one-half) per cent., exclusive of the regular rate of Brokerage charged upon the Stock Exchange upon large transactions.

Upon Payments on the Government account in whaterer service, and resulting from whatever funds, Nil.
When Debenteres are handed to the Orientar. Bank, for transmission to London, a recoipt will be taken from the Manager at Sydney, as on account of the Bank; and a Crevit Note furnished to.the extent of 90 per cent. of the nominal value of such Debentures; which sum of 90 per cent. will be forthwith placed at the credit of the Government of New South Wafees, in the Orientail Bank in London-and held at the disposal of the Government, whether for payment to parties specificd by name (as recipients of Yensions, or Others), or to be beld at the credit of a mercantile firm, to be named; or (in particular cases) by Letter of Credit to be issued by the Colonial Government in Sydnex, in a form to be hereafter agreed upon, in favor of Emigration Commissioners, Contractors, or Others. It is understood that the whole accounts between the Government of New South Wales and the Oriental Bank shall be conducted through, and with the cognizance of, the Syder $\mathrm{Rr}_{\mathrm{R}} \mathrm{Na}_{\mathrm{CH}}$ of the Bank.

The limit within which the Debentures are to be held by the Oriental Bank in London (and not sold until further advice from the Colony) is to be computed at a margin of 5 per cent. beloto the last actual selling rate advised in London; -that is to say, if the last sales have been cffected (as is now the case) at par (or $£ 100$ per cent.) the limit below which the Debentures handed for sale shall not be sold will be $£ 95$ per $£ 100$.

In the event of this price, or rate, not being in any instance obtainable in London, the Oriental Bank will be bound, at the option of the Govervmext, to hold such Debentures for a period of not less than six months, or longer, should it be necessary, so as to receive advices from the Colonx, after the notice of non-sale at the limit that has been given to the Bank, and in such case until by such return of post such advice cau reach London.

In the last described event, a fresh limitwill be named by the Governmfnt as early as may be possible, should the Government decide upon selling in the London Markrt at the rate which then may be obtainable; but the Government reserve the right to cover any advances which may have been at such time made by the Oriental Bank in Lovdon, by remittance of Bilis of Exchange, purchased here of the Oriental Bani, at the Exehange of the day, or of directing that money be raised in the London Market, at the charges of the Government, upon such Debenturcs as may at the time remain unsold.

The Oriental Bank to have the option, in such event, of continuing to make such advances, and the Bask shall then be entitled to make such charge for the continued advance upon the unsold Debentures, as wonld be made hy the Bayk of Encland or principal Money Brokers in London.

Interest Acoount--A reciprocal Interest Account to be kept in Iondon-made up and closed to a point half-yearly-say on the 30th June and 31st December, in cach year.

The rate of interest to be allowed to the Government on the balanec, at any time lying at their credit in the Bank in London, and charged to the Government on any overdraft, will fluctuate with the Bank of England rate of the day, according to the custom of London Bankers.

Exchanos of the Dat.-The Exchange of the Day to be charged, as allowed by the Bank in Sydney, upon all Drafts purchased by the Governaent for remittance under this agreement, is to be understood to mean the Rate of Exchange for selling Bidis on Enoland, at the mojority of Banks cstablished in Sydncy, at any time when Drafts may be purchased by the Gofermient, of the Oriental Bank.

Amount to be advanced at any one thme in London.-The amount to be demanded from the Bank, at any one time, on advance, upon Debenturts deposited for sale shall never exceed $£ 252,000$ (Two hundred and fifty-two thousand pounds) ; that is the advance of 90 per cent. upon Dedentures amounting in value to $£ 280,000$ (Two hundred and eighty thousand pounds.)

This agreement is to continue in force for the period of FIVE YEARS from its commencement.

STDART A. DONALDSON.

No. 12.
The Honorabie tife Treasurer to G. K. Ingelow, Esq.

The Treasury, Neso South Wales, 21st April, 1857.

Sin,
A précis or summary of the results of our correspondence upon the subject of the Establishment of the Banking Agency of New South Wales, in London,-after having been, privately, submitted to you and approved of,-has been, this day, submitted to His Excellency the Governor Gencral and Executive Council, and I have received the authority of that Body to complete an agreement with you, upon the terms therein set forth.

I enclose a copy of the précis, and now consider the agreoment binding upon as both, subject to the conditions specified.

I have to beg that you will forward copy of this, together with all the correspondence, to the Court of Directors in London, aud favor me, as carly as possible, with their confirmation of this understanding, in all its details.

I beg to add, only for the sake of perspicuity upon the point, that this Government do not contemplate entering into any correspondence direct with the Court of Directors in London.

All transactions between this Government and the Oriental Bank will pass through the Sydney Brancl, which will be treated, for all our purposes, as the Head Establishment.

When Dehentures are placed in thic hands of the Bank for sale, your receipt for the tame will be our Voucher of Credit.

When appropriations of the funds resulting, in London, from our agreement for the sale of Debentures, shall be made, your Letter of Credit (of the nature, in fact, of a check, in duplicate, upon the London Bank) will be, invariably, remitted to the party who is to reccive the moncy.

Full advice of all paynents directed, at home, to Pensioners and other Persons, will be given to you, together with the necessary autographs, and other particulars. by which to identify the recipients.

When Remittances are made in Bills of Exchange, you will here receive the value, in eash, of such Bills, at the Exchange of the day (as agreed) and such Bills will be handed to you, for remittance to the credit of the Government, and a letter of credit, in favor of the parties who are to receive the money, will be, in like manner, taken from you.

The account current of the London Bank, made up (principal and interest) half-yearly,-will be received by you,-and the adjusted account, made out and rendered to the Government by you, here, supported by copy of the London account as Voucher, (so far as the Bank is concerned with this Government) for the appropriations made at home:

As I intend that all Debentures placed in the hands of the Bank for sale, from time to time, shall be so placed only "by the advice and with the consent of the Governor General "and Executive Council," and placed in warrant in the usual way-so all appropriations directed by the Treasurer, will only be so directed upon Warrants issued by the Governct General in the same way.

I state these circumstances at some length, becausc, in initiating a new system of Colonial Accounts, I am determined to surround it with all the checks and safe-guards to the public, which belong to the disposal of the public money, disbursed as these monies will be, under Act of Parliament and with the concurrence of the Head of the Executive.

I propose to correspond upon each transaction scparately, as well as upon the form of Voucher, which I desire that the Oriental Bank, in London, shall take from all Persons to whom monies are paid, cspecially Pensioners and Government Servants absent upon half salary; and shall, probably, take action upon this agreement by the first overland Mail.

## I am, \&c.,

G. K. Ingelow, Esq.,

STUART A. DONALDSON.
Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydney.

No. 13.

## G. K. Ingelow, Esq., to The Honorable the Theasurer.

(No. 7-1.)
Oriental Banl Corporation, Sydney, 23 April, 1857.
SIR;
I have the honor to acknowledge reccipt of the letter from the Treasury of yesterday's date ( $57-451$ ), informing me that the summary of the results of the corrcspondence lately passing on the subject of the Banking Agency of the Government in England, having been submitted to the Exceutive Council, has been approved of, and that you therefore, now, consider that agreement binding upon both; subject to the conditions specified.

In reply, I have to state, that I will, as requested, forward a copy of the same with the correspondence which has passed, to the Court of Directors in Jondon, with a view to their confirmation of it. In the meantime, all transactions entered into between the Government and the Bank, will be carricd out in terms of this agreement. I note that the Government do not contemplate entering into direct correspondence with the London Office; but will pass all transactions through, and deal only with, this Branch.

This intention of the Government cntirely meets my own views on the subject.
The remainder of your letter entering into matters of detail, calls for no particular reply on my part, further than that we shall be happy to endeavour to mect the views of the Government on all such questions.

I will take this opportunity of making a few brief observations on one heading of the agrecment;-that, where the Bank agrees to advance in London to the extent of 90 per cent. of the nominal value of Debentures to be transmitted for sale.

This has been agreed to, with an implied, if not expressed understanding, that under ordinary circumstances the Bank's adrance will bear such an approximate relation to the limit given for sale, and to the list reported Jondon sales as now obtains ;-as thus, -

> The last reported London sales are - par.
> The limit now given for sale is - 95 per cent.
> And the Credit to be opened, should
> that limit not be obtainable, is -90 per cent.

I do not presume that this relation between the credit to be opened, and the reported sales, will be disturbed, for I am quite of opinion, that the securities of any British Colony bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., will, under ordinary circumstances, maintain a not worse price than par on 'Change, always provided that the quantities issued are in proper proportion to the resources of the Colony incurring the debt; and that no diseredit, with consequent depreciation, can attach from the charge of extrayagant expenditure.

But should such depreciation of the sccurities of this Colony arise either from the above cause, or any other, it will then be competent for the Bank to discuss the question of the amount of eredit to be given to the Government upon any. Debentures handed in under this agreement ; fur otherwise the amount of credit might bo on a par, or even in excess of the limit given for sale.

That the present Government do not contemplate placing the Bank in such a position, and that they view this as a reasonable interpretation, and in accordance with the spirit of this agreement, I am aware; and I merely place the matter on record should the future render a reference back to the original correspondence adyisable on the part of either the Government or the Bank.

I have, de.,

To The Honorable
The Treasurer.

GEO. K. INGELOW, Manager.

No. 14.
PROCDEDINGS of the Executive Council, on the 21st April, 1857, with respect to the terms of Agreement with the Oriental Bank, for the English Banking Agency.

Extract from Minute No. 57-20, confirmed 28 April, 1857.
"6. After a careful consideration of these terms the Council advise that they be " approved and adopted as the basis of an Agreement to be entered into with the Oriental
"Bank Corporation, for the transaction of the general monetary business of the Colony, in
"England-such Agreement to continue in force for the period of five (5) years from the
"date of its commencement ; and that the Howorable the Colonial Treasurer be authorized
"to take the necessary steps in that behalf, accordingly."

## EDWARD C. MEREWETHER, <br> Clerk of the Council.

Execulive Council Office,
Sydney, 1 May, 1857.

## APPENDIX.

## ENGLISH BANKING AGENCY.

A LIST' of the Banks to whom the Treasury Circular of 20 Fcbruary, 1857, was addressed.
Bank of $\Delta$ ustralasia.
Union Bank of Australia.
Commercial Bank.
Australian Joint Stock Bank.
Bank of New South Wales.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartercd Bank.
London Chartered Bank.
Oriental Banking Company.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# CLAIMS AGAINST GOVERNMENT ACT. 

(DESPATCH RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 November, 1857.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir W. Denison.

## No. 113.

Downing-street,
11 September, 1857.
Sir,
I have received your Despatch No. 35, of the 21st of February last, forwarding, for the Royal Assent, an authentic copy of an Act passed by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, during their first Session, entitled, "Au Act to No. 15. "give relief to persons having Claims against the Government of New South Wales," which was rescrved by you for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon; and I transmit to you herewith an Order of the Queen in Council confirming the said Act.

You will take such measures as may be necessary for giving effect to Her Majesty's confirmation of this enactment.

Although Her Majesty has been advised to signify Her Assent to this Act, I hare to point out to you that the Law Officers of the Crown, to whom it was referred in the first instance, have reported that it would have been better if the provisions in the first section, as to the publication of the reasons for wittholding approval of the Petitions referred to the Sccretary of State, had been omitted from the enactment.

I have, \&c.,
Governor
H. JABOUCHERE.

Sir Wim. Denison, K.C.B., \&c., \&c., \&c.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## zlegislation $\mathfrak{m g w e m b l y}$.

## RULES OF COURT.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 August, 1857.

In the Supreme Court of $\}$
New Sotth Wades. $\}$
Saturday, the twenty-second day of November, 1850.

1. The fourtl of the Rulcs relating to the "Dispatch of Court Business," made on the 26 th day of $\Lambda$ pril last, is hereby amended, by the addition thereto of the words ".and "Motions for such Rules, or in reference thereto." And the said 4th Rule shall be read as if those words were, in fact, added thereto.
2. The 5 th of those Rules is hercby amended, by the addition thereto of the following words :-" Probates and Administrations may also be granted, and Motions thereto be made, " on any such Saturday." And the said 5th Rule shall be read as if those words were, in fact, added thercto.
3. The 2nd of the Rules relating to "Trial and Neve Trials," made on the 23 rd day of February last, is hereby amended, by substituting the word "first" for the word "last," in that Rule, and by inserting the words" in the No. 1 List," after the words "set down" in the said Rule.
4. On every Saturday during the Sittings for Causes the No. 1 List will be proceeded with, (if any Cause therein remains for trial), in preference to the No. 2, or Baneo Court List.
5. The Holidays to be kept in the Supreme Court Offices, in the year 1857, in addition to those preseribed by the Rules of 26 th April last, shall be the following:-The 2nd, 3rd, 17 th, 24 th, and 27 th days of January; the $16 \mathrm{th}, 17 \mathrm{th}$, and 18 th days of March; the 18 th, 20 th, and 21 st days of July ; the 28 th and 29 th days of September, and the 30 th and 31st days of December.

ALFRED STEPIIEN, C.J.
J. N. DICKINSON.
R. THERRY.

SAML. FREDK. MLLFORD.

In the Supreme Court of $\}$
New Soutr Wales.
Wednesday, the fourth day of March, A. D. $185 \overline{6}$.
The Officers and Persons hereunder mentioned are hereby appointed Examiners for conducting the Examination during the present year of Clerks seeking admission to practise as Attorneys, that is to say :-

The Master in Equity for the time being; .<br>Robert MrIntosh Isaacs, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law ; and<br>William George Augustus Fitzhardinge ; and<br>Thomas Iecton, Attorneys and Solicitors.

J. N. JICKINSON.
R. THERRY.

SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.

In the Supreve Court of
New South Walfs. $\}$

## REGULA GENERALIS.

It is ordered, that the Master in Equity, the Curator of Intestate Estates, the Irothonotary, the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and the several Official Assignces in Insolvency, shall severally, on the first day of next Term, file an account, in the Office of the Supreme Court, of all Trust Moneys then in their hands respectively, distinguishing the Matters and Causes in respect of which the same are held, and the Balance in each particular Matter or Cause, for the purposes of the Act 20 Victoria, No. 11, of this present Session of Parliament.

Dated this serentli day of March, A. D. 1854.

J. N. DICKINSON.<br>R. THERRY.<br>SAML. FREDK. MLLORD.

## DISPATCH OF COURT BUSINESS.

In the Supreme Court of ?
New Soutir Wales $\}$
Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of April, 1856.
l. There shall be annually six Terms; commencing on the Terms furtl Monday' in I'ebruary, April, June, August, and October, and the second Monday in December.
2. The first and fourth Terms shall end on the second Saturday, and the second, third, and fifth Terms shall end on the third Saturday next following their commencement respectively; and the sixth Term shall end on the 24th day of December.
3. On every Suturday in Term, Insolvency matters will have precedence, and then Special Cases, Civil or Criminal. Exeept on the last Saturday, the Court will not sit after two oclock.
4. On Mondays and Thursdays, Motions will have precedence; and then Demurrers. On Tuesdays and Wednesdays, New Trial Motions will have precedence, and on Fridays Oauses in Equity, by Rule Nisi.
5. The Court will sit as in Banco on every Saturday out of Term, at ten o'elock, (to b. holden before two or more Judges), in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, and then to take Motions for Rules Misi in Equity and Motions fur Juries of Twelve.
6. Cases under the Justices' Acts of 1850 and 1353 , if entered, will then be heard and disposed of.
7. At these Sittings, Reserved Points and Special Cases may be argued, and Motions made in Arrest of Judgment, or for a new Trial, in Criminal Cases, if the Court shall think fit.
8. All such Criminal matters may be set down accordingly for auy such Saturday: Provided that no such matter shall be argued without the consent of the Attorney General, (or Crown Prosecutor as the case may requirc), uuless Notice was given to him on or before the Wednesday preceding.
0. Equity Causcs by Rule Nisi, and Motions in reference thereto, may be set down with the Master for Hearing on any such Saturday: Provided that they shall be so sct down, and Notice given to all Parties entitled thereto, on or before the Tuesday preceding.

## VACATIONS.

10. From the first to the last day of January in each year, both days inclusive, and from the seventeenth to the last day of July, both days inclusive, there will be no sitting of the Court in any branch of its Jurisdiction; and, (except in cases of cmergency, for which a Judge will sit on cvery Wednesday), no Summons returnable in Chambers shall be issued, nor any Pleading be filed or delivered, at Law or in Equity, nor any Procecding be taken, (without leave of a Judge), in the Equitable Jurisdiction of the Court.
11. Provided that all necessary Proceedings may be taken for the purposes of an Appeal, and for obtaining or dissolving any Special Injunction, and the issiuing of any Writ at Law or in Equity; and that all Writs may be issued, executed, and returned, in Vacation.
12. Provided also that the several Offices of the Court shall be open on every day not being a Sunday or Holiday. And the only Holidays in any year, (excepting Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Eiaster Monday, tlic 26 th day of January, and the Annjecrsariss of Mer Miajcesty's Birth and Accession), shall be such as the Judges shall from time to time by Rule appoint.
13. There shall be no sitting of the Court in any Branch of its Jurisdiction, nor, (except in eases of emergency), shall any Summons returnable in Chambers be issucd or be heard from Christmas Day to the last day of December.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C. $\mathfrak{J}$.<br>J. N. DICKINSON.<br>R. THERRY.<br>SAMI. FREDK. MILFORD.

$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { In the Supreme Court of } \\ \text { New South Wales. }\end{array}\right\}$
Tuesday, the tocelfth day of May, 1857.
(Prac. p. 97. )
The 3rd of the Genoral Rules made on the 26th April, 1856, shall be amended, by inserting the word "ordinarily" therein, before the word "have"; and by inserting after the word "criminal" the following words-"Provided that every criminal case in which " the prisoner is in custody shall have precedence, if his Counsel so desire."

> ALFRFD STEPHEN, O. J.
> J. N. DICKINSON.
> R. THERRY.

New South Wales.
By their Monors the Judges of the Supreme Court, under and by the authority of the Act 20 Vic., No. 11.
It is ordered, that all the Moneys now in the hands of the Master and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, in any Cause or Matter, or in trust for any suitors or parties, in this Court, at Law or in Equity, and all Moneys now in the hands of the Curator of Intestate Fistates, and of the several Official Assignees in Insolvency, respectively, with the exception of such Moneys as have been in their hands less than twelve moutlis respectively, be paid into the Colonial Treasury under the said Act of 20 Vic. , No. 11, on Monday next, the 15 th of June; instant.

> ALFRED STEPIEN, C. J.
> J. N. DICKINSON.
> R. THERRY.

Dated Sth June, 1857.

Attorney General's Office.
His Excellency the Governor General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Rules of Court, framed by their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court, in terms of the Act 20 Yictoria, No. 11.

\author{

- J. B. DAliVALL, <br> Attorney General.
}

In the Supheme Court of New South Wales. $\}$

$$
\text { Friday, the twenty-sixth day of June, } 1857 .
$$

The Bank of Australasia shall continue to be the Bank of this Court, in respect of all Moneys paid into the Court, in its Equitable Jurisdiction; and, until payment of any such Moneys in to the Colonial Treasury, under the Rules in that behalf bearing even date

See Goternment Gazette, 4 Aug., 1857 herewith, the Master in Equity shall accordingly deposit in the said Bank all such Moneys, immediately upon the receipt thereof.-And no moncy so deposited shall be withdrawn from or paid out of the said Bank, without an Order signed by one of the Judges, and countersigned by the Master; which Order, or a Counterpart thereof, shall be retained in the Bank as a Voucher, and for reference.
2. No Money, at any time paid into the Colonial Treasury by the Master in Equity under those Rules, shall be withdrawn or paid therefrom, without an Order in like manner signed and countersigned ; which Order, or a Counterpart, shall be retained in the Treasury, or by the Bank paying the amount thereof, as a Voucher, and for reference.

> AL.FRED STEPHEN, O. J.
> J. N. DICKINSON.
> R. THERRY.

## New South Wales.

By their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court, under and by the authority of the Act, 20 Vie., No. 11.
On the 5th day of January, April, July, and October, in every year, (or on the next day if the oth be a Sunday or Holiday), the Master in Equity, the Curator of Intestate Estates, the Prothonotary, the Chicf Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and the several Official Assignees in Insolyency, shall deposit the Moneys which were in their hands respectively on the last day of the preceding month, as such Master, Curator, Prothouotary, Chief Commissioner, and Official Assignees, in the Colonial Treasury,-to be from thence payable as is hercinafter in that behalf provided.
2. The said Curator, Chief Commissioner, and Official Assignces, shall on the same day file in the Office of the Prothonotary a list of all Intestate and Insolvent Estates, respectively, in which any Moneys bave been received by them severally during the previous three months; with an account shewing the gross amount received during that period in each cstatc, the gross amount paid thereout in each, and the balance in each in hand:-and on the same day, the accounts shall be filed by the Master in Equity, and Prothonotary, which are required by the present Rules of this Court to be filed on the first Monday of the month.
3. For every sum so deposited as aforesaid, Duplieate Receipts shall be given by the Colonial Treasurer, (or the officer discharging his duty at the time,) of which one Receipt shall be kept by the Officer making the payment, and the other be forthwith filed in the office of the Prothonotary.
4. On the first day of every month, or on the next day, if the first be a Sunday or Holiday, the aaid Master, Curator, Prothonotary, and Chief Commissioner, and cvery such Official Assignee, whall (or may if he think fit) deliver to the Colonial Treasurer a memorandum, stating the amount which will probably be required by the Officer making the same, during that month, for the payment of sums severally not exceeding Five Pounds in amount; and the amount specified in every such memorandum shall thereupon be paid by the Colonial Treasurer to suoh Officer, he giving a Receipt for the same.
5. A separate Acconnt, to be called the "Petty Cash Advance Account," sball be kept by the Officers receiving any such amonnt from the Colonial Treasury, shewing the sums expended out of the same, and the balance remaining in hand on the last day of the month; the amount of which balance shall be stated in the ensuing month's memorandunt, and be deducted from the amount therein stated to be required.
6. For every sum exceeding Five Pounds, which may be required by the Master, Curator, Prothonotary, Chief Commissioner, and the Official Assignees, respectively, every such Officer shall have power to draw a Cheque or Draft upon the Colonial Treasurer, or some Bank to be named by him; which Cheque or Draft (to the extent of the Moneys then in the Colonial Treasury to the credit of the Officer drawing the same) shall be honored by such Bank or Treasurer.
7. Every such Cheque or Draft shall be payable to Bearer ; but shall mention therein the name of the person to whom the same is delivered by the Officer drawing the same, and the name of the Cause, or Matter, or Estate in which, or in respect of which the same is drawn; and shall bear the Indorsement of the person receiving the same.
8. All Moness paid into the Colonial Treasury, under the Rule or Order made in that behalf on the eighth day of June instant, shall be subject to these present Rules; and ahall be liable to be thence withdrawn, upon the Cheque or Draft of the Officer having paid in the same, in the manner bereinbefore provided.

Given under our hands, at Sydney, this twenty-sixth day of June, 1857.
ALFRED STEPHEN, C J.
J. N. DICKINSON.
R. THERRY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## Flegislatue $\mathfrak{a s s e m b l}$.

## RULES OF COURT.

(MORETON BAY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 August, 1857.
$\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { Supreme Court } \\ \text { at Moreton Bay. }\end{array}\right\}$
regulae generales.
Wednesday, 15 April, 1857.
It is ordered that (excepting as hereinafter ordered) all the Rules and Practice now in force in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, shall form the Rules and Practice of the Suprome Court at Morcton Bay.
2. During the remainder of this year there shall be four Sittings at Brisbane for the trial of Civil Actions, commencing respectively on the 26 th day of May, the 10 th day of August, the 12th day of October, and the 16th day of November; and ending respectively on the 2 nd day of June, the 15 th day of August, the 17 th day of October, and the 21 st day of November.
3. There shall, during the like period, be four Terms, commencing respectively on the 22 nd day of June, the 24 th day of August, the 26 th day of October, and the 14 th day of December ; and ending respectively on the 4th day of July, the 5th day of September, the 5 th day of November, and the 19th day of Deecmber.
4. The Holidays shall be the same as those observed in the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
5. The Judge will sit in Equity on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, except during Term; but, on such days, other matters shall have preference.
6. There shall be four Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court holden at Brisbanc during the remainder of this year, commencing respectively on the 18th day of May, the 1st day of August, the 5th day of October, and the 7th day of December.
7. Chamber Business will be taken on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 o'clock a.m., execpt that during Term such Business shall commence at 9 o'clock a.m.
8. Matters in Insolveney which, in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, require to be brought before the Court or a Judge, may be brought before the Resident Judge whenever the Court shall be sitting.
9. When cither party, in Cases above $£ 20$ and under £50, shall require a Jury, he shall, if Plaintiff, on ontering the Cause for Trial, enter in the Cause Book the words "by "Jury," and, if Defendant, he shall make the like entry at the time be shall file his plea, and shall pay into the hands of the Registrar the usual Jury fees.
10. Wherever the term "Prothonotary," "Master in Equity," "Registrar," or "Registrar of Deeds" is mentioned in any of the Rules of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, the same shall apply to the Registrar of the Supreme Court at Moreton Bay; and the words in the said Rules "Supreme Court of New South Wales," or any words
indicating
indicating that Court or a Judge thereof, shall be applicable to the Supreme Court at Moreton Bay, or the Judge thereof; and the word "Sydncy" slall be applicable to Brisbane; and the words"County of Cumberland" shall be applicable to the County of Stanley.
11. The Rules of Practice applicable to Actions in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, except as altered by these General Rules, shall be applied as nearly as may be to Suits in this Court, where the sums or matters in dispute shall not exceed $\mathscr{L} 50$, provided that the forms of process and plending shall be the same (or as near thereto as circumstances will admit) as are now in use in the Court of Requests in Syducy; and such last mentioned Cases shall be heard or tried next after the Civil Cases tricd under the general Jurisdiction of the Court.
12. In all Cases except those in which the sum or matter in dispute slall not esceed $£ 20$, no Attorney, Solicitor, or Proctor sball be heard in Court if there shall be a Barrister present not engaged on the other side, or for other parties interested. In Cases in which the sum or matter in dispute shall not exceed $£ 20$, Solicitors, Attorneys, and Proctors shall be heard indiscriminately with Barristers, and shall take precedence according to their seniority equally with Barristers.
13. The Bank of New South Wales shall be the Bank of this Court.

SAML. FREDK. MLIFORD.

Supreme Court $\}$ at Moneton Bay. $\}$

Wedncsday, 15 April, 1857.
It is ordered that the Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, and Proctors of the Supreme Court of New South Wales he Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, and Proctors of this Court; and that the several Commissioners appointed by the first mentioned Court shall have the same powers and perform the same duties within the jurisdiction of this Court as are given to and imposed on them by their Commissions.

SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.

Supreme Court at Moreton Bay.

Wednesday, 22 April, 1857.
It is ordercd, that, in cases where the debt or matter in dispute shall not excecd . 550 , the time for filing the defence shall be eight days, when the Dofendant resides within 100 miles of Brisbane, and sixteen days when the Defendant resides at a greater distance, after service of the Summons, and the Writ of Summons shall be framed accordingly. The Writ of Summons shall be also altered as follows: the words "as a set off" immediately before the time fixed for filing the defence, and the words "before the day herein named for hearing " of the cause" sball be omitted.
2. In such cases the form of the Writ of Fieri Facias shall be altered by inserting the words "and lands, tenements, and hereditaments" between the word "chattels" and the words " of to satisfy."

SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.

In the Supreme Court $\}$
at Moreton Bay.

## REGULAE GENERALES.

$$
\text { Wednesday, } 13 \text { May, } 1857 .
$$

In no case where the sum or matter in dispute shall not exceed fifty pounds, shall there be any necessity to serve the Defendant with Notice of Trial ; but all such Causes shall be set down with the legistrar for trial two clear days before the time fixed by the Summons, and, if the Plaintiff shall not sct down the Cause as aforesaid, the same shall stand dismissed ont of Court, and the Defendant be entitled to his Costs, if any, without further order.
2. In all such cases where the Defendant shall not plead, and the Cause shall be set down for Trial by the Plaintiff, according to the exigency of the Summons and the last Rule; the same shall be tricd as an undefended Cause; bat if the Plaintiff shall not appear at the

Trial (where the Defendant slall not have pleaded), the Cause having been set down shall be dismissed without Costs; and if the Defendant shall hare pleaded, and shall appear at the Trial, and the Plaintiff shall not appear at the Trial, the Defendant shall be entitled to lave the case dismissed with costs.
3. The plaint or plea may be ordered to be amended at the discretion of the Judge in Chambers, either absolutcly or conditioually, upon Summons duly served on the opposite party, and the same may be amended accordingly, and shall stand and be for all purposes as if the anendments had been inserted originally in the plaint or plea.
4. The 9 th Rule of this Court, of 1.5 th April last, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in licu thercof: When either party, in cases above $£ 20$ and not exceeding $£ 50$, shall require a Jury, he shall, if Plaintiff, endorse upon his plaint the words "by Jury," and, if Defendant, he shall endorse the like words upon his plea, but, unless the plea be filed cight clear days before the day of Trial named in the Writ of Summons, the Cause shall not be tried at the then nest Sitting of the Court.
5. Where a Plaintiff shall bave so endorsed his plaint, he shall, in case of the Defendant's default of plea not be bound to try his casc by a Jury, and may strike out such endorsement on the plaint at any time, not being less than eight clear days. before the time fixed for Trial.

SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.

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## 

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# RULESOF COURT. <br> (made at moreton bay.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 November, 1857.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { In the Supreme Court, } \\ \text { at Moreton Bay. }\end{array}\right\} \quad$ Monday, 26 October, 1857.

## REGULX GENERALES.

Whereas, in consequence of the pressure of Business in the Supreme Court at Sydney, the presence of the Resident $J$ udge is required,

It is ordered:-
That the Rule for fixing the Terms and Sittings of this Court during the remainder of this present year be repealed.
That the present Term do end on Wednesday, the 28 th day of Octoler instant.
That the Civil Sittings appointed for the 16th day of November next be postponed to the 4th day of January, 1858, to be then holden.

That the Criminal Sittings appointed for the 7th day of December next be postponed to the 11th day of January nest, to be then holden.
That the Term appointed for the 14th day of December next be postponed to the 25 the day of January, 1858, to be then holden, and is to continue from that day for one fortnight.
That in all cases in which cause has been ordered to be shown why fines and recognizances heretofore ordered to be paid or estreated should not be levied, shall be heard on the 1st day of the said Term.

And further, that the month of December next be the vacation of the said Court, instcad of the month of January, 1858.

> SAML. FREDK. MILFORD,
> Resident Judge.

Read in open Conrt, 26 October, 1857.
G. B.

## 7egislative samembly.

 NEW SOUTH WALES.
# remuneration T0 JURORS. <br> (ribtition rrox golizures.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 November, 1857.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the undersigned persons liable to serve on Common Juries at Circuit Courts, and Courts of Qaarter Sessions, hcld at Gouburn,-

## Humbly Sifeweth :-

That your Petitioners, whilst they are desirous of upholding the principle of Trial by Jury, and are willing to perform their duties as Citizens, feel compelled to bring before your Honorable House a portion of the present Jury System, which entails, in their opinion, considerable injustice, as individuals.

That your Petitioners do not occupy that social position which will enable them to abandon their shops, their farms, or their daily labor, by which they earn a maintenance for themselves and families, to attend to the public business, sometimes for a whole week at a time, without pecuniary compensation.

That the law already recognizes the principle that Jurors should be remunerated for their services to the Country.

That the present rate of remuneration, viz.-Two shillings and sixpence per diemis, under the circumstances of the Colony, utterly insufficient for the purpose which it is designed to carry out.

That your Petitioners are informed that in the neighbouring Colony a much higher scale (viz.-at the rate of Ten shillings per diem,) obtains.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that a general revision of the Jury System has become necessary, especially with reference to the qualification of persons placed upon the panel, in the remuncration given to persons serving upon Jurics for the time given for such scrvice.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to cause a general inquiry into the operation of the Jury System; and that, under any now arrangements, the remuncration of Jurors may be fixed at such an amount as may more closely approximate to compensation for loss of time and money.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
[Here follow 175 Signatures.]

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## SECONDARY PUNISHMENT.

## (1)APERS RELATING TO.)

Ordered ly the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 Augnst, 1857.

## SCHEDULE:

Page.

1. Memorandum of His Excellency the Governor General, respecting a system of SccondaryPunishment. 18 May, 1857 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 2
2. Further Memorandum of the Governor General on the subject. 13 July, 1857. .. .. \&
3. Minute of Proceedings of the Executive Council in the matter. 21 July, 1857 ..... !

## SECONDARY PUNISHMEN'.

No. 1.

> MEM ORANDUM of His Excellency the Governor Generai, respecting a System of Secondary Purishment.

Teere are two matters, the consideration of which is clearly preliminary to the discussion of any system of Secondary Punishment. These are-

> 1st-The origin of crime.

2nd -The object which is sought to be obtained by the punishment of crime.
Unless we obtain some idca of the operation of the causes which induce crime, we shall but wander in the dark, in our attempt to devise a system of punishment which may, to a certain extent, peutralize the action of these causes; while, on the other hand, if we cau obtain a clear idea of these causes, we may not only adapt our system of Secondary Punishment to them, but we may also meet the evil, and, to a certain extent, at all events, nip crime in the bud-a far more satisfactory process than that of punishing it when it has produced its fruit.

It is also necessary that we should define clearly the objects which society secks to obtain by the punishment of crime. Until we do this, we shall but follow in the track of the many experimentalists who have preceded $u s$, and shall cstablish a sort of jumble of systems, which impede cach other in their operations, and from which we cannot expect to derive uscful or proper results.

1st-As to the origin of crime. Crime (under which general term I include all offences against society which are punishable by law) may be considered under two general heads :-

1st-Offences against the person.
2nd-Offences against property.
Offences against the person sometimes originate in feelings which have a direct relation to the individual against whom they are committed; such are those which are caused by a spirit of revenge for real or imagined insults or injuries. But by far the greater number of offences against the person are caused by the desire of the offender to appropriate to himself, directly or indirectly, the property of the victim; that is, they originate as do nearly all the offences against property, in a desire to procure the means of self-indulgence in a more direct and ready manner than could be done by honest industry.

If we trace this feeling or desire a step further back, we shail find that it has its origin in idleness-in a disinclination to work.

The child is not brought up by its parents to any trade or occupation; his appetites are as active-indeed, they are more active than those of his fellows who have been better trained than himself; and he, under the influence of these appetites, takes what seems to him the readiest means of satisfying them.

The particular mode in which the individual criminal operates is dependent upon his general character and habits, and, to a certain extent, upon his physical organization. The determined and athletic man becomes a footpad or a burglar ; the weak or cowardly become pickpockets, commit petty larecnies, forge, or prey upon society in various petty ways. The money, however, which either class obtains by its roguery is spent in self-indulgence, and generally in the gratification of the sensual appetites.

Idleness, or a disinclination to steady industry, is at the root of ninety crimes out of a hundred, and as in dealing with offences the Government cannot analyse the motives of each individual offender, or apply to each that particular kind of punishment which would suit his casc, but must carry out a system adapted to the great mass of offenders, it is probable that, in dealing with all as if their crime originated in idleness, the least possible injustice will be done, and the greatest amount of good.

2nd. What is the object of punishment? This is very generally said to be the prevention of crime; but this, though in point of fact a correct answer, merely induces another question-Is crime better prevented by considering every eystem of punishment as having for its principal object the reformation of the individual offender, or as intended to operate through his fears, and those of the class to which he belongs, by making it a terror to evildoers?

These are the two views which are entertained by different classes of people, and which lead in practice to rery different results; for, though the advocates of punishment or of reformation do not limit themselves within the narrow bounds of their theory-though he who affirms that the single object of punishment is the provention of crime, through its action on the fears, does not repudiate any attempt to reform individual offenders, and he who lays the greatest stress upon the reformatory system does'unt ignore the action of punishment upon the mass-yet there is a distinct and marked difference in the mode in which the offender is treated under the two systems, and to this it is necessary that attention should be paid.

When punishment is intended to act upon the fears, it operates by making the consequences of crime so distasteful to the offender as to induce him to keep a stricter watch over his conduct for the future. It nperates, too, upon those who belong to the "crime class," by placing the punishment of an individual offender before them as a warning, and they are told that, should they offend in a similar manner, the bame amount of punishment will be meted out to them.

Under the reformatory system, however, a different course is followed: The law is assumed to bave marked its sense of the conduct of the offender by passing a certain sentence upon him. As soon, however, as he enters the prison doors he is told that this sentence is almost a matter of form; that under it, it is true, he is placed in the prison, but that good conduct, by which is meant conformity to the disciplinc of the gaol, and such external cvidence as be chooses to give of reformation, will have the effect of lessening the punishment allotted to him by law, and practically, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the punishment is shortened.

What we have, then, to consider, is the action of these two systems in the prevention of crime.

I may obscrve that it is by no means impossible in adopting such a system as would act upon the fears of the prisoner, or his associates, to combine it with such attention to his moral improvement as may lead to such a change of heart and life as may be worthy of the name of reformation. But the essence of a system which is to act upon the fears principally, is that the punishment allotted by the law to any particctar offence should be fully carried out ; the man should be made aware that he has to undergo a certain amount of punishment, and that no pretended amendment, no professions of a change of which the Government or its agents can have no positive evidence, will have the effect of reducing this amount. Will this be likely to operate upon the man? I mean, operate so upon him as to induce him to abstain from crime for the future, or will it be better to bribe him to good conduct in the gaol by hopes of reward, and to stimulate him to bypocrisy by promises of remission of a portion of his sentence? I confess that my own view is decidedly opposed to the system of remitting portions of a sentence. I believe that the effect of such remission is to neutralize, to a great extent, the cffect of example upon the prisoner himself and upon his associates; these latter know very well that their comrade was sentenced to a certain punishment, they see that, practically, this punishment is not inflicted, and they naturally calculate that a similar result will take place in thoir own ease, should it be their lot to come under the lash of the law. And upon the prisoner himself it is productive of no beneficial effects; he very soon begins to look upon indulgence as a thing to be purchased by good conduct or submission to the discipline of the gaol, and forgets that he is in no way entitled to claim a reward for not breaking through the rules, when a contrary conduct would entail (properly) punishmentbe ceases to look upon remission as a matter of favor, and claims it as a matter of right. And, as regards the reformation of prisoners in a gaol, $I$ confess I am very sceptical. I do not mean, of course, to say, that in many cases a man is not truly sorry that he has committed the offence which has subjected him to punishment; that he does not resolve to amend his life, and he is often serious at the time in making such resolutions-but are
these professions (even supposing the Government to be able to ascertain their sincerity) sufficient reasons for remitting any portion of the punishment which the law has awarded to a particular offence? Most certainly not. If the man be truly penitent he will show it by his willing submission to the sentence passed upon him; he will acknowledge its justice, and will only strive to show that his heart has changed, by a studious attention to the rules of the gaol, and an obedience to the orders he receives. If his repentance be not sincere, he can have no claim to any indulgence. I am therefore prepared to maintain, that the system of penal discipline to be adopted in this Colony ought to be regulated upon the principle that it is to act upon the fears of the crime class; and that, as a necessary consequence of the adoption of such a system, no remissions of punishment, unless under special and peculiar circumstances, shall be admissible. As crime has been traced to its origin in idleness, it would seem that imprisonment unaccompanied with labor must euhance the evil which it is intended to remedy. By imprisonment idleness is enforced, and it is relieved from the consequences which result from it in ordinary life, for the prisoner has board, lodging, and clothing found him at the expense of the community-in fact, he is provided with all the actual necessaries of life without the obligation of earning them by his own labor; he is placed exactly in the position which his habits of idleness render most pleasent to him, the only drawback to his enjoyment being the coercion, the restraint upon his freedom of action, but even to this, after a time, be becomes habituated, and there are several among the crime class who look to their prison almost as their home, who commit offences it might almost be said for the purpose of returning to a domicile, the comforts of which, in their eyes, far surpass the inconveniences, at all cyents for a while. Simple imprisonment, thercfore, is a most objectionable form of punishment; it has not that action upon the fears of the crime class which we have before determined to be the cssence of a penal system, and it panders to that morbid feeling of apathy and idleness which is at the root of almost all crime.

Imprisonment, however, is an essential part of any penal system, and it only remains, therefore, for us to consider whether it may not be made effective by connecting it with a system of dicipline which may modify, if not remove, the inconvenience alluded to above. Imprisonment is enforced idleness; combine it then with enforced labor-let residences in a prison entail labor as a matter of course as a necessary element of the system, and the evil of idleness will bo removed. Compulsory labor, however, unless some motive bejoud the mere dread of punishment be held out to the prisoner, will not, in the first place, be effective, and will not, in the second place, operate as an antidote to that love of idlencss which has been the means of bringing the offenders into prison; it will operate to a certain extent as a punishment, but it will not have any effect in generating habits of industry. To make it thoroaghly effective, inducements to work must be held out to the prisoncr, the reward of labor must be tangible and immediate, so that the idle man may have the conviction pressed upon his mind that labor, although disagreeable, has positive advantages resulting from it. In order to this it would be desirable to establish the rule, that although the Government in incarcerating a prisoner holds itself bound to maintain him, that is, to provide him with food \&c., yet the ordinary food of the prisoner will be merely that which is absolutely necessary to sustain life, and anything beyond this must be purchased by labor, for which every facility will be given.

This rule should be general. I see no reason why a debtor, or a person placed in prison upon civil process of any kind, should claim a right to indulgence; neither do I consider that the man committed for trial has a right, upon the plea of his assumed innocence, or rather of his non-conviction of guilt, to claim that the country should give bim board and lodging gratis; or, at all events, should on the ground that his residence in gaol is compulsory, do more than give him the mere means of sustaining life in the shape of a certain amount of bread and water.

It may be said, however, that in establishing such a rule the distinction between misfortune and crime and innocence and guilt are abolished. To this I reply, that in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand the inhabitant of a gaol is placed there from some fault of his own; if it be not crime in its ordinary sense which has placed him there, it is folly or obstinacy, and I do not see that these are adequate reasons for maintaining him at the cxpense of the community. It is a common expression-" Oh! it is a man's misfortune, not his fault;" but, with respect to those matters which place a man within the walls of a gaol, the saying is altogether incorrect; at all events, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand it is the fault of the man that has brought misfortune apon him.

If we look into a few of the cases in which persons who have not committed crimes are confined in gaol, the correctness of the above statement will be recoguised. A man is confined because he cannot find sureties for his good behaviour; in this case it is the conduct of the man himself-his habitual want of sclf control, which renders people unwilling to guarantee his good conduct.

A debtor is confined for non-payment of his creditors, not for any fraudulent conduct, but for a simple non-payment of a sum due-whose fault is this? Surely that of the man, who knowing the armownt of his means has not hesitated to incur debts which he knew well that he was unible to pay. Then, with referenee to men awaiting trial, it is said that they ought to have the benefit of the presumption that erery man is to be considered innocent until he is proved to be guilty; true, but this assumed innocence, under the presumption of guilt which has induced the Magistrate to commit him for trial, should not gire this man any claim to indulgence beyond the ordinary prison diet, and this diet should be merely sufficient to sustain life.

The difference between the convicted man, or the man who is sentenced to imprisonment as a punishment, and the man committed for trial, or who is incarcerated merely for safe custody, may be shewn by giving to the latter, after deducting such an anount as may be sufficient to pay for the cost of his maintenance, the whole of the proceeds of his labor, valued at the ordinary market rate, while the labor of the former should be considered as the property of the country, and be appropriated according to the instructions laid down by the Government. A portion would, of course, go towards improving the diet of the prisoncr, a portion towards the purchase of such indulgenees as he might wish for, the remainder, after defraying all the expenses of the establisbment, might be appropriated to the prisoner's usc, and be allowed to accumulate in the Savings Bank for him till he is discharged, when it will forin a fund upon which he may maiutain himsclf until he can find steady employment.

Imprisonment, then, with labor is to form the substance of a system of Secondary Punishment. It remains, however, to define clearly the meaning of the term imprisonment. Hitherto it has been too commonly the case, that, owing to the want of proper means of clissifying and separating offenders, a prison has been a school in which the young and inexperienced offender has learned, from his older and more experienced companions, lessons of crime, which, as soon as he is released, he commences to practice. The larr, acting upon broad and general principles, classifies crime under different heads, and allots to each class a certain amount of punishreent; the motives which have led to crime can seldom be investigated, and the consequence is, that the same kind of ponishment must necessarily be awarded to the experienced thief and to the young man who has yielded to a sudden and stroug temptation. Now I am by no means inclined to allow that the suddenntss and violenee of the temptation should be admitted as an excuse for the commission of crime, or that it should free the offender from the consequences of such erimo; but I do maintain that the arrangements of the gaol, and the system of classification adopted therein, should be sucl as to remore, as far as possible, the erils arising from the herding of prisoners together, and; by so doing, give every possible opportunity for the reformation of the less hardened, while it should remove from the old and bardened the means of indulging that worst part of their cril nature which leads them to wish to drag others down into the same depth of iniquity in which they find themselves plunged. The simplest and most effective mode in which this can be done, is by enforcing a systom of separation, except during the hours deroted to work.

Each prisoner, of whatever class he may be, should, on his entry into prison, be provided with a scparate apartment, in which he will sleep and take his meals; in many instances, indeed in most, the separation between the cells may be of the lightest description; a proper system of classification will enable the authorities of the gaol to group together in such sets of apartments those who need but the mere form of separation, while the more bardened offenders, and those upon whose intercourse with their neighbours it would be desirible to place as many checks as possible, may be confined in cells, properly so called, and placed, when at work, under a more rigid system of surveillance. A general summary of the principles under which it is proposed to carry out an effective system of Secondary Punishment may be briefly given as follows.

Imprisonment for certain fixed and specified periods, no diminution of which is to be admitted unless upon special and peculiar grounds. This imprisonment to incolve the separation of the prisoners during all hours save those of work and instruction.

Coustant labor, the fruits of which are to be expended, first in procuring such an improvement in the ordinary prison diet as may be necessary for the prisoners; second, in defraying the cost of the prison establishment; third, in establishing a fund for the benefit of each individual prisoner, cither on his discharge from prison, or, should lee be confined merely for safc custody, on his application for any matter which he may wish to procure and which the rules of the gaol will admit of his having. Having established these general principles, I will now endearour to apply them to the particular circumstances of this Colony, and I may observe that the deficient supply of labor will, for many years to come, afford to the Government ample opportunities of finding employment for the prisoners at such a remumerative rate as may, under a proper system, enable them to pay for the whole cost of their maintenance. In order, howerer, to this, it will be necessary to pay a good deal of attention to the classification of prisoners, to the establishment of proper scales of work and of prices, and to the maintenance, generally, of a proper system of responsibility among the officers. In order to this, a proper Inspector of Prisons should be appointed, with an adequate salary, aud upon him should be thrown the whole responsibility of working the system. His power should not, of course, estend to making regulations, but he should be called upon to report cunstantly as to the state of the different prisons-to make such suggestions for the improvement of the discipline of each as he may think advisable-point out any defects in existing regulations-to keep a watch over the conduct of the offiecrs.

As labor is to form a necessars part of the punishment of offenders, it will be desirable to collect the prisoners at points where there will be a sufficient market for the produce of their labor; and it would seem to follow from this that the main body should be collected in or near Sydney. No difficulty will be found in providing every deseription of work for the prisoners in ample quantity, while in the rural districts it may often be difficult to find a demand for the particular quality of labor which the gaoler may hare at his disposal. Among the labor which is likely to be in extensive demand for many years to come iu the ricinity of Sydney, I may instance that of quarrying and breaking stone for the roads and streets. For this there will always be an extensive demand, and it would be advisable, looking to the future as well as the present, that the Government should take steps to purchase such an area of land containing what is commonly termed whinstone or ironstone, as would be sufficient to supply metal for the strects of Syduey and the roads in the environs for many years to come. Forty or fifty acres of the best of the whinstone for streets will give a supply for many years to come, even considering the large increase which, in the course of that time, will be made in the annual demand. There is a bed of this material keyond Parramatta, and, I believe, another bed at a nearer point, namely Canterbury. At either of these places it would be as well to crect a new prison, capable of containing from 400 to 500 men. To this phace all men scutenced to terms of imprisonment less than twelve or eighteen months should be sent, and they should all be employed in quarrying and breaking stone. Arrangements for conveying this away by the Railway could easily be made, and the conreyance of say 20,000 tons of broken stone annually would be no trifling addition to the proceeds of the Railway. The cffect of constructing this prison would be to relieve the gaols of Darlinghurst and Parramatta of several of their inmates, and thus the Government would be enabled to find accommodation and labor for the prisoners now employed at Coekatoo Island, but for whom in the course of trelve months no profitable employment will remain. It will probably be necessary, both at Darlinghurst and at Parramatta, to make various alterations in the gaola, in order to adapt them to the new system. It may also be desirable that the Gorernment should get possession of some ground in the immediate vicinity of these gaols in order to secure the means hereafter of extending them; at Darlinghurst especially this will be required, for the plan of the present building will not admit of much extension, neither will there be space within the walls for the crection of the different workshops and stores of material which will be required when all the prisoners are compelled to work. A large space in the different prisons is occupied by female prisoners. It is very desirable that a separate building should be provided for women, and that the ssstem pursucd with regard to them should be different in detail, though not in principle, from that adopted
with the men. In each gaol it will, of course, be necessary to proride for women committed for trial, but it would be desirable that all women sentenced for periods of imprisonment exceeding six months should be sont to the central prison, which should be established in or near Sydney. It has been suggested that the building at Tarban Creek might be made available as a female prison; but I think that it would be far better to select a site nearer Sydney, and to erect a well-arranged prison, capable of extension, if necessary, than to attempt to adapt an old building like that of Tarban Creek, which would require so much alteration and repair as rould make it almost as costly as a new building, and yet after all be by no means well adapted to its purpose.

The scheme of penal discipline herein sketched out does not rccognise any of the indulgences which form a part of our present system of Secondary Punishment. Tickets-ofleave and conditional pardons were very appropriate adjuncts to a system under which transportation or banishment formed the effective portion of the punishment inflicted upon an offender, but they are altogether uncalled for and inappropriate when imprisonment is substituted for transportation.

This latter sentence, involving as it did the removal of the offender for a given term of years, or for ever, from the land of his birth, from his family and friends, was, so to say, completed when he was landed in the Colony. The coercion and restraint under which be was placed afterwards must be looked upon principaily as police regulations, and the indulgences of tickets-of-leave, \&c., as relasations, with regard to particular individuals, of these police restrictions, not as remission of the punishment of transportation.

The case is very different where the sentence passed upon the prisoner is merely imprisonment for a certain period; any remission of this is, in point of fact, an actual diminution of the punishment due to his offence, and may be looked upon as tantamount to an admission on the part of the Government that the sentence passed was too severc. The effect of the withdrawal of these indulgences will, of course, be to increase the number of prisoners confined in the different gaols, possibly to the extent of one-third or thereaboute. Provision must therefore be made for this increased number; this, however, will be done effectively by the new prison proposed to be erected for the women and the short sentenced prisoners, and by such additions and alterations as it may be possible to make in the existing gaols of Bathurst, Maitland, and Goulburn ; and although the expense to be incurred will be heavy, yet I think that there is but little doubt that the annual cost of the maintenance of the prisoners will be reduced to an extent which will enable the Government to meet the charge for the interest of the capital expended upon these buildings, without any additional vote of the Legislature.

Before I conclude, it will be desirable that I should say a few words as to the reformatory part of the proposed system of Secondary Punishment, which I believe to be as fully provided for as in any of those systems of which it forms the leading principle.

In the first place, by maintaining the separation of prisoners during all the hours when they are not at work, most of the evils which arise from the mixture of prisoners are avoided,-the old and hardened offender has not the opportunity of contaminating the young, and the prison ceases to be a place of education for thieves. The steady, unremitting labor which, however, is shewn to bring its reward with it, is the best correction to those habits of idleness and self-indulgence which have led the prisoner into crime.

In addition to these which form the actual punishment to which the offender is sentenced, no opportunity should be lost of communicating instruction; schools and schoolmasters should be provided, and every inducement held out to those who have had some amount of cducation to avail themselves of the means of improvement, while those who have not had any instruction as children should be made to attend school.

It is not, however, mere instruction in reading and writing, or even in those matters to which the capacity to read forms a necessary introduction, that will produce any change in the prisoner which may deserve the name of reformation; this can only be due to such a change in the heart as may induce an alteration in the principles upon which the prisoner has been accustomed to act. Hitherto every thing has been sacrificed to self-his own convenience-the gratification of his own appetites and passions has been his only motive of action; he must learn to restrain bimself, to lock to others instead of himself; in fact, he must guide himself in accordance with those principles which religion, and religion onls, inculcates.

In order, however, to give to those who laving been brought up from their youth in wickedness and sin an opportunity of seeing the error of their ways, and seeking help from Hiry who naly can give it, proper means of religious instruction should be provided by the Government. The labor of an earnest and zealous clergyman may do much among prisoners when the whole system of the prison tends to give effect to his teaching, but it will be comparatively ineffective when his exhortations are ncultalized by the evil example and exil conversation of those with whom the prisoncr is compelled to associate.

All these details, however, form necessary portions of erery proper penal system, and I only allude to them at present for the purposc of shewing that they are as casily grafted upon the one herein suggested as upon any other, and that they are, in point of fact, more likely to produce their proper fruit when aided by the regulations which provide for the separation of the prisoner and for wholesome inducements to labor, than where they are stimulated into unwholesone activity by the rewards held out to them.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { (Signed) } & \text { W. D. } \\ & \text { 18th May, } 1 \$ 57 .\end{array}$

No. 2.
FURTIER Memorandum of the Governor General on the subject. 13 July, 1857.
It now only remains that $I$ should give an approsimate estimate of the cost of the arrangements which it is proposed to make for the purpose of carrying out an effective system of Secondary Punishment, and I may observe that a very large portion of the expense will not be peculiar to the particular scheme hercin proposed, lut will apply to any or every system; for as the completion of the Dock at Cockatoo Island necessarily infers the appropriation of it to some useful purpose, such appropriation must entail the relinquishment of the establisliment as a prison, and, therefore, provisiou must be made elsewhere for the three or four hundred men usually employed there--in the same way the whole of the cxisting gaols are in an incomplete and unfinished state. Neither at Bathurst, Maitland, or Goulburn, are there any facilities for the adoption of a proper classification; at Goulburn, indeed, so little attention has been paid to the state of the gaol that there is no house for the gaoler, wholives in a place which was intended for the kitchen. At Darlinghurst and Parramatta much remains to be done in order to enable the convicts to apply their labor profitably ; the expense, however, of these works will be much lessened if the prisoners are compelled to perform so much of the work as is within their capacity.

Upon reference to the Returns furnished by the Board in 1855, and to their estimates of the probable increase of crime, it appears to me that the increase allowed for by them is excessive. There were in the gaols at the end of June fewer prisoners than shewn in the Return of the Board in March, 1855; and if we take that number, namely, 900 , and add to the prisoners now at Cockatoo Island, namely, 306, the total (1206) will represent amply the number of prisoners for whom accommodation is now required; to this one-third must be added, in order to allow for the increase occasioned by the withdrawal of remissions of sentence, and the total anount of prison accominodation which will be required will be for 1600 prisouers, of whom we may assume 1400 to be males, and 200 females. The prosent accommodation in the existing gaols, exclusive of that at Berrima, is sufficient for 900 prisoners; of course some expense would have to be incarred in altering these gaols to enable the separate system to be carried out effectively,-separate yards would have to be made, buildings for workshops erected, \&c., for which I can furnish but very approximate date; I think, however, that by an expenditure, say of $£ 10$ per head, arrangements might be made in the existing gaols. for the proper accommodation of 900 prisoners.

We have then to look to the means of coeveing 700 additional prisoners, of whom 300 are about to be transferred from Cockatoo Island.

A sum of $£ 20,000$ lias already been roted for the gaol at Brisbane, and for this sum it will be possible porhaps to accommodate from 100 to $1: 0$.

A gaol near Sydney for the 200 females prisoners might be constructed at a cost, I should think, not exceeding $£ 20,000$, as the means of restraining them need not be of so solid a character as those required for the incarceration of male prisoners.

A gaol for 400 short sentenced men might be constructed, as suggested, at some point near Syduey, where their labor might be made available in quarrying and breaking stone for the roads and streets. The gaol might be made of either wood or iron; the latter would probably be the cheapest in the long ran, especially as it might at any time be removed and re-crected.

The total expense of the proposed alteration would be-

| Alteration in present gaols, say | 9,000 | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gaol for women, say | . 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Gaol for short sentenced men, say | . 40,000 | 0 | 0 |
|  | £69,000 | 0 | 0 |

To set against this there is, in the first place, the expense which must be incurred in providing for the 300 convicts now at Cockatoo Island; and, secondly, the saving which might be made in the annual expenditure upon the gaols by a proper application of prison labor. The annual cost of the Penal Establishment is now £35,799, or if by improved arrangements for the employment of prisoners a return of only one-third of this could be made, the saving to the Colony would be equivalent to an outlay of $£ 240,000$. There is, therefore, every inducement to commence the work with as little delay as possible, looking to the fact that by the proposed expenditure the Government will not only be enabled to apply a proper remedy to the evils which are fostered by the very faulty penal system at present enforced, but also to save annually a large sum which has hitherto been unprofitably, not to say injuriously, expended.
(Signed) - W. D.
13th July, 1857.

No. 3.
PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council on the 21st July, 1857, with respect to Secondary Punishments.

## Minute No. 57-34. Confirmed 28th July, 1857.

His Excellency the Governor General lays before the Council a Minute expressive of his views on tlie subject of Secondary Punishments, in which he embodies the details of a system based upon those views, and gives an approximate estimato of the probable expenditure which would have to be incurred in the erection of adequate buildings to ensure the proper custody, classification, and coercion of the prisoners of either sex under that system.
2. Although the Council coincide generally with many of the views expressed by His Excellency on this subject, yet they are scarcely prepared to adopt the whole of them, or to advise that the very heavy expenditure be incurred, which would be necessary to carry out, in its entirety, the system proposed by him. There is, however, one of His Excellency's suggestions which the Council consider should be carried out, namely, the appointment of an Inspector of Prisons, and they adrise the creation of such an office accordingly, provision being made in the Estimates for next year, at the rate of $£ 600$ a year salary, and $£ 200$ travelling expenses.
3. The Council also consider it very desirable that His Excellency's Minute, dealing as it docs very fully with a question of so much public moment, should be laid before the local Parliament at an early period of the ensuing Session, with the view of eliciting from the Legislature an expression of opinion upon the various points involved in it.

> (Signed) EDWARD C. MEREWETHER,
> Clerk of the Council.

Exccutive Council Office,
Sydncy, 29 July, 1857.

## 1857.

## NEW SOUTII WACES.



# BREACHES OR MASTERS' AND SERVANTS' ACH. 

(PERSONS CONFINED FOR, DURING 1853-4-0.)

Ordered by the Legisiative Assembly to be Printed, 11 Aagust, 1857.

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assombly, dated 28 October, 1856, requesting that His Excellency the Governor Gencral would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of the House:-
"(1.) A Return shewing the Number of Persons reccived into
" Gaols, Watch-honses, and Lock-ups, respectively, under
"Sentences of Imprisonment for Breaches of the Masters' and
"Servants' Act, during the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, setting
" fortl the period of such Scntences, and distinguishing, as far as"
" practicable, the cases of Domestic Servants from those of Farm
"Servants and other Laborers.
" (2.) A Return shewing the Number of Pcrsons received into
" Gaols, Watch-houses, and Lock-ups, pending Trial under
"the above Act, and the respective periods of such Detention."

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$$

## BREACHES OF MASTERs AND SERVANTS' ACI.

A RETURN of the Number of Persons received into the several Gaols of the Colony, under Sentences of Imprisonment for Breaches of the Masters' and Servants' Act, during 1853, 1854, and 1855, setting forth the Period of such Sentences, and distinguishing, as far as practicable, the casses of Domestic Servants from those of Farm Servants and other Laborers.


RETURN of Detentions in Gaols pending Trial under above Act:-

Darlinghurst Gaol, $1853\left\{\begin{array}{l}1 \text { for } 2 \text { Days. } \\ 1 \text { for } 7 \text { Days. }\end{array}\right.$
18541 for 7 Days.

A RETURN shewing the Number of Persons detained in Watch-houses and Lock-ups, pending Trial under the Masters and Servants' Act, during the Years 1853, 1854, and 1855; also, the Period of such Detention, and distinguishing, as far as possible, Donestic from Farm and other Laborers.


A RETURN, \&C.,-Continuted.


[^4]A RETURN, \&c.-Continued.


A RETURN shewing the Number of Persons received into Watch-houses and Jock-ups, ander Sentences of Inprisumment under the Masters' and Servants' Act, during the Years 1859, 1854, and 1855, setting forth the Period of such Sentences, and distinguishing as far as possible Domestic from Farm and other Laborers.


[^5] $\dagger$ Ail prigoners from this Bench sent to Braidpood to porform the period of their sentence.

A All prisoners from this Bench sent to Parramatia Gaol to periom the period of their sentence. Nil, -See Dungog

A PRTURN, \&c.-Continued.


A RETURN, \&c-Continucd.

$\dagger$ Chinaman sentenced to fire suinutes confinement.

# DISTRICT COURTS. <br> (PETIIION FROM MUDGEE, THAT THEY BE INYESTED WITH CBIMANAL JURISDICIION.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Asscmbly to be Printed, 23 October, 1857.

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

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town and District of Mudgec, in the County of Wellington, and Colony of New South Walcs,-

## Snewete:-

That your Petitioners have heard, with much gratification, of the Bill in cot templation for the establishment of District Courts, but conceive that to mect the requirements of the Country Districts, the said Courts should cmbrace criminal as well as civil jurisdiction

That your Petitioners are labouring under rery great disadrantages in this populors and rising district, owing to the distanes prosecutors and witnesses are compelled to travel in order to bring to justice parties who may have been committed by the Bench of Magistrates presiding at Petty Sessions lece for trial at Bathurst Circuit Court or Quarter Sessions.

That Bathurst is distant by the mail-coach road upwards of one hundred miles from this township, and by the nearest route fully seventg-five miles, over an extensive chain of mountains.

That all prosecutors and witnesses are compelled to travel this long and perilous jomney in order to bring to justice offenders against the laws, and very often for offences of vory trifling nature.

That many persons in this neighbourhood lave tacitly submitted to robbery, and ceen outrage, rather than prosecute the offenders, owing to the extreme difficulty of oltaining justice on account of the great distance of this township from cither Court of Quarter Sessions or Court of Assize, which offences have, within the last four or five years, becoree scriously numerous, arising from the proximity of the diggings, and the wonderful increase of population in Mudgee, caused by other and more lasting internal resources that are now being more fully developed in this District.

That your Petitioners respectfully lay before the Legislative Assembly the Petition, praying that it may bo taken into the serious consideration of the House.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, \&c.
[Herc follow 268 Signatures.
Mrudgee, 7 June, 1857.
$462$

## 7acgisfatioe $\mathfrak{a s s e m b l y}$.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DISTRICT COURTS.

(PETITION FROM WAGGA WAGGA, PRAYING ESTABLISHMENT OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 October, 1857.

# To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. <br> Tbe humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Police District of Wagga 

Wagga,-

Shewetr :-
That your Petitioners, being fully sensible of the importance of the measure before your Honorable House to provide for the establishment of Distriet Courts in the interior of the Colony, beg most respectfully, though strongly, to represent to you the great necessity there exists for a District Court in the town of Wagga Wagga, on the following grounds :-

1st. That the distance from the ncarest Court at Goulbarn is 183 miles, and that in consequence thereof, several offences-especially that of horse stealing-are to our knowledge suffered to go unpunished.

2 n . That the present population of the district amounts to 1,422 persons, and is rapidly increasing; and that the town of Wagga Wagga contains a population of 500 , from which, and its suburbs, respectable and intelligent jurors could at all times be impannelled for the trial of eases.

3rd. That the central position of Wagga Wagga renders it eminently suited for a District Court, being the very centre of a large grazing, as well as a rising agricultural community ;-the distance on the enst to Gundagai being 50 miles; on the south-east to Tumut about 70 miles; on the south to Albury 85 miles; on the west to the extensive Billy Bong and lower Nurrumbidgee plain 60 miles; and on the north, by the Levels leading towards Burrotta and Binalong, about 60 miles;-all of which several places, as well as the whole coursc of the lower Murrumbidgee and Murray to the Darling, would participate in the benefit of this central situation being chosen for a Court.

4th. That Wagga Wagga is situated on the direct high road from Binaloag, Yass, and Goulburn to Deniliquin and the Colony of Vietoria; and will, doubtless, be in the direct line for a Tram or Railway, and also for Electric Tclegraph, with those of Victoria; and that the road on each bank of the Murrumbidgce at Wagga Wagga leads to the whole of the extensive grazing stations reaching to the $\Lambda$ delaide territory.

5th. That the traffic through the town can be casily understood from the numbers of Estimated number stock which have passed during the last six months:-Sheep being about 100,000 ; horses, of Shece, 100,000 aboat 2,500 ; and cattle, about 20,000 .

6th. That the whole of the wool produced on the rast country below Wagga Wagga must necessarily pass on the way to Sydney, -the clip of the present season not being less than 400,000 sheep.

7th. That the new Court House here is situated on a bill, in the middle of the town, beyond the reach of the highest floods known in the Murrumbidgec, on which elevated lands a number of excellent buildings have been crected; and that the Court House is so constructed to admit of enlargement for the purpose of holding District Courts.

Sth. That this torn being in the direet line from Sydney to Victoria, via the Levels, and having been the course traversed by the late Surveyor General on his first surveying the country leading to Melbourne, as also being the thoroughfare, not only for all stock from the northward to Victoria, but all wool and other drays travelling to and from Sydncy, is a stroyg reason for giving it a District Court.

9th. That from its very central position, and all the facts stated here, your Pctitioners most humbly, yet earnestly pray, that your Honorable House, in making the distribution of District Courts, will be pleased to vicur the necessity of establishing one of such Courts at Wagga Wagez.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
[Here follow 208 Signatures.]

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

zizgisiative axsembly.

# THONAS ABBOTT, LATE CLILEF COSTABLE AT DUNGOG. 

(REPORT ON THE CASE OF).

Orderad by the Lagislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 August, 1857.

REPORT' on the case of Thomas Abbott, late Chief Constable at Dungog, obtained, under the recommendation of the Second Progress Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the "Aiministiation of Juitice and Conduct of Offiolat "Business in Country Districts," with reference to the Peetitions of Joseph Wiikes, Cornelius Delohery, and Thomas Abbott.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydncy, 25 th August, 1857.

Messps. C. H. Green, John Hooke, and George Mackay, Justices of the Peace, appointed to inquire into the nerits of the Petition of Thomas Abbott, the late Chicf Constable of Dungog, 10 The Honorable the Chief Sucretary, reporting thereon.

Dungog, 10 August, 1857.
Sir,
In accordance with the request contained in your letter No. 55-11067, we have the honor to state, that we issued the necessary notices appointing a day for hearing the case above referred to at the Court House here.

The depositions were taken down on oath, and after a carcful and repented examination of them, we find that Mr. Abbott carried on farming and building to a considerable extent, and although he might have lived in the town where he had houses, he continued up to thi time of his dismissal to live at his farm, nearly half a mile from the business portion of the town.

That he had two notices from a full Bench of three Magistrates in the first instance, and two in the other; the first notice above a year before his dismissal, and the last one month before, "To give up farming and remore into the Town," both of which notices hie paid no attention to. We are of opinion that the order given by the lench in the first instance was reasonable and necessary, and that the Magistrates were justified in adhering to it, or dismissing the Chief Constable on his not complying with the said order.

We will cause copics of this Report to be furnished to Mr. Abbott, and Messrs. Thos. Cook and Thomas Holmes, Esquires.

> We have, \&c.,
> CHAS. H. GREEN, J. P.
> JOHN HOORE, J. P.
> GEORGE MACKAY, J. P.

$$
466
$$


1857.

NEW SOUTI WALES.
zicgistative (xssembly.

## MR. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

(COHRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO FINE .IMPOSED UPON HIM BY BENCH AT WAGGA WAGGA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1857.

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25 August, 1857, praying that His Excellency the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of the House :-
" A copy of Mr. William Taylor's Petition to the Governor " Gencral for the remission of a fine of $£ 10$, in June, " 1851, together with all Correspondence with the Bench " of Magistrates, Wagga Wagga, relating thereto."

## SCHEDULE

1. Mr. William Taylor to Governor General, 1 July, 1851. Petition, praying the remission of
a fine of Ten Pounds, imposed upon him for a breach of the 9 th clause of the Act 5
Wm. IV, No. 1 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 2
2. Colonial Secretary to Mr. Taylor, 26 July, 1851, in reply .. .. .. .. .. 3
3. Colonial Secrotary to Bench, Wagga Wagga, 26 July, 1851, intimating that the fine has been remittéa
4. Colonial Secretary to Crown Law Officers, 28 July, 1851, respecting an amendment of the Act 5 Wm . IV, No. 1 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
Law Officers to Colonial Secretary, 17 September, 1851, in reply .. .. .. .. 3

# MR. WILLIAM TAYLOR. 

## Unto His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, and Governor General of Australia, \&c., \&c.

The humble Petition of William Taylor, of Bundidgerai,-
Sheweta:-
That your Petitioner is a Licensed Occupant of Crown Lands in the Squatting District of the Lachlan and Yolice District of Wagga Wagga.

That your Petitioner was summoned to appear at a Court of Petty Sessions at Wagga Wagga, to answer a charge preferred by the Chief Constable, at the desire of Mr. Edward Flood, J.P., for haring upon his premises a hide from which the brand had been cut away; and, in accordance with the 9th Clause of the Act 5 William IV., No. 1 , under which the information was laid, was fined in the sum of Ten Pounds.

That your Petitioner produced evidence in the $\dot{\text { Court, }}$, at the hearing of the case, to shew that the animal from which the hide had been taken was purchased at the market value, from the person to whom it legally belonged; that the hide was allowed to remain till the following day at the place where the animal had been slaughtered; that it had then been given by one of Petitioner's servants to an aboriginal, to be pegged out preparatory to making a rope, and that the said aboriginal, in cutting away the tail, had probably cut along with it the portion of hide containing the brand.

That the Bench, in passing sentence, said, that though they were compelled to convict, as they could not consider the evidence adduced as affording a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the brand had been cut out, they completely acquitted your Petitioner of all suspicion of haring any motive for such an act; that they considered the casc one of great hardship; and that any one might be rendered liable to a similar conviction through the carelessness of their servants or the malice of their neighbours.

That your Petitioner conceives, that as he has thus been acquitted of all guilty knowledge in this case, and as the conviction was the result of circumstances over which he had no control, he has sufficient grounds to justify him in thus approaching your Excellency, to solicit the remission of the heary penalty imposed upon him for a breach of the law of which he is not morally guilty.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays, that your Execllency will be graciously pleased to remit the fine of Ten Pounds imposed upon, him at Wagga Wagga, upon the 17th June, 1851, for a breach of the 9th Clause of the Act 5 William IV., No. 1; and your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will cver pray.

WM. TAYLOR.
Bundidgerai, Wagga Wagga,

1. July, 1851.

We, the convieting Magistrates in the case referred to by the Petitioner, beg respectfully to recommend the prayer of his Petition to the farorable consideration of His Excellency.

The Petitioner is a gentleman of high character in the district, and the statements set forth in his Petition are in exact accordance with the evidence produced in Court, and the remarks made by us.

WILliAM MaCleay, J.p.
JOHN G. CHURCH, JP.

No. 2.
The Coloniaf Secretary to William Taylor, Esq. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26 July, 1851.
Sir,
Having laid before the Governor General your Petition of the 1st instant, respecting a fine of Ten Pounds imposed on you under the Act of Council 5 Wm .4 , No. 1, I do myself the honor to iuform you that His Excellevcy has been pleased, under the recommendation of the couvicting Magistrates, attached to your Petition, to authorise the remission of the fine in question.

Widhlam Taylor, hisq.,
I have, de.,
W. ELYARD, Junr.

Bundidgerai, Wagga Wagga.

No. 3.
The Colonial Sécretary to The Bench of Magistrates, Waga Wagga.
Colunial Sccretary's Office, Sydney, 26 July, $1 \check{8} 51$.
Gentiemen,
Witl reference to a fine of Tent Pounds recently imposed on Mr. William Taylor, of Bundidgerai, in your district, for a breach of the 9 th clause of the Act of Council 5th William IV, No. 1, I do myself the honor to inform you that on an application preferred by Mr. Taylor, and under the recommendation of the convicting Magistrates, Messrs. William Macleay and John G. Church, His Excellency the Governor General hats been pleased to authorise the remission of the finc in question.

I have, \&e.,
The Bench of Magistrates,
W. ELYARD, Junn.

Wagga Wagga.
No. 4.
The Coloniat, Secretary to The Crown Law Officers.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 July, 1851.

## Gentlemen,

With reference to the Act of Council 5th William IV, No. 1, I do myself the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General considers it desirable, in consequence of the alteration that has taken place in the circumstances of the Colony since the passing of that law, that the 9 th and 10 th clauses thereof, which render it penal to destroy the brands on the hides of slaughtered cattle, or to purchase such defaced skins, should be repealed; and I am instructed to request that you will be good enough to prepare the necessary Bill for the purpose accordingly.

I have, (se.,

> The Honorable
> E. DEAS THOMSON.
> The Attorney Generad
> and Solicitor General.
> No. 5.
> The Crown Laf Ofhicers to The Coloniaf Secretary.
> Attorney General's Office,
> Sydney, 17 September, 1851.
> Sr,

In acknowledging the receipt of your Jetter of the 28 th July last, No. 517, referring to the Act of Council 5 William IV, No. 1, and stating that His Excellency the Governor General considers it desirable, in consequence of the alteration that has taken place in the circumstances of the Colony since the passing of that law, that the 9th and 10th clanses thereof, which render it penal to destroy the brands on the hides of slaughtered cattle, or to purchase such defaced skins, should be repualed, and requesting we will prepare the necessary Bill for the purpose,-
2. In reply, we take the liherty to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor Gencral, our opinion that it is desirable to retain rather than repeal the enactments referred to. -They appear to us not likely to be any inconvenience to honest men, whilst they are calculated to operate occasionally as a check upon persons who may be disposed to be dishonest.

We have, \&c.,
J. H. PLUNKETT,

Attorney General.

The Honorable
The Colonial Secrevary.
W. M. MANNING,

Solicitor Gencral.
1857.
$\qquad$ .

## zlegixlatibe amsembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# JOHN WOODWARD BOWMAN, ESQ., J.P. 

(correspondence relative to.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly ta be Printed, 18 November, 1857.

REIURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6 Novomber, 1857, requesting that His Excellency the Governor Gencral would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of the House, -
"A Copy of all Correspondence between the Attorney General
" and the Muswellbrook Bench of Magistrates, relating to
" the question as to whether or not Mr. John Woodward
" Bowman, J. P., sat as a Magistratc in a case between Mr.
" George Pearce Bowman, on behalf of his father, Mr. George
" Bowman, and a hired servant in the employ of the last named
" gentleman."

# JOHN WOODWARD BOWMAN, EsQ., J.P. 

The Secretary to the Law Department to The Bench of Magistrayes, Muswellbrook.<br>Atiorncy General's Office,

Sydney, 21 August, 1857.

## Gentimaren,

On the Order of the Day being called in the Legislative Assembly upon Wedncsday, the 19th instant, namely, the resumption of the adjourned Debate on the motion of Mr. Cowper-"That, while this House recognizes the wisdom of that provision in the "Constitation Act which vests appointments to public offices in the Executive Government, " it feels called upon to express its strong disapproval of the manner in which Her Majesty's "Ministers in this Colony have advised His Excellency to dispense the patronage of the "Crown, and to construct the Commission of the Peace,"-Mr. Robertson, M.L.A., is reported to have asked-what would the House say, when he told Honorable Mrmbers that he had seen the second son sitting on the Bench, trying a case against his father's serrant, in which his father was the complainant. The clder brother was prosecuting, and he (Mr. Robertson) saw produced by the defendant a discharge signed "J. W. Bowman"-the name of the gentleman sitting on the Bench, who thus shewed he was his father's Superintendent, and ought not to bave taken a scat on the Bench to deal with such a ense. Mr. Robertson stated this had occurred on the Bench at Maswellbrook. Mr. J. H. Bettington and Mr. Keys were on the Bench at the same time, and in his (Mr. Robertson's) presence, remonstrated with Mr. Bowman for sitting on the Bench during the hearing of, and taking a part in a case in which he and his family werc comnected. This is said to have taken place before the late general elcetion. I am now directed by the Honorable the Attorney Gencral to request that you will have the goodness to inquire into the above statement, and favor him with a report thereon.

> I have, \&c.,
> W. E. PLUNKETT, Secretary to Law Department.

## The Bence of Magistrates,

 Muswellbrook.The Bench of Magistrates, Muswellbrook, to The Attorvey General. Muswelibrook Police Office, 7 September, 1857.
Sir,
.- In reply to your letter of the 21 st altimo, requosting our report on a statement made by Mr. Robertson, M.L. A., in the Legislative Assembly in reference to Mr. J. W. Bowman, we have the honor to report,-

1st. On referring to the records of the Court, we find that, on the 30th July, 1855, John Carey appeared on summons to answer a complaint of Mr. Gcorge P. Bowman, under the Masters' and Servants' Act, for failing to account for certain sheepskins. The Magistrates present, and who adjudicated in the case, were Mr. John H. Keys, Mr. Joseph H. Bettington, and Mr. John W. Bowman. The complaint was dismissed-Mr. John W. Bowmun dissenting from the decision.

2nd. On the 6th August, 1855, Mr. George P. Bowman appeared on summons to -answer the complaint of John Carcy for non-payment of wages. The Magistrates present wore Mr. James White, Dr. West, John Hudson Keys, and Mr. John W. Bowman. Carey, the plaintiff, objected to Mr. John W. Bowman sitting in his brother's case, as he was directly interested in the decision, and produced a paper signed by Mr. J. W. Bowman-the discharge we presume alluded to by Mr. Robertson-and which we enclose herewith. One of the Magistrates put this paper before Mr. Bowman, and suggested the propriety of bis retiring from the Bench; but he continued to sit during the whole hearing. In this case it does not appear on the records that Mr. Bowman signed the judgment which was given for the plaintiff, but it is within the knowledge of the sitting Magistrates that he asked questions, and otherwise took part in the conduct of the case.

3rd. On the same day; Mr G. P. Bowman appeared again, to answer the complaint of Jeremiah Carey for non-payment of wages. The same Magistrates adjudicated in this case as in the former one, and gave a judgment for the plaintiff.

We have, \&c.
JOSEPH H. BETTINGTON, J. P. JAMES WHITE, J. P.
W. COX, J. P.

Tife Fonorable
The Attorney General, Sydney.

> [Enclosure in the foregoing.] Wednesday Morning. To Jemmatar Cariey, You are to bring your flock of sheep to Skellaton to-day, and remove your family from the station as quick as possible. JOHN WOODWOOD BOWMAN, J.P.

Tife Secretiry to the Law Department to J. W. Bowiln, Esq., J.P.
Attorney Gene "l's Office,
Sydney, 12 September, 1857.
Sir,
In transmitting herewith to you a copy of a communication from certain Justices of the Muswellbrook Bench, reporting on statement in the Legislative Assembly by John Robertson, Esquire, M.P., respecting your having sat on the Bench in a ease in which your family was intercsted, I am directed by the Attorney Gencral to request that you will have the goodness to communicate to him, at your carlicst convevience, any remarks which you may deem it advisable to make in reference thereto.

I have, \&e.,
W. E. PLUNKEIT,

Secretary to Law Department.
John W. Bowmar; Esq., J. P., Muswellbrook.

## J. W. Bowman, Esq., to The Secretary to the Law Departnent.

Snowfield, Jerry's Plains,
Sir,
25 September, 1857.
1st. In reply to your letter concerning some cases tried at Muswellbrook Court House, whercin my brother was concerned, I beg to reply, as a reason why I could not agree with the other Magistrates on the Bench, that the defendant John Carey, who was in the employ of Mr. G. P. Bowman, had lost 132 sheep, and could not account for them or their skins; and as I have always been led to understand that shepherds are accountable for the number of sheep they take in charge, I think it will explain the reason why I could not decide with the other Magistrates on the Bench.

2 nd . The reason I could not agree with the sitting Magistrates on the Bench was, that Jeremial Carey sued for wages that was not due to him, having sued for a month's wages wherein he only served ten or fifteen days, and that he had reccived money from Mr. G. Bowman, which he denied haring received, as rages, in Court.

3rd. The reason I could not agrec with the sitting Magistrates was, that John Carey sued for a month's wages, wherein he only served ten or fifteen days, and which was granted to him by the Bench.

With regard to the document which was said to be a discharge given by me to Jeremialı Carey, being connected with the other brancl of the family, I merely gave it at the request of the Oversecr who had charge of the station where Carey and his fitmily resided, and was told by tho Overseer that they would obey my order before his; but to say I gave it as a discharge-I never saw one of Carey's family till they were summoned to the Muswellbrook Court. I beg, also, to say, that I have no connection whatever regarding business with any other branch of the family, as I live twenty miles from Muswellbrook.

I have, de.,
W. E. Plunkett, Esq.,

JOHN WOODWARD BOWMAN.
Secretary to Law Department.

The Secretary to the Law Department to The Bengh of Magistrates, Muswellbrook.

> Attorney General's Office, Sydney, 5 November, 1857.

Gentlemen,
I am directed by the Fonorable the Attorney General to request, that you will have the goodness to state whether the Bench at Muswellbrook is the one at which Mr. J. W. Bowman usually attends and acts as a Justice of the Peace, and, if not, what Bench is? I am also desired to inquire of you, whether Mr. Bowman has sat on the Muswellbrook Bench in any other, and what case or cases, than those referred to in your letter of the 7th of September last.

> I have, de.,

> W. E. PLUNKETT, Secretary to Law Department.

The Bench of Magistrates, Muswellbrook.

The Bench of Magistrates, Muswellbrook, to The Attorney General. Police Office, Ifuswellhrook, 9 Aovember, 18 ö 7.
Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, we have the honor to state,-

1. That Mr. J. W. Bowman resides in and acts as a Justice of the Peace for this District; but we are not in a position to state whether he attends at any other Bench.
2. On referring to the records of the Court, we find that Mr. Bowman has sat on one occasion besides those referred to in our letter of the 7th September last, namely, on the 28 th November, 1856, when the following cases were disposed of :-

Present:
James White, Esq., T.P.
J. W. Bownan, Lisq., J.P.

Nicholson $v$. Brown.-Non-payment of Wages.
McIntyre $v$. Donelly.-Breach of Impounding Act:

McGuire $r$. G. P. Bowman.-Breach of Masters' and Servants' Act.
Mr. J. W. Bowman declined to sit in this case.
:Lewis v. King.-Breach of Masters' and Servants' Aet.
G. P. Bowman $v$. MeGuire- Mreach of Masters' and Seryants' Act. Mr. J. W. Bowman declined to sit in this case.

Seabrook v. Long.-Breach of Masters' and Servants' Act.

Seabrook v. Lewis.-Breach of Masters' and Servants' Act.
Mr. Bowman's name does not appear on the records of the Court in any other case since his appointment as a Magistrate.

We have, de.,
JAMES WHITE, J.P.
JOHN H. KEYS, J.P.
The Honorable
Tue Attornex General, Sydneg.

## zicgistation assembly.

> NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ARTHUR IRWIN ORMSBY.

(PAPERS RELATIVE TO MITIGATION OF PUNISHMENT UPON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 December, 1857.

> RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13 November, 185̃, requesting that His Excellency the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of the House,-
> " Copies of all Papers and Correspondence with reference " to the case of A. I. Ormsby, now undergoing sentence " passed upon him at the last Court of Quarter Sessions
> " held in Sydney, addressed to the Executive Government,
> " for a remission of punishment."

## SCHEDTLE.

[^6]
# ARTHUR IRWIN ORMSBY. 

No. 1.<br>Tee Rey. Wifliam Stack to Alfred Denison, Esq.<br>Balmain, 2 November, 1857.

Sir,
I bave the honor to enclose a Memorial, which I beg you will lay before $\mathrm{His}_{\mathrm{i}}$ Excellency the Governor General. It has been entrusted to me for transmission by the friends of Mr. Artlur Ornsby, who is a constant attendant and communicant at Balmain Churob, where I officiate.

I beg leave to add, that a more amiable or better disposed young person than Mr. Arthur Ormsby I know not anywhere; and I am confident that he would bave been incapable of assaulting any one if he had not received, at an unguarded moment, most serious provocation.

I beg leave also to enclose a document sent to the friends of Mr. Arthur Ormsby by the Jury who tried the case.

I have been requested to state that all the papers herewith enclosed bave been prepared in great haste, as it was desirable they should be presented to His Excellency on this day; and that a much larger number of signatures could easily have bcen obtained to the Memorial, if time had permitted.

> I have, \&e.,

Alpred Denison, Esq.,
WDLIAM STACK.
Private Sccretary.

## [Enclosure in No. 1.]

To His Excellency Sir Widiaam Timomas Denison, Kuight, Governor General in and over all Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Vistoria, de., and Captain Gencral and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same, \&c., \&c., \&c.
Tee humble Memorial of the undermentioned Inhabitants of the City of Sydney and its Suburbs, in favor of Arthur Irwin Ormsby, at present confined in Her Majesty's Craol, Darlinghurst, under a sentence of six weeks' imprisonment, passed upon him at the General Court of Quarter Sessions holden at Sydney on the twenty-eighth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for an assault upon Henry larkes, Editor of the Empire Newspaper,-

## Respletfully Shewetit:-

That your Mcmorialists approach your Excellency, praying that you will be graciously pleased to extend your prerogative of mercy to the said Arthur Jrwin Ormsby, for the reasons and under the circumstances hereinafter sct forth.

That the assault resulted from highly excited feclings of indignation, on perusal of the leading article published in the Empire newspaper of the third of Uctober instant, which contained charges against the father of the said Arthur Irwin Ornsby, reflecting upon his character both as a pablic officer and private individual, a copy of which is appended hereto.

That the said Arthur Trwin Ormsby committed the assault not with any feeling of malice or ill will, but on the impulse of the moment; the circumstances appearing to be these:--On his arrival in Sydney on the morning in question, he was shown the article before referred to, and shortly afterwards he accidentally met Mr. Parkes in George-street, and expostulated with him upon the gross attack which had been made upon his father. Not receiving, as he considered, sufficient explanation, he committed the assault on Mr. Parkes in a moment of excitement.

Your Memorialists, therefore, considering that the assault was not premeditated, that undoubtedly great provocation existed, and also the fact that the said Henry Parkes has received no personal injury, as was stated by him at the trial,-although not approving of the conduct pursued by the said Arthur Irwin Ormsby, -most respectfully trust that Your Excellency will consider that the dignity of the law has been sufficiently vindicated, and
humbly pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to remit the residue of the aforesaid term of imprisonment passed upon him by the said Court of Quarter Sessious.

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

Willian Stack, Clk
Edward Synge, Clk.
H. Burke, Clk.

Geo. J. Frankland,
Thomas Ellen,
W. T. Cork,

Jno. Black,
Alfred T. Wood,
Wm . Pritehard,
Wm. Macdonald,
Charles Iockyer,
Alfred Chandler,
J. W. Bamford,

George Smith,
W. G. Broad,
J. Mullens,
J. G. Watson,
F. Saville,

James Challis,
W. IT. Enned,

Jas. Molison,
Francis Spence,
Robert King,
Dr. L. Sachs,
John Jones,
Samucl Elyard,
P. O. Agnew, Clk.

Hulton King, Clk.
S. M. Prandeland,
A. Webster,
D. W. Kirkby,
J. M Simpson,
E. J. Bennett,
R. L. Fitzgerald,
T. V. Kirkby,
W. B. Simpson,

Albert M‘Teav,
Robt. Birch,
James A. Willis,
R. S. Crummer,

Geo. Bishop,
J. W. S Clarke,
J. Sangster,
J. S. Adam,

Robt. Brindley,
G. 13. Simpson,
E. O. Heywood,

Alex. Budge,
T. J. Naylor,

William Thomas,
Ch. Gorton,
C. A. Thurlow,

Fred. Sivewright,
Saml. Morgan,
J. R. Chambers,
A. William,
J. F. Lauders,
R. W. Newman,
A. O. Herbert,
J. Davidson,

Wm. Laidley,
R. Ronald,
C. Guay,
R. M. Pearson,
L. Tung,
A. Chape,
H. J. Tindale,

Fredk. Harpur,
James Yeend,
William Busby,
Thos: L. Awny,
Donald M. Mac Ewan,
B. O'Brien, M.D.,

Frederick Vale,
Edgar Cos,
M. Twentyman,

John Whitehead,
William Patker,
J. S. Mitchell,
C. T. Bagot,
F. Marsh,

Gerard E. Herring,
L. A. Bernays,

Thos. A. Gordon,
Wm. Melville,
Willian Coles
R. E. A. Wilkiuson,
G. W. Carnullis,
A. Dillon,
Ml. Fitzpatrick,
J. Paterson,

Thos. Perkins,
W. M. Windeyer,
R. Campbell,

Henry Gardiner,
Hy. Aleyne,
H. Watson Parker,
C. E. Robinson,
J. Burn,
A. Bonan,

Gilbert Elliott,
R. B. Wellington, Capt. 77th,
J. I. Mort,

Jamcs Rasden, R.N.,
W. Bridges, R.N.,
R. Geo. Argumbo, R.N.,
H. H. Massie,

Thos. J. Hawkins,
A. C. Hood,

Merion Moriarty,
A. G. M:Lean,
J. G. Macdonald, R.N.,

Henry Dangar,
H. Shooer, Capt. R.A.,

Geo. Were,
F. M. Rayne, R.N.,

Jas. J. Riley,
Charles Stafford,
J. MacHenry, Capt.,
W. W. Campbell, Clk., M.A.
W. F. Morrisby, R.N.,

Henry Jolnson,
R. P. Raymond,
E. O. Moriarty,

John Hay,
H. Chester Master, P.W.,

William Macleay,
C. N. Jovell, R.A.,

Henry O'Pitt, R.A.,
E. B. Joulton,
D. C. F. Scott,
R. H. Napier, R N.,

Thos. W. Smith,
George Thorne,
John E. Manning,
Charles Parbury,
Zeal Dangar,
W. D. Stewart,

Henry Mort,
E. Wyld,

Edye Manning,
Wm. J3radley,
Geo. Thoner;
W. A. Gaggin,
H. Macdermott,

Robert Nalde,

James Thomson, Mort,
John Dunsmure,
J. E. Ebsworth,

John Mitchell,
J. Shuttleworth,

Thos. Wcedon,
George Davis,
Edward Connor,
George Wilkie,
Edwd. Healy,
Martin Kenrick,
W. Duigan, I.D.,

George Evans,
Thos. Jones,
John Williams,
David Watson,
C. H. Atkinson,
T. B. Lloyd,
W. H. Galbraith,
S. II. Hilyard,

Thos. Mayhew,
Joseph Wellen,
John Coughlan,
D.J. O'N'eil,

John Cherry
Thos. Magee,
John Magee,
Henry Chapman,
Sarah Chapman,
Eliza Magee
James Stewart,
William Magee,
William Bowmaker,
Catherine Bowmaker,
Thomas Mitchelson,
George Jilks,
Alexander Simpson,
Michacl Gannon,
Jno. Wearin
Esk Silvester,
S. B. Dowsett,

Julia Mayhew,
Catherine Coughlan
Jane Marks,
E. O'Neil,

Thos. Croft,
Henry Connell, Junr.
E. Raymond

Thos. West,
J. Morrison,

Chas. Robertson,
John Drake,
J. J. Howe,

Francis Fulton,
D. Joubert
F. C. Brookes,
T. Falk,

Wm. Hardy,
W. Marper,
J. H. North,
D. Davis,

Wm. Thompson,
W. G. Emmott,

Henry Williams,
John Yates,
W. Adams,
T. Fancourt,
C. H. Manton,
T. D. Mackenzie,

Charles Lockyer,
Geo. Dacre,
W. E. Rogers,
E. Newton,
M. G. Brown,
P. Smithwick,

Jno. Brot,

Thos. Chandler
James Duffie,
Edward Wickham,
John Needham,
John Webb,
Adam Newton,
John Wilson,
G. Atwood,

Clement Croft,
Thos. J3ath,
S. H. Contes,

James Batcher,
Robert Yeend,
James J. Yeend,
Thomas Stcele,
William Brown,
Thomas Allen,
William Allen,
A. Dummeleff,

Jett Ainson,
Richard McAuley,
N. W. Perry,
J. V. Javers,

Thos. H. Rehis,
W. G. Lambert,

John Purkiss,
L. Samuel,

Saul Samuel,
W. Hardy,

Thos. Beames,
W. Busfield,
T. Dhanis,

Wm. Horning,
James Alexander,
Arthur 'I. Holroyd,
William Lee,
Geo. Romley,
W. H. Catlett,

David Perrier,
F. J. A. Andrews,

Edrard Lee,
Henry Watt,
William O. Bell,
Joseph Simmons, Junr.,
James Cameron,
Gcorge J. Wyer,
Charles Buchanan,
C. S. Walton,
J. L. Applethwaite,
II. F. Elliott,

Wm. Bennett,
F. Viren,

Baron S. B. Cohen,
T. Watkinson,

Wm. Badwell,
Gcorge Moss,
Wim. Pelford,
Alexander Sim,
Will Merritt,
W. W. Buckland,
J. B. Mcheod,

Andrew Torning,
G. M. Simpson,

Robert Taylor,
Horace Woolnough,
IIy. Rucker,
Gcorge Auntley,
Jno. V. Barnard
William Howard, Senr.,
Robert Howard,
William IIoward, Junr.,
Fred. Gaunt,
Geo. Colquhoun,
John Keep,
George Ncale,
W. Vallack,

William Goodman,

Geo. E. Turner, Clk.,
Wm. W. Faver,
William Small,
F. Mader,

Timothy Small,
T. C. Farnell,
M. J. Wilkinson,
C. Harper,
J. S. Webb,

William Dewar,
R. Leworthy,
T. Wetherill,

Moses Moss,
John Rich,
John Hunter,
E. Welch,
T. J. Wcale,

Thos. Moore,
Nicholas Nelson,
Geo. Smith,
James Imrie,
W. H. Joncs,

Thomas Smith,
J. Cooke,

Chas. Cook,
J. K. Milne,
A. Binning,

William Hebbud,
Robt. Millington,
W. Glendow,

Thos Ficld,
Saml. Williamson,
J. A. Clarke,
H. Hoghton,
J. Wyse,
W. Dine,

James Simmonds,
James Simmons,
Benjamin Palmer,
Robt. Phenna,
Wm. Moffitt,
Lewis Lipman,
L. Corcoran,
W. J. Grosser,
E. W. Cooper,

Thos. Phillips,
Geo. West, Junr.,
Edwd. Byron,
C. G. D'Albert,

Numhoon,
W. W. Fobb,

Edwd. Brown,
W. C. Greville,
H. Newcombe,
M. Allen,
G. A. Buckland,
A. Greville,

R Ford,
J. B. Viles,
F. Barrington,

John Smith,
Tilmonth Dye,
J. H. Mulb,
N. Giffard,
J. W. Tranwicke,
W. Nash,

John G Fletcher,
Thos. Buchanan,
J. A. Kingsmill,

Wm. Dymock,
J. H. Coulson,
W. Blair,
J. K. Milne,
M. A. Felton,
G. M. Johnson,
A. Nightingale,
W. Howell,
C. Nightingale,

Jno. Kibbon,
Charles Bolton,
C. H. A. W. Pinson,
T. R. Pearce,
H. Nugent,
A. Day,
S. Stephen,

Lindsay G. Thompson,
Theo. Tompson,
Sydney W. Chester,
C. S. Mr Curlong,
G. S. Lambton,
F. G. Campbell,
T. Charles Gore,

Jno. Wells,
Fras. I Oliver,
Thos. Freeman,
Chas. Hamburger,
James D. Cronin,
C. J. Pilkingdon,
E. Hollinworth,

Francis McKay,
L. J. Bremand.
[Four of the signatures attached to the Memorial could not be deciphered.]

Having regard to the peculiar fcatures of the case in connexion with the assault on Mr, Parkes by Mr. Ormsby, and the circumstances under which it was committed, we, the Jurymen, beg most respectfully and carnestly to recommend him to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General for a remission of sentence, from the expiration of the first week of his term of imprisonment.

Datcd at Sydney, this 29th day of October, 1857.

Hugh Nolan,
David O'Farrel,
William Newell,
William O'Brien,
Cornelius Nightingale,
H. T. Oulton,

James M. O'Keil
Thomas Nobbs,
Fdward Nowman,
C. J. O'Donnell,

Andrew O'Dowd,
Alfred G. Neale.

No. 2.
The Colonial Secretary to The Chaiman of Quarter Sessions.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydncy, 5 Novenuer, 1857.
SIr,
I am directed to refer to you, for your report unon, the accompanying Memorial from certain of the Inhabitants of Sydney and its Suburbs, together with a letter from the Revd. Mr. Stack, and a document from the Jury before whom the case was tried, recommending a mitigation of the sentence of imprisomment passed upon Arthur Irwin Ormsby.
I have, \&e.,
W. EIMARD.

The Charman of Quarter Sessions.

## No. 3.

## The Queen $v$. Arthur Irwin Ormify.

I have read the papers returned herewith, which $I$ lave only reccived within a few hours.
To me it appears, tbat the statements of the Revd. Mr. Stack testify most favorably to the personal character of the defendant; that the Memorial with its numerous and respectable signatures evidences some public sympathy with the defendant's position; and that the recommendation of the Jury shews that they would not now approve of his lengthened imprisonment,--yet $I$ regret that $I$ can find no grounds on these papers to found an approval uyon my part of their object.

The alleged libel is more particularly brought under my notice than it was at the trial, and this in the only additional matter that I can see to assist my judgment, for I never doubted-and I said so in passing sentence-that many persons would probably see extenuating circumstances in fayor of the defendant, that $I$, as his Judge, could not entertain.

Undoubtedly the libel sherss something of this kind, yet it does not, to me, materially salter the circumstances of the case; for I never could have supposed that a person of the character which the defendant received at the trial would have committed an assault of such a kind without very considerable real or fancied provocation.

I founded my judgment upon the belief that the assault was unnecessarily excessive, and was, in fact, continuing without any defence to its having been attempted by the person assaulted ; that it was done with some apparent deliberation, from the toue and manocr assumed before its commission, and from the place where it was committed so contiguons to the office of the prosecutor; that it was in a most public place; that, before the assault, no room for apology or explanation was left, or was apparently intended to be left, to the person assaulted ; that there was some disparity of ycars between the two persons whom it affected; that it was, above all, an assault committed by a person in the public service upon a person who was likely to be deservedly regarded by a large section of the public as one also engaged, as it were, in the performance of important public duties; and that it was committed on account of his performance of those dutics in his puhie criticism upon the character and eficiency of a public officer and a public establishment-acriticism for which, if it was illegal, the law would have given a fitting redress.

In performing my anxious and difficult duty in this respect, I took into my consideration, not merely the external injurics inflicted upen the prosecutor, but the indignity, and the other consequences likely to accrue to him, and as well as the injury to the public peace that might be probably anticipated from the commission of similar assaults; and I endeavoured to regulate the amount of the defendint's punishment by that which had been imposed upon others similarly offending, and especially upon one whose casc has been but lately the sukject of judicial determination.

I think it undesirabic hastily to alter or reverse a judicial sentence, esen upon respectable memorials, unless some new matter of consequence to its proper estimate be discorered, or unless some especial calamity be likely to ensue fiom its fulfiluent.

I cannot recognize cither of these incidents in this case; and I cannot forget that at the trial the Jury, although appealed to by the learned advocate for the defendant, without restraint or control in that respect by me, declined to make any recommendation whatever in favor of the defendant, either before or after the sentence, although they continued for one or two days subsequently to be in attendance upon the Court; and $I$ cannot exclude from my consideration, especially in a case of this kind, that the private prosecutor, although he would not say anything to aggravate the defendant's punishment, yet, in answer to my inquiry, very pointediy declined to recommend the defendant to merey, and I observe that on these papers his recommendation to that effect is still manting.

I regret, therefore, that for these considerations I cannot, at present, recommend the prayer of this Memorial ; but still I fecl it my duty to inform His Excellency that, in trying this case, and in pronouncing the judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions upon it, I had not the advantage of being assisted by any other member of the Court, and that, as this was my judgment alone, so it is now my own view of it solely that I am enabled, or that I desire, to lay before His Excellency; and while I present that view frankly and unhesitatingly, I do not desire to conceal from His Excellency that, though I have had long experience at the Bar in the administration of Criminal Justice, I am but the junior judge of the Courts of Record of this country.

Thomas callaghan,<br>Chairman of Quarter Sessions.

Ohambers, Myde Park, 6 November, 1857.

No. 4.
Tife Cofonial Secretary to The Rev. William Stack.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 November, 1857.
Reverend Sir,
In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, forwarding a Memorial from certain inbabitants of the City of Sydney and its suburbs, praying for the remission of the unexpired portion of the sentence of six weeks' imprisonment, in Darlinghurst Gaol, passed upon Mr: Arthur Irwin Ormsby for an assault upon Mr. Parkes, Editor of the Empire newspaper,-I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor General has not seen fit to authorize a compliance with the prayer of the Mcmorialists.

I have, de.,
The Rev. Wilditay Stack, Balmain.

# aLLEGED KILLING 0f STATION BLACKS, 

(BY NATIVE TROOPERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1857.

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27 February, 1857, requcsting that His Excellency the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of the Mouse,-
"A Return of all Correspondence that may have taken place " between the Government and any other parties rclative to " the suspension of a Serjeant, and the killing of a lot of " Station Blacks by Native Troopers, as stated in the evidence " of R. P. Marshall, Esquire, taken before the Sclect Committee " on the Native Police."

## SCHEDJLE.

1. Commandant of the Native Police to the Colonial Secretary, (23 July, 1852), reporting that a collision had teken place between the Police and some petty cattle stealers on the Lower Condamine ..

2
2. Commandant of the Native Police to the Colonial Secretary, (10 October, 1852), recommending the dismissal of Serjeant Dempster, for his mismanagement on the above occasion .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
3. Colonial Secretary to the Commandaut, (5 November, 1852), in reply, and autborising the dismissal of Scrjeant Dempster .
4. Mr. F. Walker, lato Commandant, to the Colonial Sccretary, ( $28 \mathrm{March}, 1867$ ), explaining the circunstances of the collision
5. Coloninl Secretary to Mr. R. P. Marshall, ( $20 \mathrm{March}, 1857$ ), requesting information on the subject, with refercnce to the evidence talken from him before a Select Committec of the Legislative Assembly on the Native Police .. .. .. .. .. .. .
6. Same to same, (19 June, 1857) .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 4
7. Mr. R. P. Marsball to Colonial Secretary, (15 August, 1857), in reply.. .. .. .. 4

## ALLEGED KILLING OF STATION BLACKS.

## No. 1.

ExTRACT of Lefter from Commandant of the Native Police to The Colomial Secretary, reporting the state of the Native Police Force upon his return to Callandoon, dated 23 July, 1852.
"Licutenant Fulford reports that every thing was quict on the Lower Con"damine, and, with the exception of some petty cattle stealing in the Maranoa District, I " believe it to be in the same state.
" I regret that a collision has again taken place between the Police and the petty "cattle stealers above-mentioned. I have not yet seen the affidarits taken before the " magistrates at Surat, but as the Police liad left Serjeant Dempster to accompany a Mr.
"Johnson, I have written to Lieutenant Fulford that it appeared to.me that they must have
" had the Serjeant's consent or orders to do so, in which case he was unfit to be entrusted " with a detachment, or that the troopers had left without that consent, in which case he "seemed to me to be unable to command them ; and this I was not prepared to expect "would be the case, as the men of the section entrusted to Serjeant Dempster had hitherto " becu noted for their steady obedient conduct. I have of course required a full explanation.
"The first clause of the written instructions given by me to all the European Serjeants is,
"that 'they are not to allow any person unconnected with the Native Police Force to " ' interfere with, or give orders to, any of the troopers under their command.'"

> I have, \&c.,

FREDERICK WALKER,
Commandant Native Police.

## No. 2.

The Commandant of the Native Ponice to Tge Coronial Secretary.
Callandoon, 10 October, 1852.
Sirn,
In the sixth clause of $m y$ letter of the 28 th July, 1852, I had the honor of drawing your attention to what I feared was great mismanagement, if not disobedience, of my written orders by Serjeant Richard Dempster.
2. I now do myself the honor to recommend that Dempster may be discharged from the Native Police Force, as it appears that, notwithstanding his written instructions, he did order the native corporal Edward and his men to accompany Mr. Johnson after Blacks.
3. I need not state that Dempster's offence is a very dangerous one; the affray at Surat ensuing from it is of a doubtful nature, and the native troopers complain of ill usage from Europeans, which could not have occurred if their Serjeant had not sent them away from the only protection they had, as their cvidence is not admissible in a Court of Justice.
4. I have the honor to observe, that I regret I have not the power to remove a Serjeant at once, for it takes many weeks beforc I can learn the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General, and in some cases a Serjeant ought not to be continued another hour in charge of a section.

I have, \&c.,<br>FREDERICK WALKER,<br>Commandant Native Police.

The Honorabte
The Colonlal Segretary.

No. 3.
The Cohoniay Secretary to The Commandant of Natife Ponice.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Syducy, 5 Novenber, 1852.
Sir,
Having laid before the Governor General your letter of the 10th ultimo, bringing under notice the disobedience of Serjeant Dempster, and recommending that he be discharged from the Native Police Force, I. now do myself the honor to convey to you His Fseellency's authority for the discharge of Dempster, and to inform you, that although the Governor General does not think it would be expedient to give you a general autbority to dismiss non-commissioned officers from the Corps of Native Police at your own discretion, His Excellency sees no objection to your being autberised to suspend from duty at once any non-commissioned officer who may misconduct himself, subject to the confirmation of the Governor General, upon the case being reported.

I have, \&e.,
W. Elyaid, Junr.

The Commandant of Native Police, Callandoon.

No. 4.
The Commandant of Native Poince to The Colonial Secretary.
Guyndah, 28 March, 1857.
Sir,
I obscryed lately that Mr. T. G. Rusden had in the Council asked you some question relative to an alleged attack upon Native Blacks, on account of which a Serjeant had been suspended. He also quoted Mr. Marshall as his authority.

I suppose the matter refers to a case reported by me to your Office, either in August or September, 1852, the result of which was the dismissal of Serjeant Richard Dempster.

The facts were as following: Scrjeant Dempster being ill with ague, improperly sent the mon out on patrol with no responsible person in command; when they were out, the Police met with a Mr. Johnson, somewhere on the Balonne, below Surat. This person opened a letter, addressed to Serjeant Dempster, which letter was to the effect that the Police wre immediately required at Yamboukal, a station of Mr. Hall's, only one mile from the Court of Petty Sessions at Surat. He persuaded the Police to accompany him, stating he had orders to that effect. Hence ensued the attack referred to. I am at a loss to conceive how Mr. Marshall makes it out that they were Station Blacks. The letter from Yamboukal would shew contrary to that. I do not know Mr. Marshall asserted this, at all events he never saw any of the correspondence. The Scrjeant, you will perceive, was dismissed, not, as stated, for having been present, but because he had not been.

The Bench of Magistrates at Surat held an inquiry, the result of which is unknown to me, unless that Mr. Fulford wrote to me privately that Mr. Sohnson was nearly committing himsolf; it appeared strange to me how he could avoid doing so. This affair was quoted by me as one of my reasons for having no confidence in Serjeants, and is also again alluded to in the enclosure of my last letter to the Attorney General, dated $2 \overline{5}$ th September, 1854.

I have, \&c.,
FREDERICK WALKER.

## The Honorable

The Colonial Secretary.
No. 5.
The Colonial Secretary to R. P. Marshafl, Esq.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 March, 1857.
Sir,
The Legislative Assembly having called for a Copy of all Correspondence that may have taken place between the Government and any other parties, relative to the suspension of a Sergeant, and the lilling of a lot of Station Blacks by Native Troopers, as
stated in your evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Native Police,-I am directed to inform you, that it is not clear on what occasion or at what place the transaction alluded to occurred, and that the correspondence (if any exist) cannot at present be traced in this office; and to request, thercfore, the favor of any further information on the subject which it may be in your power to afford.
R. P. Matsinall, Esq.

I have, \&e.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 6.
The Colomial Secretary to R. P. Marsiall, Esq.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 19 June, 1857.
SIR,
Not having received a reply to my letter of the 20th March last, applying for information relative to the killing of Station Blacks by the Native Police, as adverted to in your evidence before the Select Committee on Native Police, I am directed to draw your attention to the subject, and to request the favor of your early reply.

I have, \&c.,
R. P. Marshall, Esq., W. Elyard.

Lochinvar.

No. 7.
R. P. Marshali, Esq., to The Cohonial Secretary.

Callandoon, 15 August, 1857.
SIR,
I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 20 March, L. A. $57-88$, No. 206, as also one dated 19 June, $57-1667$, No. 485 , and in reply have to state, that in consecquence of having no settled place of residence for the last twelve months, the letters were only received by me at this place a fortnight since.
2. Referring to the allusion made to my evidence before the Select Committee on the Native Police Force, I have to state, that the correspondence spoken of by me was one that took place betiveen the then Colonial Secretary and Commandant Walker, as to the suspension of Serjeant Dempster, who was in command of a Detachment of Native Police stationed on the Balonne River.
3. In what I stated before the Select Committec, I never for a moment intended to infer that Mr. Hely's question had reference to any statement in which there was a possibility of truth. I knew that a Scrjeant had been suspended, and that a correspondence had taken place between the Colonial Secretary and the Commandant of the Force of the day on the subject, and I again state that I know nothing of the real cause as to the officer being relieved from his duties for a period of, I believe, three months.
4. In conclusion, I have to point out for your consideration, how easy it is for persons to make cither malicious or absurd and ridiculous statements about such a Force as the Native Police without the slightest foundation for such statements, and I have only to instance the words of the Honorable Member for Phillip, Brisbane, and Bligh on the night of passing the Estimates for the Force, as quoted in the Herald of the ensuing day, wherein it is stated, "that the Native Police killed women and children indiscriminately," or words to the same effect.

I have, \&c.,
R. P. MARSHALL.

Your letter of 23rd July, 57-1667, 586, I received here last night.
Wrarialda, 22 August.

## The Honorable

The Colomial Secretary.

## Fisegislatioe asmembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH. 

(PETITION FROM WESTERN DISTRIGTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 December, 1857.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Western Districts, Members of various Religious Denominations,-

## Hombly Sheweth :-

That your Petitioners regard the institution of the weekly Sablath-that is, the observance of one day out of seven as a day of rest from ordinary employments-as of Divine origin, and as of perpetual and universal obligation.

That the extensive and habitual desecration of the Holy Day whieh prevails in this Colony is $s_{2}$ in the judgment of your Petitioners, not only a gross breach of the moral law, and thercfore calculated to provoke the just displeasure of Almighty God, but is, moreover, a violation of the laws of animal physiology, and tends to the destruction of animal life, both in the buman and in the brute creation.

That the public travelling on Railways and other roads throughout the Colony by Her Majesty's Mails, and other public conveyances, as well as the ordinary commercial traffic, is injurious to the public morals; and that the entire suppression of the same, and the suspension of all Post Office business during the Lord's Day, would, your Petitioners believe, occasion no material inconvenience to the public, or, at least, no inconvenience which would not be more than counterbalanced by the moral bencits resulting from such a measure.

That your Petitioners are further of opinion that the public welfare and morality would be materially promoted by the entire closing of Public Houses throughout the Colony during the whole of the Lord's Day, and by a more strict enforcement of the existing law against trafficking on the Sabbath.

Your Petitioners thercfore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and adopt sucl measures as may be necessary for the suppression of all public travelling, for the suspension of all Post Office business, and for the prevention or more stringent regulation of Public House and other trafic on the Lord's Day.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

$$
\text { [Here follow } 252 \text { Signatures.] }
$$

$488$

Zagislative $\mathfrak{A q s e m b l y}$.

# SYDNEY UNIVERSI'Y BUILDINGS. 

(return of receirts and expenditere cron.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 Septender, 1857.

RETURN of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Building of the Sydney University in 1856. In pursunace of the Act, 17 Vic., No. 28.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.



Note.-The balance, $£ 9,786$, is represented by Govermment Debentures, valued at $£ 9210$ s. per cent., that being the rate at which they were accepted from the Government. On realising the whole amount taken over, viz., $32 €$ Debentures of $£ 100$ each, a separate account, exhibiting the gain on their sale, will be furnished.

JAS. E. GRAHAM,
Accountant.
1857.

Zegislatibe $\mathfrak{z s s e m b l y}$.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# SENATE OF THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY. <br> (REFYun. of the sttrendace of yellows of, 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 12 November, 185 t.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, on 20 October, 1857, that there be laid upon the Table of the House, -
" 1. A Return containing the Names of the Fellows composing " the present Senate of the University of Sydney.
" 2. A Return of the attendance of the Fellows at the Meetings " of the Senate for the year ending 30 June, 1857, and of the " Meetings at which a Quorum could not be obtained, so that an " adjourmment of the business was necessary.
" 3. A Return of the Names of the Fellows (if any) who attend " irregularly on account of distance, occupation, or otherwise."

# SENATE OF TILE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY. 

Huge Kennedy, Esq., Registrar, to The Colonial Secretary.

> University, 9 November, 1857.

Sir,
I hare the honor, in accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 26th ultimo, to transmit herewith three Retarns, which will afford the information called for by the Legislative Assembly, in their communication to you of the 20th ultimo, viz. :-

1. A Return containing the Names of the Fellows comprising the present Senate of the University of Sydney.
2. A Return of the attendances of the Fellows at the Meetings of the Senate for the ycar ended 30th June, 1857; and of the Meetings at which a Quorum could not be obtained, so that an adjourmment of the busiuess was necessary.
3. A Return shewing the attendances of the several Fellows during the period from the 1st July, 1856, to the 30th June, 1857, and the names of those who have not attended in consequence of absence from the Colony.

I have, \&c.,
HUGH KENNEDY,
Registrar.

No. 1.
RETURN containing the Names of the Fellows comprising the present Senate of the University of Sydney.

## Provost.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Knight, D.C.L.
Vier-Provost.
The Honorable Francis L. S. Merewether, B.A.
Fellows.
The Reverend Robert Allwood, B.A.
The Rererend W. B. Boyce.
The Fonorable Sir Daniel Cooper, Knight.
The Honorable J. B. Darvall, M.A.
Alfred Denison, Esquire.
The Honorable Stuart A. Donaldson.
The Honorable F. G. Douglass, M.D.
The Honorable James Macarthur.
Bartholomew O'Brien, Esquire, M.D.
The Monorable J. H. Plunkett, B.A.
The Most Reverend Archbishop Polding.
The Reverend William Purves, M.A.
The Honorable Roger Therry.
The Honorable E. Deas Thomson.

University, 5 November, 1857.
HUGH KENNEDY,
Registrar.

No. 2.
RETURN of the attendance of the Fellows at the Meetings of the Senate for the year ended 30th June, 1857; and of the Meetings at which a Quorum could not be obtained, so that an adjournment of the business was necessary.
N.B.-Meetings at which a quorum could not be obtained are shewn thus *


HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.
University, 5 November, 1857.

No. 3.
RETURN shewing the attendances of the several Fellows during the period from the 1 st July, 1856, to the 30th June, 1857; and the names of those who have not attended in consequence of absence from the Colony.


# SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL. 

(SECOND REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.)

Ordered ly the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1857.

The Hon. Secretary of the Sydney Grammar Schoof to The Colonial Secretary.

> Sydney Grammar School, 1 September, 1857.

Sir,
I bave the honor to transmit to you the Second Report of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in accordance with the $16 \mathrm{th}_{\mathrm{h}}$ and 17 th Sections of the Act of Incorporation.
2. The Trustees have much gratification in announcing that the School is now in full operation.
3. The Gentlemen in England to whom was confided the selection of the first Masters, cordially accepted that onerous commission, and discharged it with a zeal and judgment which claim the warmest acknowledgments of the Trustees.
4. By a letter, dated December 4th, 1856, received from C. Atkinson, Esq., of University College, London, who acted as Secrctary to the Board of Electors, it appears that the number of Candidates for the several Chairs amounted to eighty, including many scholars of bigh distinction The choice of the Wlectors fell upon the following Gentlemen :-
I. As Head Master, W. J. Stephens, Esq., M. A., Fellow and Senior Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford. Mr. Stephens graduated in Easter Term, 1852, as First Class in Classies, and Third Class in Mathematics.
II. As Mathematical Master, Edward Pratt, Esq., B. A., Iate Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who graduated in 1854 as ninth Wrangler.
III. Julius J. Stutzer, Esq., M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Assistant Professor in History at King's College, London. Mr. Stutzer graduated in 1844, and gained the University Latin Essay Prize.
IV. Edwin Whitfield, Esq., M. A., late Fellow and Lectarer of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, who graduated in 1851, as thirty-fifth Wrangler, and Second Class in Classics.
5. The remaining Chairs have been supplied by the Trustees, from Gentlemen resident in Sydney.
I. French Master, M. P. Dutruc, Reader in the French Language and Literature in the University of Sydney.
II. English Master, John Mills, Esquire, late of Fortstreet Model Schools.
III. Drawing Master, - Fairland, Esquire.
IV. Fencing and Drill Master, Mr. Thomas Baynes, late Sergeant-Major 11th Regiment.
The election of the German Master has not yet been completed; in the meanwhile, instruction in that language is given by Mr. Stutzer.
6. Of the Masters selected in England, three arrived in the Colony by the S. S. "Columbian," on the 23rd of March; the fourth by the ship "Cyclone," on the 3rd of May.
7. With the assistance of these Gentlemen, the Trustees immediately proceeded to frame a scheme for the discipline and studies of the school, embodying the latest improvements adopted in the most celebrated Institutions. Arrangements were completed for opening the school immediately after the Easter Holidays; the realization of this hope was, howcrer, frustrated by the delay in the new University Buildings, at Grose Farm, occasioned by the wet season, and other circumstances; and the day of opening was finally postponed until the the termination of the Mid-Winter Vacation
8. The school assembled for the first time on Monday, August 3rd, with 110 pupils; many applications have since been received; and, there is no reason to doubt that the present number will, in October, be very considerably increased.
9. The Trustees accepted, on the 20 th June, 1856, a contract for the south wing of the new Building, as sanctioned by His Excellency in Council ; this structure retarded by the causes before alluded to, has not yet attained, though it rapidly approaches, completion.
10. On the 1st July, in the present year, the Trustees accepted a second contract for the north wing, or residence of the Head Master.
11. These contracts, tozether with the sums already expended upon repairs and alterations necessary to fit the present building for immediate occupation, exhaust the Building Fund at the disposal of the Trustecs.
12. But, independently of the anticipated increase in the number of Scholars, the accommodation which the Trustees have it thus in their power to afford, is not sufficient for the proper conduct of an Education Establishment of the first class; nor will it enable the Masters idequately to carry out the proposed curriculum.
13. The Trustees have experienced more than the usual difficulty in adapting an old building to a new purpose. Originally ill-contrived, the Sydney College has proved a source of embarrassment and expense, and has rather diminished than increased the value of the land upon which it stands.
14. For the erection of suitable Class Rooms, and other necessary improvements, a large sum of money will be required; not less, if the work is to be done creditably, than that which the Trustees paid for the site-£12,000. The Trustees will have the honor to submit the designs to His Excellency in Council, and they confidently hope that he will be pleased to place upon the Estimates for the year 1858 that sum which is absolutely required in order to supply the material conditions for the effective working of this important Institution.

I have, \&c.,
JOIIN WOOLLEY,
Hon. Secretary.
To The Honorable
Tie Colonial Secretary.

## 2lfgislative $\mathfrak{a x s e m} \mathfrak{b l y}$.

# NATIONAL EDUCATION. 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1857.

## NINTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

$$
\text { REPORT for the Year } 1856 .
$$

To His Excellcacy Sir Witliam Thomas Denison, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor Gcueral in and over all Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and Captain General and Governor-inChicf of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same, \&e., \&c., de.
May ir pleabe Your Excellency,
We, the Commissioners of National Education in New South Wales, beg to submit to Your Excellency this our Ninth Report.

## 1.-Number of Schools in operation.

It will be seen by a Return hereunto appended, that during the year we had fifty- $\Lambda$ ppendix a. fite schools in operation, attended in the aggregate by 5,503 children. Of the schools mentioned in our last Report, four-viz., Bowning, Dundce, Hexham, and Yarrowlumla, were not in operation during 1856 . Seven schools-Drayton, Gosforth, Eling Forest, Iona, Merriwa, Panbula, and Stanhope,-which were reported as being suspended during 1855, were re-opened, under fresh teachers; and seven new schools were opened, namely, Clevelandstreet, Paddington, Bendolba, Four Mile Creek, Louisa Creck, Meadow Flat, and Picton,

## 2.-Grants of Money in aid of Building.

The aggregate amount paid for the erection of school buildings, and for repairs, rent, and furniture, for 1856 , was $£ 11,70617 \mathrm{~s}$. 6 d ; and at the close of the year the Board had pledged sums for similar purposes, amounting to $\mathfrak{2 7 , 6 8 2} 19 \mathrm{~s}$. 6 d ., to mect the sum of $£ 3,20412 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$., promised to be raised by local subseriptions.

The local voluntary contributions for school buildings, in accordance with the Board's regulations, are usually expended under the direction of the Local Patrons, in the localities where raised; and when any of these contributions are remitted to the Board, they are placed in a separate account, to the credit of the respective schools. The published accounts of the Board refer only to the expenditure of the public money, and bence they do not indicate the whole amount spent on school buildings.

The number of schools for which aid was sought during 1856 was sixteen; and at Appendix $n$. the close of the year there were ten new school buildings in course of erection.

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## 3.-Salaries.

The salarics and allowances paid to teachers, officers, and servants of the Corporation, during 1856 , amounted in all to $£ 10,5634 \mathrm{~s} .11 \mathrm{~d}$., of which sum $£ 3,37519 \mathrm{~s}$. 1 d . was paid to teachers, and $£ 2,1875 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$. to other officers-Secretary, Inspector, Organising Master, Accountant, Architcet, and Mcssengers. The gross amount of fees paid by the children during 1856 was $£ 4,77 \% 18 \mathrm{~s} .7 \mathrm{~d}$, shewing an increase of $£ 1,10813 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. over the fees in 1855. In Sydncy, three-fourths, and in the country, the whole of the fees, go to increase the enoluments of the teachers.

## 4.-Inspeotion or Schools.

The following Report from Mr. Wilkins gives a summary of the state of our schools up to the close of the year. We are fully sensible of the impossibility of exercising a thorough supervision over all our schools, scattered as they are over so vast a territory, by the instrumentality of one Inspector ; but it seemed inexpedient to make any uew appointments while the Education question remained in such an unscttled state.

## REPORT upon the Condition of National Schools in 1856.

The National Schools are widely distributed over the Colony, some being situated as far north as the Darling Downs, and others as far south as the Murray River.
2. In arranging for the discharge of my duties during the past year, the Board's instructions provided for the inspection of all the National Schools in the Colony, with the exception of those, five in number, which were too distantly situated to allow of their being visited without a very large expenditure of time. It was intended, however, that certain schools in the neighbourhood of Sydncy should be examined four times in the course the year.
3. This plan I was unable, from various causes, fully to carry out. In the first place, I was detained in. Sydney for sevcral weeks in consequence of the arrival from the Mother Country of teachers, whom it was necessary to examine, classify, and place in charge of schools. My arrangements were still further interfered with by the duty which devolved upon me of superintending the preparations for opening the new schools at Cleveland-street and Paddington. Lastly, my tour in the Hunter River District was shortened by ill health, which compelled me to return before all the schools in that quarter had been inspected. In consequence of thesc interruptions, it happened that only forty-four out of the fifty-five schools in operation, were visited in 1856. The statements contained in this Report refer only to the schools inspected, among which the four in Sydney should be specially noticed. Two of these, Fort-strect and William-street Schools, were twice minutely examined.
4. Before entering upon the subject of the actual condition of National Schools in 1856, it may be desirable to revietv briefly some of the circamstances in their previous history, which hare led to the results exhibited in this Report. In the early part of 1854, I was despatched by the Board upon a special mission to the Hunter River District, with instructions to examine and report upon all the schools situated in that portion of the Colony. In pursuance of these directions, I visited most of the schools then existing in the district, inspected the school premises, and examined the pupils. With a fow striking exceptions, these schools were in a very unfavorable condition. Many sehool-houses were objectionable in form, rude in construction, and wholly unsuited to the purposes of instruction: furniture and apparatus were universally scanty, and in some cases altogether wanting. In short, there was a serious deficiency in all the means and appliances of instruction. Further, the pupils were irregular in their attendance, and their progress was extremely unsatisfactory. Although faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their dutics, the tcachers were often destitute of energy and technical skill, on which account their labors werc generally unproductive. In many cases the Local Boards, so far from assisting the teachers with their countenance and support, were either totally indifferent or active in raising difficulties.
5. Immediately these evils were known to exist, the Board took steps to provide a remedy, and bring the schools into a state of thorough efficiency. The measures adopted for this purpose were principally the importation and distribution, on advantageous terms, of a large quantity of school apparatus, the repair and remodelling of school-houses, and the framing of regulations for the examination and classification of teachers. These plans were not fully brought into operation till late in the following year, 1855.
6. In the course of my inspection in 1856, I observed that in almost every case in which the existence of defective or improper school-buildings had been reported on previous visits, improvements were either in progress or had already been effected. Very generally, also, the grounds had:been fenced in, and suitable outbuildings crected. In one case only, Wylie's Flat, where an unsuitable building was used as a school, had no excrtions been made on the part of the Local Patrons to procure more eligible premises, or improve those already existing. The new schools first brought into operation in this year were, for the most part, well built structures; and one, that at the village of Peel, is justly entitled to rank as the finest country school in the Colony. In this respect, then, National Suhools are now better provided than at any antecedent period. There is still, I regret to say, great necessity for improvement in the construction of residences for teachers. Many of these buildings are formed of slabs, and are likewise unplastered. They are therefore neither impervious to wind nor rain, and the teacher and his family are compelled to suffer great discomfort, or expend a considerable sum from his already too limited income. It should be stated, in explanation, that buildings of the kind now described are most common in agricultural districts, where dwellings of a better class are almost unknown. The people being content to inlabit slab huts themselves, strongly object to giving the teacher a better residence than their own, considering that a dwelling which is good enough for them ought to satisfy the teacher. This fecling, natural but erroneous as it is, operates prejudicially in two ways. Tn the first place, it deprives the teacher of the hope of obtaining a comfortable home, where, after the toils of the day, he may rest and prepare by study for future labors. Me becomes dissatisfied with his position, from which he escapes on the first opportunity, unless he be a man of more than ordinary devotedness. On the other hand, a great moral influence upon both the ohildren and their parents is lost, when the teacher's residence is of such a description as to be other than a model of neatness and propriety to the neighbourhood. I may be pardoned in digrcssing so far from the immediate business of this Report, as to state my belief that the prevalence of intemperance, and other vices, has an intimate conncxion with the miserable condition of the homes of the humbler classes in country districts. Many of these that I have personally observed were of such a kind as to render habits of common decency impossible. These circumstances again react upon the education of the children, to a greater degree than would, at first, be imagined. Although aware of these facts, the Board are unable, at present, to cffect much in the way of amelioration. So long as the regulation requiring the local subscription of one-third of the cost of building remains in force, the Board will be comparatively powerless to improve the teacher's position, in respect to his dwelling ; and, in the absence of a law rendering the erection and repair of suitable school buildings compulsory upon the inlabitants of any district, the only means of effecting a change for the better must be the action of enlightened public opioion.
7. Considerable additions have been made to the stock of books and apparatus. Maps, in particular, are more abundant, few schools being destitute of the more useful ones, while many are provided with a complete set. In some cases the supply of books was deficient, and one school was deplorably barc. In general, a deficiency of books may be traced to the non-observance of the Board's rule on the subject, combined with apathy on the part of the teacher. This was especially the case with the school referred to as badly supplied. In order to obviate some of the difficulties which had been found to attend the practical working of the rule as to the supply of books, the Board agreed to certain resolutions slightly modifying the original principle. These resolutions were embodied in Circular 23, appended'Annex. No. 1. to this Report, and formarded to all the teachers.
8. The most serious fault in the organization of the schools visited was the defective classification of the pupils. The skill of the most accomplished teacher is often severely tried, by this part of his duty, and it is a point on which inferior teachers most frequently fail. In a majority of the schools inspected in 1856, the teachers-with the best intentionshad advanced their pupils to classes in which the instruction was far above their capacities. An appearance of progress was thus maintained at the expense of the reality. . In-facto such a course of procedure forms an effectual barrier to the child's: improvement, and increases the difficulty, of the teacher's task. With the view of cbecking this tendency, the Circular No. 21, and the accompanying. "Table of Minimum Aqtainments for cach. Class," were forwarded to every teacher. I have reason to believe that the check has proved effectual.

Annex. No. 2.

[^7]In this respect, I regret to say, little or no improvement is discernible. The causes of irregular attendance operate as extensively as ever, and, until they are removed, it is useless to hope for improvement. A majority of National Schools being situated in agricultural districts, the scholars are peculiarly liable to be kept at home, to assist in the labours of the farm. At certain seasons-seed-time and harvest-it often happens that three-fourths of the pupils are required for that purpose; and, considering the scanty supply of labour available. at such times, the practice is not altogether without excuse. It is not improbable, however, that the Legislature may eventually be called upon to protect children from the excessive demands upon their school-time, which, in many instances, deprive them of all opportunities of . receiving school instruction. In agricultural districts an arrangement similar to the half-time system in England, would often meet the exigencies of the casc, and dispense with the necessity for more stringent compulsory measures. There is another circumstance productive of equally disastrous results, and even less under control, than irregularity of attendance. Changes of residence occur very frequently, and it often happens that children are removed to a distance and cease altogether to attend school ; I have reason to think that this evil prevails to a greater extent than could be supposed. In six schools, situated at wide distances asunder, and therefore not likely to be influenced by merely local circumstances, I found that 68 per cent. of the children present at my examination in 1855 had left school in 1856, and were replaced by others; in one of these schools only 19 per cent. of the pupils. had attended the school twelve months. On inquiry, I ascertained that during the interval between my two visits, many of the leases of farms in the neighbourhood had expired, the former tenants had removed with their families to new lands purchased by themselves at a distance, and their places were supplied by strangers.
10. In other points of school discipline, in cleanliness, neatncss, orderly conduct, and cheerful obedience, I found very considerable improvement. Taken in connexion with the improved condition of school rooms, and the more ample supply of school materials, this fact would seem to indicate that the moral influence of the school and the teacher was beginning to produce its legitimate effect.
11. It would be difficult to describe in detail the condition of the schools as regards instruction; in general terms it may be stated, however, that the course of instruction has been considerably enlarged, and the methods of teaching lave been characterised by greater skill and vigor. Of all the schools in which improvement had taken place, those at Singleton and Wollombi are the most deserving of special mention; the former as exhibiting the greatest absolute progress in regard to the scholars' attainments, and the latter as evidencing the efficacy of improved methods. Two circumstances may here be noted as explaining in part the general improvement now described. The first of these is the example and influence of the sixteen trained teachers introduced from the Mother Country, who have, to some extent, been instrumental in diffusing a knowledge of superior methods; the appointment of an Organizing Master is the sccond causc of improvement. The gentleman appointed to this office, Mr. W. M'Intyre, was one of the trained teachers sclected, at the Beard's request, by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for service in this Colony, and he had held a similar situation in the Mother Country. His duties were to visit the National Schools in the Hunter River District, for the purpose of offering his advice and assistance to the teachers in improving the organization, discipline, and instruction of their schools, but without enforcing any change; to teach himself, so as to set hefore the masters an cxample of appropriate methods, and to report to the Inspector the result of his inquiries into thecondition of the schools, his own suggestions to the teachers, and the extent to which they were adopted. These duties Mr. MIntyre has performed with great zeal and efficiency, and the schools visited have materially benefited by his instructions. In speaking thus favorably of the National Schools, I would be understood to refer to their present condition as compared to the state in which they were found in 1854. They have not yet attained full efficiency;
-n. doubtless-and no one can be more fully aware of the fact than myself-many there aws. - ${ }^{-}$ions to be removed, and many excellencies to be acquired before National faults and imperteur. -nached their full development; still, it would be unfair to Schools can be said to have ... $\quad \cdots$.-n to the deficiences of their schools and anxious
 for improvement. The first steps toward real positive proyers
and with a fair prospect of rapid adrancement.
12. The measures adopted by bhe Board in reference to the examination and classification of teachers have been attendod with complete success. Three general examinations
have been held, at which all teachers residing within an accessible distance were present. The suljects on which they werc examined included the ordinary branches taught in National Schools:-Latin, Greel, French, English Literature, Mathematics, Physics, and the art of teaching. Teachers also undergo an examination before leaving the Model School, and hence it happens that every teacher in the Board's service has been examined once at least-a very large majority have passed two cesaminations-and several have submitted themselves a third time. Certificates have in most cases been awarded to the teachers, in accordance with the attainments shewn in their examination papers, and their skill in managing a school. The numbers of teachers holding certificates, of the different classes, are as follows:-

| Class I | Section A | 2 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Section B | 4 |
| Class II | Section A | 16 |
|  | Section B | 16 |
| Class III | Section A | 20 |
|  | Section B | 16 |
|  | Not classified | 2 |

It is scarcoly necessary to add, that the stimulus to exertion afforded by the granting of certificates, and the neccessity for preparing for the examinations, have conduced materially to excite a healthy intellectual activity in the teachers, which, in turn, has beneficially influenced the instruction given in the schools.
13. The necessity and advantage of District Model Schools have, upon many occasions, been forced upon my consideration. The Sydney Model Schools, although presenting to a candidate an example of the most perfect organization, and of the most correct aud efficinnt methods attainable under such cirenmstances, do not, altogether, meet his requirements. He may, perhaps, obtain a knowledge of right principles, which, however, in his very different circumstances, he will be unable to apply. What is really required is a school circumstanced as nearly as possible like that which the candidate will be called upon to instruct. Such a school should exhibit the best organization for such circumstances, and be capable of serving as a model for the teacher just commencing his labours. Therc are some difficulties in the way of carrying out these views, but I trust they will shortly ke romoved.
14. In former years complaints were frequently made of neglect on the part of Local Patrons. Exeepting in one case, where a Patron went to the school in a state of intoxication for the purpose of abusing the teacher, there have been no complaints of a serious character during the past year. On the other hand, considerable improvement bas taken place as regards the degree of interest in the welfare of the schools, manifested by the Patrons. In many schools the Local Patrons, I am happy to say, discharge their duties in a most efficient manner, visiting the school at stated periods, assisting the master by their influence in improving the regularity of the pupils attendance, and providing the requisite means for carrying on the instruction. Among the instances in which the benefit to the school arising from efficient superintendence on the part of the Local Patrons has come under my personal observation, I may be allowed to particularize the schools at Braidwood, Dungog, Mudgce, Singleton, Wollombi, and Wollongong.
15. It will be seen from this Report that the prospects of the National System, and in a moasure those of education generally, are much improved. The schools are now better supplied with the means of instruction, are conducted by more efficient agents, and are working out more satisfactorily the object of their institution.

## W. WILKINS,

Inspector and Superintendent.
5.-Training Department and Model Schools.

For information on this important branch of our operations, we refer to the following Report, furnished by the Inspector.

## REPORT upon the Model National Schools for 1856.

The Model Schools have continued to progress satisfactorily during the past year. Two new schools, situated at Cleveland-strect and Paddingtou, and subject to the same regulations as: the Model Schools, were opened on the 5th of May, 1856. At the end of the year the numbers admitted werc-

| At Cleveland-street | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 422 |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Paddington | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | 248 |
|  |  | Total | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $105-B$ |  |  |  |  |  |

The following Table shows the number of children attending the four Sydney schools during the whole year, or such part as they were in operation.

| Name of Sohool. |  | No. on the Rolls. | Average Datly Attendance. | Amount of Fees Paid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fort-street Scliool | . | 810 | 544 | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { f } & \text { s. } \\ 1,094 & \text { d. } \\ \text { dit }\end{array}$ |
| William-street School |  | 1,032 | 594 | 814167 |
| Cleveland-street School |  | 215 | 159 | 210510 |
| Paddington School |  | 194 | 129 | $168 \quad 0$ |
| Toral | ... | 2,251 | 1,426 | 2,287 1610 |

2. At Fort-street, the old school-rooms were crowded to such an extent as seriously to impede the discipline and instruction of the pupils. Again, the form and size of the classrooms presented most undesirable models of school buildings, and effectually prevented a full exhibition of improved methods of teaching to the candidates who attended for the purpose of being trained. The new school-rooms, erected in consequence of the above-mentioned circumstances, are constructed in accordance with the most approved plans, and are furnished in such a manner as to be really deserving of the title of Model Schools. The success of these schools has been so great, that already the spacious rooms now occupied by the pupils are beginning to be inconveniently crowded. The existing organization of the Fort-street School, to which that at William-street closely approximates, has been brought to its present state after great trouble and difficulty, arising chiefly from the want of proper apparatus. It was designed that this school should present in itself an epitome of all the forms in which a Primary School can be exhibited, in order that candidates for the office of teacher might be afforded opportunities of studying the methods proper to every age and degree of progress. The Model School is accordingly divided into four distinct departments, depending mainly upon the age and sex of the scholars.
3. In the lowest department, called the Nursery School, children are received whose ages range from two to five years, provided they are able to talk. Here their formal instruction may be said to commence, and the methods adopted are those which experience has proved to be best suited to develop and strengthen the dawning intellect. An attempt bas been made to introduce, with the modifications necessary in the peculiar circumstances of the school, the system of F. Froebel, the originator of the "Kinder Gärten" (Children's Gardens). The spacious and airy school grounds at Fort-street permit the carrying out of this system with great facility, the only drawback being the want of some of the requisite appliances. It has not been deemed expedient to adopt Froebel's views in their integrity, many of his notions being impracticable with Australian children, although perhaps perfectly suitable to the temperament of natives of Germany. But his fundamental principle of mingling employment with instruction, and combining amusement with both, has been successfully obscrved. This department is very popular with the parents, chiefly, I believe, because their children are therein afforded opportunities of healthful exercise and recreation, while at the same time their safety is made a matter of paramount importance. They also receive that moral training and instruction which their tender years permit. The 120 children in his department are trained, cared for, and instructed by an assistant teacher, with the help of a pupil teacher.
4. The separation of the very young children, by leaving the remainder more nearly equal in point of age and intellectual development, has considerably increased the efficiency of the Infant Department. The advantages of well-conducted Infant Schools in citics and large towns cannot be disputed; and keeping in view the probable increased demand for institutions of this kind, every exertion has been used to select good methods from the systems of Stow, Wilderspin, and others who have made Infant Education their special study. The modes of teaching employed in this department, though of a kind to interest young children, partake of a more intellectual character than those before spoken of. The result is so far successful, that some of the most promising scholars in the senior department are those whose early training was received in the Infant School. On the removal of the boys and girls to the new school-rooms, the infant children were transferred to the ground floor of the old building, having previously occupied one of the upper rooms. This
circumstance greatly facilitated the introduction of a more suitable organization, and enabled the teacher to carry out the principles of the Infant System more completely than under the former arrangements.
5. In the Boys' and Girls' Departments, the aim has been to give the utmost possible amount of information on technical and general subjects, together with such a cultivation of the intelligence as would fit a child to win its way through the world in a satisfactory manner, after leaving school. In this aspect, the Model School may be regarded as furnishing a link between the primary instruction given in ordinary National Schools, and the superior education attainable in Grammar Schools. Being abundantly supplicd with furniture, apparatus, and books, the means of imparting knowledge are always available, and the teachers are not confined to the limited round of subjects generally taught in common schools. As some misconception has arisen on the subject of furniture and apparatus, and the means by which they are supplied to the Model Schools, it may be desirable to explain that all these articles are paid for out of the Board's quota (one-fourth) of the fees received in the Sydney National Schools. During 1856 the sum available for these parposes excceded $\mathcal{L 5 0 0}$; and after paying $£ 250$ to teachers of Drawing and Music, there remained upwards of $£ 250$ to be appropriated to the purchase of school requisites of every kind.
6. I have great pleasure in placing on record the zealous co-operation of the Head Masters and Teachers of the Sydney Schools, in all plans for the improvement of the establishments under their charge and the perfecting of the system. No additions of any importance were made to the programme annexed to my Report for 1855; but the desirableness of diffusing more generally a knowledge of Vocal Music and Drawing engaged considerable attention. As Hullah's method appeared to be, on the whole, the best adapted to our circumstances, an order was sent to England for a large quantity of the necessary material ; and it is intended that every child in the schools shall have opportunities given it of acquiring a knowledge of singing. The importance of an acquaintance with drawing, even in the utilitarian point of view alone, is very great. To the skilled artisan, the ability to draw is a valuable help; and if a taste for the art be early implanted in the youthful mind, it may exclude others of a less elevating cast. As an efficient means of carrying on the general education, also, it is not without importance. On these grounds, it seemed expedient to allow all the pupils the option of learning to draw; and in order that the instruction may be carried on with the most effectual aids, the publications of the Department of Science and Art, in connesion with the Board of Trade, wcre ordered from England. These publications include Manuals for Teachers, embodying the experience in teaching of eminent Masters in Art ; and copies and models for the use of the pupils. I anticipate much good from these arrangements.
7. On the whole, I believe I may safely affirm, that the Model Schools have, during the past year, fulfilled the double purpose of their institution : the establishment of a high standard of elementary instruction, and the exhibition of correct methods of teauhing.
8. The measures adopted for the training of teachers relate, first, to candidates for situations under the Board; and secondly, to pupil-teachers. In reference to the former, it may be mentioned, that every candidate for several ycars past has been required to spend at least a month in the Model School, for the purpose of acquainting himself with the principles and methods there in operation. To some extent it has also been the practice to supply candidates with instruction, in order to fit them for the efficient discharge of their duties. The means at the Board's disposal for accomplishing these objects were, however, very limited till this year (1856), when the opening of the new school-rooms enabled me to devote the rooms formerly occupied by the female and infant children to the proper uses of a Normal School. The services of some of the teachers in the Model Schools were also made available as lecturers.
9. During the year, twenty-five candidates attended the Model School. Of these, twenty-one received appointments, and were in charge of schools at the close of the year. Two of the successful candidates bad previously been in the Board's service, and ten were teachers who had been selected for service in the Colony by the Committee of Council in England, and the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. These ten teachers completed the number (sixteen) that had been sent out at the Board's request from the mother country. In point of qualifications, these gentlemen were possessed of more than
average ability, and some were superior in this respect, while all-were intelligent and experienced teachers. Their influence upon the character of the instruction in districts where they were located has been distinctiy felt, and will probably tend to raisc the character of the instruction in country schools. -
10. But the most certain means of obtaining a supply of trained teachers for National Schools, is the appreaticeship of pupil-teachers. Up to the end of 1856 , twenty-one of these young persons had been received into the Board's service, in the four schools in Sydncy. On the whole, the conduct of thesc young persons has been highly satisfactory, and in several cases of a most gratifying description. Their abilities also, in a majority of cases, are such as to promise considerable usefulness in future, their chief deficiency leing in that experience which age alone can furnish. Besides teaching in the school the usual number of hours daily, they are required to attend lessons on all the ordinary branches of instruction, and on music and drawing. For the latter subjects, special teachers are engaged. The time nccupied in receiving instruction amounts to an hour and a balf for every school day. Numcrous applications baving been made for the appointment of pupil-teachers in country Annex. No.4. schools, the Board were led to consider the expediency of taking that step. The success of the system in the Model Schools seemed to justify its extension to country districts, and certain regulations were accordingly framed, and in the form of Circular No. 22, communicated to the teachers.
11. Several of the pupil-teachers had successfully passed through their term of apprenticeship at the close of the year, and were either employed as assistants, or were themselves in charge of schools. Although their efficiency in these trying positions was undoubted, still their professional education could not be regarded as complete. It was necessary that they should undergo the discipline of a Normal School. However zealously they might pursue their private studies, there was danger that they would lose sight of the real object to be kept in view, and that their attention would be confined to matters not bearing directly upon their real necessities. Such a mode of study is also likely to become desultory, and to lack the systematic form and nature which are absolutely requisite in the mental operations of all who have to impart their knowledge to others. The appointment of pupil-tcachers in country schools led to the further consideration of the urgent necessity for a Normal School, in which those whose tapprenticeship had expired might finish their course of training.
12. The completion of the new school-rooms enabled me to provide for the exigency just described, and classes were accordingly instituted, to which the assistant teachers and candidates were admitted. At first, the subjects of instruction were limited to those ordinarily taught in National Schools, the chief object at this stage being to correct and systematise the knowledge already acquired; but special attention was given to the art of teaching as a means of familiarising the pupils with the principles and practice of their profession. The results were as favorable as could hare been anticipated. The success of this experiment led to its repetition on a larger scale. For the present year, 1857, a considerable extension of the lectures is contemplated, new subjects being introduced, and those formerly taught being greatly enlarged, so that the requirements of teachers of primary schools could be met in every particular. These objects can be easily accomplished by the machinery now at the Board's disposal, and it mould be possible to carry on all the functions of a Normal School with but a slight addition to the existing means. I annex hcreto a syllabus of the course of lectures proposed to be given in the Normal School during the prosent year.
13. Two other matters bearing upon this question have also ongaged attention. The first is the formation of a teachers' library, comprising standard educational works, both Euglish and Forcign. Some difficulty has been experienced in earrying out this object; English literature, properly so called, being very meagrely supplied with works of the required stamp. It is far surpassed by both America and Germany, and measures have accordingly been taken to procure the best books on education published in those countries. The teachers' library is still very small, being in fact the mere nucleus of what it ought to be, and what it is intended to become. A museum of.educational apparatus is another requisite for training purposes. Bfforts have been made to establish such a muscum in connexion with the model selool; but the difficulties in the way have been almost insuparable. The expense of procuring specimens of apparatus from the Mother Country is very great, and
to have them manufactured in the Colony, even when that course is possible, would be still more costly. I am not without hope, however, that the project may be successfully carried ont in course of time. When the library and museum are regularly instituted, the means of training teachers will be tolerably complete.
14. I cannot close this Report without expressing my obligations to the gentlemen who voluntecred their services as lecturers in the Normal School, and who gratuitously gave up a considerable portion of their leisure time to this important work.

## W. WILKINS,

Inspector and Superintendent.
6.-Finance.

For information on this head, we beg to refer to the annexed accounts.
Appendix 6.

> 7.-General Observations.

It will be observed from the preceding portions of this Report, that the Board's efforts for extending the system and rendering it more efficient, have been attended with a con-* siderable measure of succoss. Arrangements bave been made for cosuring competcocy in the teachers of National Schools by the system of examination and classification. The appointment of an Organizing Master has assisted the teachers in improving their schools, while the periodical visits of the Inspector hare enabled the Board to judge of the results of their labours. In respect of the facilities for training teachers, one of the most important subjects that could engage the Board's attention, a great advance has been made. Pupilteachers can now be apprenticed in all parts of the Colony, and a Normal School has been commenced, the operations of which can easily be extended so as to meet any requirements. It is true that many difficulties have yet to be overcome and many imperfections to be removed ; but there is reasonable ground for hope that in time all obstacles to the firm establishment and thorough efliciency of the National System will be surmounted. It is impossible to conceal the fact that the unsettled state of the education question has operated to the disadvantage of the National System, both by deterring residents in the country from applying for the establishment of schools, and by causing the Board to delay carrying out measures which, in their opinion, are indispensable. On botl these grounds, it is greatly to be wished that a permanent settlement could be arrived at.

We cannot close this Report without bearing testimony to the efficient aid we have received from our Inspector, Mr. Wilkins. We have had every reason to be satisfied with the zeal, ability, and discretion he has displayed in his arduous and respousible duties, and we are fully aware that we are indebted to him for much of the success which has attended our efforts in the cause of education.

We submit this our Report for the year ending 31st December, 1856, and in testimony thereof, we have causcd our Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, this sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOFN H. PLUNKETT, Chairman.
G. K. HOLDEN.
J. SMITH.
G. WIGRAM ALLEN.
W. WILKINS,

Secrctary, pro. tem.

## APPENDIX A.

RETURN of National Schools, as certified by the Local Patrons, for the Quarter ending December of tho Year 1856, or for the last Quarter of 1856 in which the Schools were in operation respectively.


## APPENDIX 13 .

LIST of Places where National Schools have been applied for during 1856.
Bega.
Camphell's Creek.
Four Mile Creek.
Jerringong.
Louisa Creek.
Rolland's Plains.
Bishop's Bridge.
Berkley.
Charles Town, Newcastle.
Dubbo.
Frying Pan.
Gundaroo.
Gladstone, Port Curtis.
Major's Creek.
Uralla.
Wheco.

## APPENDIX 0.

RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Board of National Education, Nery South Wales, from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

| Dr. <br> To Balance on hand from 1855 .. |  | 6,148 14 5 5 | Cr. <br> By Salaries and Allowances <br> , Buildings, Rent, and Furniture $\qquad$ | 10,563 411 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3,148 14 51 |  |  |  |
| " do Vote, 18055.... | $3,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |  | 11,706 176 |
| Vote, 1856 <br> " Church and School Estate\} Revenue | 15,00000 |  |  |  |
|  | 662159 |  | " Travelling Expenses of Teachers, Inspector, and Architect $\qquad$ | 50293 |
|  |  | 15,662 $15 \quad 9$ | " Books, Printing, and Sta- tionery tionery | 9646 |
| , Dalance to 18574. . . . . . . . . . . . | ........... | $1,353 \quad 2 \quad 2 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 295163 |
|  |  | 23,164 $12 \quad 5$ |  | 23,164 $12 \quad 6$ |

[Annex. (to Inspector's Report) No. 1.]
Circular No. 23.
National Education Office,
Sydncy, 1 December, 1856.
Sir,
I have the honor to acquaint you, by direction of the Board of National Education, that having taken into consideration the deficiency in the supply of Reading Books in certain schools, they have adopted the following resolutions in reference to those schools in which the provisions of Rule 3, Chap. II. of the published Regulations are not already in operation, viz.-

1. That each child attending a National School shall pay quarterly in advance, the sum of Sixpence towards a "Book Fund."
2. That the sums thus raised shall be appropriated, under the direction and control of the Local Patrons, to the furnishing and maintaining a supply of Books and $\Delta$ pparatus for the use of the school.
3. That a deduction from the above mentioned rate may be made, at the discretion of the Local Patrons, when more than two children attend school from the same family, and also when the "Book Fee" is paid annually in advance.
4. That these regulations take effect on and after 1st January, 1857.
II. I bave now to request that if Rule 3 , Chap. II., has not been in operation in the school under your supervision, you will have the goodness to issuc the necessary instructions to the Teacher, in order that these resolutions may be effectually carried out.


I have, \&e.,
W. C. WLLLS,

Secretary.
[Annex. (to Inspector's Report) No. 2.]
Gircular, No. 21.

> National Education Office,
> Sydney, 1 Dccember, 1856.

Sir,
I have the honor, by direction of the Board of National Education, to transmit herewith, for your guidance, a "Table of the Minimum Amount of Attainments required from "each Class in National Schools," and to request that you will suspend it in a conspicuous position on the walls of your school-room.
2. The Reports of their Inspector have rendered it evident to the Board that serious defects exist in the organization of National Schools, and that, in consequence, the efficiency of the instruction is greatly impaircd. For cxample, it has been found that the lower classes were neglected, that some subjects were altogether omitted from the routinc of instruction, and that many children had, by the well-meaning but inconsiderate zeal of the teacher, been advanced to the higher classes long before they were capable of understanding the teaching proper to that stage of progress. A very general misapprehension seems also to prevail respecting the legitimate function of a National School, and some teachers have therefore permitted themselves to devote much time to the instruction of a few pupils in higher branches, to the neglect of those elementary subjects that may properly be taught to all the children. In fine, it appears to have been forgotten that for all practical purposes, it is much wiser to teach a few simple subjects thoroughly, than to attempt, with the almost certain risk of failure, to give instruction in many and difficult branches.
3. Improssed with these considerations, the Board have caused the enclosed Table to be framed for your reference; and the Inspector has been instructed, in examining your sehool, to ascertain and note how far the conditions thercin laid down have been observed. Upon your succesis in this respect, annongst other considerations, will depend your fature classification, whenever your certificate of merit comes to be revised.
4. The Board have no desire to limit the number of subjects taught in a National School, but will always fecl pleasure in hearing that the higher branches have been introduced, provided such a course does not interfere with the restrictions expressed in the "Table."

> I have, \&e.,
> W. C. WILLLS,
$T_{0}$
Seeretary. *
$\qquad$
at
Teacher of the National School,
$\qquad$

## NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Table of the Minimum Amount of Attainments required from each Class in National Schools.

## Fmst Class.

Children enrolled one quarter, will be expected at least:-
To read the first book correctly and intelligently, as far as page 12; to answer simple questions on the sulbject matter of the lesson; and to spell all the words.

To write monosyllables on slates, from copies or dictation.
To count and read any number as far as 30 , and to write the digits from dictation; to perform mentally all the elementary arithmetical operations with numbers, not involving a higher result than 30.

Note.-1. Children who have been more than three months in the class, will be expected to have progressed in a corresponding ratio.

Note.-2. The teacher's principal object with a first class should be, to cultivate and devclop the children's powers of obscrvation, rather than to load them with knowledge.

[^8]To give simple definitions of the nine parts of speech, and distinguish the article, noun, pronoun, and verb.

To be able to define the commoner geographical terms, to understand the geography of the locality, to know the use of a map, and to be acquainted with the outlines of the Map of Australia.

To be acquainted, by means of object lessons, with the habits and uses of domestic animals.

Note.-Children who have been more than three months in the class, will be expected to have progressed in a corresponding ratio.

## Sequel to Second Class.

Children enrolled one quarter in this class, will be expected :-
To read with case, fluency, and correct intonation, the sequel book as far as page 60 ; to understand the lessons thoroughly; to be able to spell, and explain the moanings of all words occurring in the lesson; and give synonyms.

To write in books from copics, and on slates from dietation, passages from the sequel book, putting capital letters where required.

To write difficult numbers, from dictation ; to work questions in all the simple rules; and to know the most useful Arithmetical Tables.

To distinguish readily all the parts of speech, in an easy sentence selected from their reading book, and to know the accidence of the noun.

To know the outlines of the geography of Australia and $\Delta$ merica, and name and define the relative positions of the continents and occans.

To be acquainted, by means of object lessons, with the properties and uses of common substances.

Note.-Children who have been more than three months in the class will be expected to have progressed in a corresponding ratio.

## Third Class.

Children enrolled one quarter, will be expected:-
To read, fluently and with proper emphasis, the third book, as far as page 72; to understand the subject matter thoroughly; and be able to spell all words occurring in the lesson, esplain their meaning, give synonyms and equivalent phrases; and to know the Saxon and Latin prefixes and affixes

To write on paper from copies, and on slates from dictation, passages selected from their reading lessons, marking capitals and full stops, where required.

To know all the most useful Arithmetical Tables, the easier rules of mental arithmetic, and to work questions in the simple and compound rules, including Reduction.

To parse fully all the words of an easy sentence selected from their reading books, and to know the principal rules of Syntax, and the analysis of simple sentences.

To be acquainted with the gengraphy of the four quarters of the Globe, and the Physical Geography of Australia in detail.

To reproduce from memory the substance of an object lesson.
Note.-Children who have been more than three months in the class, will be expected to have progressed in a corresponding ratio.

## Fourth Class.

Pupils enrolled one quarter, will be expected:-
To read with fluency and expression the fourth book, as far as page 110 ; to explain the meaning of all words occurring in the lesson ; give synonyms, frame sentences showing the uses of particular words; and to paraphrase the sentences composing the lesson.

To write on paper from copies, and from dictation,-in the latter case, with correct spelling and punctuation.

To solve questions in Proportion and Practice, and to know the rules of Mental Aritbmetic.

To parse fully any sentence selected from the fourth book; to know all the prefixes, affixes, and principal roots: to analyze, and reconstruct compound sentences.

To have a good knowledge of the Physical and Descriptive Geography of the four quarters of the Globe, and of Europe in detail : including the tides, currents and prevailing winds.

To write with correct Syntax and punctuation, the substance of any object lessons, they may havo received on such subjects as biography, natural history, or elementary mechanics.

Note.-Children who have been more than three months in the class, will be expected to have progressed in a corresponding ratio.

## Fifth Class.

Pupils enrolled in the fifth class for one quarter, will (in addition to the requircments already specified for the other classes,) be expected:-
To read with thorough ease, fluency and judgment, both poetry and prose; to express correctly in their own language, the substance of the lesson read.

To parse, paraphrase, (and in poetry, to scan) passages containing simple, complex, and compound sentences, and to be acquainted with, and give examples of, the principal figures of specel.

To know the forms of "Epistolary Correspondence," and to write correctly from dictation.

To be acquainted with the whole theory of Arithmetic, and its application to the mensuration of superficies.

To be thorvaghly acquainted with Physical and Mathematical Geography.
To write in correct language, a theme on the subject of one of their object lessons, which may be on any of the above-mentioned branches, or upon works of Art.

To be thoroughly aequainted with the first book of Euclid's Elements, and Algebra, to simple equations of two unknown quantities.

For the latter subject, Latin may be substituted, in which case the pupils will be required to construe Cæsar (De Bello Gallico) with facility, and to know perfectly the accidence.

Note.-1. Children who have been more than three months in the class, will be expected to have progressed in a corresponding ratio.

Note.-2. The sequel class will be expected to know the contents of Scripture Lessons, New Testament, number ouc; the third class, Old and New Testament, number one; and the fourth all the four.

## [Annex. (to Inspector's Report) No. 3.]

As the name of Froebel is probably new to the Colonial public, it may be desirable to give a bricf sketch of his principles and methods. Froebel, 2 native of one of the minor German States, was a pupil of Pestalozzi, whose views he adopted and extended. Observing the strong tendency to action and imitation manifested in young children, Froebel conceived the idea of rendering it subservient to the development of their facalties, both mental and physical, but especially of the intuitive powers. He attempted, therefore, to guide and control the propensity for action by providing suitable means of employment for very young children. He would commence the education of the infant while yet in its mother's arms, and continue its training in the Kinder Gärten. In the latter, the oceupations are continuous, but varied ; interesting, yet instructive; and calculated to call into Figorous exercise every faculty of body and mind. "This system," says the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors in Jingland, "though intellectual is truly infantile; it treats the child as a child; "teaches it by childish toys and methods, gradually to develop in action or hierogylphic " writing, its own idea, to tell its orn story, and to listen to that of others. There is no use "of hard names, no singing of perpendicular and horizontal; but whatever is said and what" ever is done, is totally and altogether such as beloogs to a child. * * * The "great improvement is that the child learns everything itself, that there is no forcing of the " mind, that when tired it leaves off its labor, and, having rested awhile, returns to it with "vigor, or proceeds to something else. All that is required is tact and patience in the "teacher, the art of knowing when to speak and when to be silent, a pleasing person, a "pleasing voice, and a great love of children." The chief instruments are models, pictures, oubes, wooden bricks, the ball frame, colors,-everything, in short, that appeals to the eye and the other scenses. Froebel especially insists that all the children's occupations should be carried on under conditions highly conducive to physical health-in the open air and in well ventilated, well arranged school-rooms, where every object within the sphere of the child's vision shall be suggestive of some idea of beauty, truth, or goodness.

> [Annex. (to Inspector's Report) No. 4.]

Crroular, no. 22.
Sir,
I have the honor to acquaint you, by direction of the Board of National Education, that they have deemed it expedient to define the conditions upon which they will sanction the apprenticeship of Pupil Teachers in Country Schools. They have therefore caused the enclosed Regulations to be framed for your guidance, should you be desirous of obtaining the assistance of Pupil Teachers in your School.

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

To


Teacher of the National School
at $\qquad$
Conditions to be yulphlidd in the Appontianet of Pupll Teachrrs. 1. Applications for the apprenticeship of Pupia Teachers will be received from the Local Patrons of any School, in which the average daily attendance of Scholars for the last four quarters preceding the
date of application is not less than 70 , provided the Teacher hold a certificate of merit, not lower than Class II. Section A . It is also necessary that the School bo well furnished, and well provided with Books and
Apparatur 2. Candidates for the office of Pupil Tencher mast be at least Thirtecn years of age, and free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness,-a certificate to that effect to be sigued by a duly

 of Apprenticeship to give an hour and a halfs instruction to his Pupil Teachers on every school day, but without oxtra remuneration.
Mintmua attainuents of Pupil Teaciers in each Year of their Apprentiorsher, and their Salaries.

| Qualumamass. | Resodra. | Wermso. | Artimastio. | Grasorsb. | Gzoorapry. | Saluil ir Temeing. | SSalski | Anstr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foz Eucrios................ | To read the 4th Book of Lessons with ease, luency, and oxto understand the meaning of the passage read. | punctuation. <br>  | To know the Arithmetical Tables, and be able to work sums as far as Reduction. | To parse and analyze corrrotly a simple esentence from tho 4 ta Book. | To understand all the common Geographical terms, and hare a knowledre of the Geography of Austraiia. | To teach a juntor class in the presence of the Inspentor. | Mazz. | Fsuarss |
| Fob Igr Year $\square$ ... $\{$ | To read tho 4 th Book with im. proved articulation and ex- pression; to theil all the worid; nid glve gynonymous words ana plarases. | To write neatily and correctly from dictation or from memory a more difilicult narrative. | To work questions in Proportion and Practice. | To parse any sentence in the 4th Book. To analyge kimplo and complox ecntences correctly. | To know the Geography of New South Wales in detail: Europe in outline. | Ability to discipline the 1 st or 2nd Class, and to give a ReadIng Lesson. | $\begin{gathered} \text { £ } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ |
| For 2nd Ykas | To read the 4th kook with improved intonstion and expresion; to paraphase tho sentencea ; and gloo the deriration of prominent words. | To write in s nest and flowling hand, an Abstract of an Object Leskon-eunject to be chosen by the Ingpector. | To mork questions in in sad Vulerest sat | To parse diffienlt sentences, and have 2 good knowledge of Syntax. To show more ac- quaintance with the analysis of scatonces. | Australia: Great Britain in detail: Atia in outioc. | Ability to discipline the lst or 2nd Class, and give a leseon in Gcograghy. . | 25 | 20 |
| FOR 3RD YRAB $\square$ | To read tho Liternery Class Book with corroct intonation and emphases; io parapharas the sentences ; ndi givo the dertvation of particular words. | To mite anaccountof the Organization or the school, or or the methods of Teschling adopted. | To understand the nature and naos of Decimals. | Increased ekill fn parsing, and the analysis of sentences. | Palestine in detail: America in outline. | Abillty to diselpilne the lst or 2nd Olass, and give a lesson on Object. | 30 | 25 |
| For 4fr Yens $\qquad$ | To resed with ense and ox. Pression the Literary class in difterent vorde of the passage read. | To urite an Fessay on some subjoct connectea with the art or Teaching. | To understand the mode of exRoota. racting the square and cabe | Prosody <br> Increased skill ta the analysis of sentences. | Physical geography in detail; the morld generaly. | Ability to disclpline the 2nd and 3 rl classes combinel, and give an Object Lasson. | 40 | 30 |

By order of the Board of National Education, w. C. WILLS,
W. o. willes,

## NATIONAL EDUCATION.

[Annex. (to Inspector's Report) No. 5.]
SYLLABUS of a Course of Lectures proposed to be given at the Normal School at Fort-strect.
I.-School Management, including the Organization, Discipline, and Instruction of Schools. -The Inspector.
II.-The English Language. Grammar, Analysis of Sentences, Paraphrasing, and Com-position.-The Inspector.
III.-Geography. Physical Geography of the Land; Descriptive Geography of Europe and Australia.-The Head Master.
IV.-Science of Common Things. Water: its mechanical properties; Clemical compositions; properties of its component Gases; Uses. The Atmosphere.-Mr. Harris, of the Glasgow Normal Seminary.
V.-Arithmetic and Algelra. Vulgar Fractions, Decimals, Proportion; Application of these rules to Mensuration, \&e. ; Algebra to Quadratic Equations.-Mr. J. S. Jones, of Kneller Hall Training School.
VI-Elementary Mechanics. Mechanical properties of bodies; the mecbanical porvers; the Steam Engine.-Mr. Johnson, of Kncller Hall Training School.
To be followed, if found desirable, by Courses in English Literature; the Physical Geography of the Water, and other branches of the subject; Chemistry of Inorganic substances; Geometry ; Physics; light; Heat and Electricity ; Drawing and Music.

## 1857.

2atishation gasembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
EDUCATION.
(REPORT JROM DENOMINATIONAL BOARD FOR 1856.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 November, 1857.

## DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1856.

13 November, 1857.
Trie Denominational School Board liave the honor to present their Report for the Year 1856.

## FINANCE.

Receipts.
Vote in aid of Denominational Schools, for the year 1856... $\begin{array}{lllll}17,350 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
Revenue from the Church and School Estates, for the year 1855, available for 1856 .....$\quad \ldots \quad \cdots \quad \frac{66211}{} 9$

Disbursements.

| Salaries. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Teachers' Salarics ... | ... |  | ,770 4 | 8 |  |  |  |
| Bonuses and Increases to Salaries: | ... | ... | 60413 | 3 |  |  |  |
| Salary of Church of England Schools' <br> Inspector for the Sydney Diocese <br> $111 \quad 5 \quad 9$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Books. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchase of Books ... ... | ... | ... | 8060 |  |  |  |  |
| Librarian's Salary ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 1000 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Packages, Freight, \&e. ... | ... | ... | 11.17 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Book Shelves... | ... | $\cdots$ | 3210 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Pinting ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 42 | 5 | 6 |
| Board Expenses. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secretary's Salary ... ... | ... | ... | 4000 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Office Keeper... ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 20 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Assistant in Office ... | ... | ... | 100 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Office Rent ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 11613 | 4 |  |  |  |
| Furniture | $\ldots$ | ... | 410 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Stationery, Stamps, \&c. ... |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |
| Church and School Revenue. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paid Bishop of Sydney towards Repairs to |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| School Buildings, \&c. |  |  | 23018 |  |  |  |  |
| , Archdeacon M ${ }^{\text {E Encroc }}$.. | ... | ... | 21112 |  |  |  |  |
| , Rev. J. Milne ... ... |  | ... | 6710 | 7 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 510 | 1 |  |
| Unexpended Balanc |  | ... | ... | ... | 1,411 | 8 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8,012 | 11 |  |

## fees from parents and guardians.

The Board are gratificd in being able to report favorably of the amount reccivel under this head. The fullowing table shows the sums received annually from this source for the past six years, and the amounts paid hy Government towards Teachers' Salarics in the corresponding years:-

| Year. |  | Fces from Pr | ents. |  | Amount paid by Government. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1851 | ........ | £5,192 3 | 7 | ...... | £6,900 | 5 | 8 |
| 18.52 | ......... | 5,648 19 | 0 | ........ | 7,515 | 0 | 0 |
| 1853 | ......... | 8,143 6 | 3 | . ..... | 12,681 | 17 | 5 |
| 1854 |  | 9,704 3 | 6 |  | 12,874 | 5 | 21 |
| 1855 |  | 10,995 9 | 4 |  | 12,793 | 3 | 6 |
| 1856 |  | 12,546 17 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 13,770 | 4 | 8 |

## NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

The number of Denominational Schools in the Colony on the 31st De jember, 1856, was 211 , of which 9 were temporarily vacant. The number of Schools, as shewn in the Report for the year 1855, was 171. The large increase in the number of Schools for 1856 was owing to the exteuded means which were placed at the disposil of the Board for that year.

## NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

The number of Children on the Rolls on the 31st December, 1856, was-

$$
\begin{array}{rcccc}
\text { Boys } & \ldots & \ldots & . . & 8,066 \\
\text { Girls } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 6,947 \\
\text { Total } & \ldots & \ldots & 15,013
\end{array}
$$

The number slewn for 1855 was 14,489 .
It will thus be seen that, at the end of 1856 , there were 31 Schools in operation beyond those shewn for 1855 , attended by 524 additional children, or at the rate of 17 children to each additional School. When it is considered that nearly all these new Schools were opened during the year in thinly-populated districts, this arerage does not seem low.

The average daily attendance of children during 1856 was 11,797 , or at the rate of 58 to each School.

Efforts have been made by the Board during the past year to establish an arrangement by means of which trained Teacbers may be induced to emigrate from Great Britain to this Colony, for the purpose of taking charge of Denominational Schools. A correst pondence has been held with the Colonial Government, with the view of obtaining the assistance of the Immigration Department towards this object, and the Board are happy to report that the Land and Emigration Commissioners have received instructions to grant frec passages, under certain conditions, to the families of a limited number of efficient Teachers wishing to take adrantage of the facilities thus offered.

Impressed with a full convietion of the inadequacy of the funds hitherto placed at thoir disposal, and encouraged by the large and rapidly increasing amount of public support given to Denominational Schools, the Board have made an urgent appeal to Gorernment to place a sum of money upon the Estimates for 1858 more in accordance with the requirements of the Department committed to their charge.

The establishment of a Training School in Sydney is one of the most important objects which the Board have had in view in making this application. They bave also had prominently before them a proposal suggested by the Lord Bishop of Sydney for holding an examination; and for classifying the Teacbers at present in charge, or proposed to be placed in charge of Denominational Schools; : measure which, howerer desirable in itself, would be comparatively useless unless the Board had it in their power to place higher salaries than those now ranging at the disposal of the more sucecssful competitors.

The Board have to report that a system of School Inspection las been commenced in the Church of England Schools in the Sydney Diocese, and in the Roman Catholic Schools.

The lules and Regulations of the Denominational School Board have Jately undergone a thorough revision, and copics are about to be freely circulated throughout the Colony, together with regulations and suggestions for the guidance of Local Boards, and sueh information respecting the syatem gencrally as, it is confidently hoped, will increase the loeal interest taken iu Denominational Schools.

> GEORGE ALLEN, Chairman. JOHN DUNSAIURE.
> P. FAUCETT.
> GBO. MAOLEAY.

13 Nuvember, 1857.
STATISTICAL RETURN FOR 1856.
returns Connected with denominational schools, 31st december, 1856.

GEORGE ALLEN,
Chairman.

## IIfgisfation (assemble.

 NEW SOUTH WALES.
# EDUCATIONAL GRANTS. 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 November, 1857.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the City of Sydncy,-
Hunbly Sifwetif:-
That your Petitioners are aware that a Petition has been presented to your Honorable House, praying that the public Grant for Educational Purposes may be divided between the Denominational and National Iboards of Education in proportion to the number of children which are at present attending the Schools of the respective Boards.

That your Petitioners consider such a proceeding would be most unjust, and fraught with ruinous consequences to the cause of Education in this Colony.

That your Petitioners therefore pray, that no change may be made in the mode of distributing State Grants for Fducational Purposes until a genernl system be established.

And your Petitioners will humbly pray.
[Here follow 30 Signatures.]
$518$

# EDUCATIONAL GRANI'S. 

(PEITTION FROM WOLLONGONG AND ITS SUBURBS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 December, 1857.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Wollongong and its suburbs,Humbly Shewetif:-

That your Petitioners are aware that a Petition has been presented to your Honorable House, praying that the public Grant for Educational Purposes may be divided betpeen the Denominational and National Boards of Education in proportion to the number of children which are at present attending the schools of the respective Boards.

That your Potitioners consider such a procecding would be most unjust, and fraught witi ruinous consequences to the cause of Education in this Colony.

That your Petitioners therefore pray, that no change may be made in the mode of distributing State Grants for Educational Purposes until a general system be established.

And your Petitioners will humbly pray.
[Here follow 107 Signatures.]
$520$

# EDUCATIONAL GRAN'IS. <br> (PETITION FROM MEMBERS OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND, WOLLONGONG.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Priated, 15 December, 1857.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
The Petition of the Members of the Church of England and Ireland, in the Parish of Woilongong and District of Illamarra, New South Wales,-

## Hembly Sheweth :-

That your Petitioners are most anxious that the Education of the children of the Colony should be as general and as efficient as possible.

That more than 40 new Denominational Schools in connection with the Chureh of England are at the present time urgently demanded in the various parts of the Dioceses of Sydncy and Nerreastle.

That the existing Denominational Schools are not in the efficient state in which they should, or might be, from want of funds to improve School Buildings, to provide School Apparatus, to support Pupil Teachers, and to encourage deserving Masters.

That all these advantages might be obtained for Denominational Schools as effectually as for National Schools, if public funds were available for Denominational Sclools in the same proportion to the number of children educated as such funds are arailable for National Schools.

That the number of ehildren in the schools of the Denominational Board was, according to the last Report for 1855, 14,489, while the children in the schools of the National Board were, according to their Report for $1855,4,752$; while the amount of the public grants available for National Schools, for $1855(£ 20,000)$ greatly exceeded the amount available for the Denominational Schools-£14,66ti.

That for the same year, 1855, the amount expended by the National Board in school buildings was $£ 4,282$, while entensive school buildings were then guing on which would require the additional outlay of $£ 6,148$, making altogether an amount of $£ 10,430$; the whole amount available for the Denominational Board, during the same year, for improving school buildings, was only $£ 74$.

That this amount of support given to Denominational Schools, so disproportionate to he number of clildren elucited in them, places those schouls in a most disadvantageous position, and inflicts a serious injury on threc-fourths of the children educated in the primary schools of this Colouy.

That your Petitioners would rejoice to see larger grants of public money appropriated to render all the primary schools of the Colony as efficient as possible, but, leaving such increase of the public grant for Educational purposes to the wisdom of Parliament, would earnestly desire that the present disproportionate appropriation of the Educational Grant may be at once rectified, by that grant, whatever may be its amount, heing divided between the Denominational and National Boards of Education, in proportion to the number of children which are at present attending the schools of the respective Boards.

And your Petitioners will humbly pray.
[Here follow 148 Signatures.]
$522$

## 7egistation amsembly.

# EDUCATIONAL GRANTS. <br> (PETITION FROM MFAIBERS OF OHURCH OF FNGLAND, SOFALA.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 Nuvember, 1857.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Walcs. The Petition of the Members of the United Church of Eugland and Ireland, in the Parish of Sofala,

## Humply Shewejif :-

That your Petitioners are most anxious that the Education of the children of the Colony should be as general and efficient as possible.

That more than 40 new Denominational Schools in connexion with the Church of England are at the present time urgently demanded in the various parts of the Dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle.

That the existing Denominational Schools are not in the efficient state in which they should, or might be, from want of funds to improve School Buildings, to provide School Apparatus, to support Pupil Teachers, and to encourage deserving Masters.

That all these advantages might be obtained for Denominational Schools as effectually as for National Schools, if public funds were available for Denominational Schools in the same proportion to the number of children educated as such funds are arailable for National Schools.

That the number of children in the schools of the Denominational l3oard was, according to the last Report for 1855, 14,489, while the childreu in the schools of the National Board were, according to their Report, 4,752; while the amount of the public grauts available for National Schools, for $18: 5(£ 20,000)$ greatly excecded the amount availalable for the Denominational Schools-£14,666.

That for the same year, 1855 , the amount expended by the National Board in school buildings was $£ 4,282$, while exteusive school buildings were then going on which would require the additional outlay of $£ 6,148$, making altogether an amombt of $£ 10,430$; the Whole amount available for the Denominational lioard, during the same year, for improving school buildings, was only $£ 74$.

That this amount of support given to Denominational Schools, so disproportionate to the number of children educated in them, places those schools in a most disadrantageous position, and inflicts a serious injury on three-fourths of the children educated in the primary schools of this Colony.

That your Petitioners would rejoice to see larger grants of public money appropriated to render all primary schools of the Colony as cfficient as possible, but, leaving such increase of the pullic grant for Educational purposes to the wisdom of the Parliament, would earnestly desire that the present disproportionate appropriation of the Educational grant may be at once rectified, by that grant, whatever may be its amount, being divided between the Denominational and National Boards of Education, in proportion to the number of children which are at present atterding the schools of the respective Boards.

And your Petitioners will humbly pray.
[Here follow 29 Signatures.]
$524$

## 

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# EDUCATIONAL GRAN'TS. 

(petition from onhabitants of bolwarda.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 December, 1857.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
The Petition of the undersigued Inhabitants of Bolwarra, in the County of Durham,-

## Mumbly Shewetif:-

That your Petitioners are aware that a Petition has been presented to your Honorable House, praying that the Public Grant for Educational purposes may be divided between the Denominational and National Boards of Education, in proportion to the number of Children which are at present attending the Schools of the respective Boards.

That your Petitioners consider such a procceding would be most unjust, and franght with ruinous consequences to the cause of Education in this Colony.

That your Petitioners, therefore, pray that no change may be made in the mode (f distributing State Grants for Educational purposes until a general system be established.

- And your Petitioncrs will humbly pray.

$$
\text { [Here follow } 40 \text { Signotures.] }
$$

$526$

# DESTI'TU'TE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM. 

(LE ITER FROM SEORETARY AND LIST OF DIRECTORS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly th be Printed, 20 Ocrober, 1857.

> Suciety for the Relief of Destitute Children, 6, Elizabeth-strect, Sydney, 29 August, 1857.

STr,
I do myself the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, and to supply the information you require in accordance with the 4 th sec. of Act 20 th Vict., No. 19, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament. With reference to Rules and By-Laws, none bave been made since 1st March last.
2. Respecting the names of the Directors-a manuscript list is enclosed, in duplicate

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I have, de., } \\
& \text { J. P. MACKENZIL } \\
& \text { Sec , \&c. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The Honorable
The Colonjat, Seqretary, \&c., \&c., \&c.
[Enclosure referred to.]
List of Directors of the Society for the Relief of Jestitute Cbildren:-

| Alexander John | King Revd George |
| :--- | :--- |
| Allen George | M‘Clennan J. J. |
| Burnell Henry Clay | M‘Lerie John |
| Benar Andrew | M‘Encroe Ven. Archdeacon |
| Barker Thomas | Milne Revd. James |
| Brenan John O'Neil | M‘Farlane Dr. John |
| Beazley Revd. Joseph | Powell James |
| Comrie James | Rae John |
| Cowlishaw Thomas | Ross Revd. Robert |
| Caldwell John | Raphael J. G. |
| Cape W. T. | Stephen Sir Alfred |
| Eliott Gilbert | Stephen Revd. Alfred Hamilton |
| Hogg Thomas | Wilson Revd. Thomas |

I certify the above to be a correct list of the Directors of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children.

> J. P. MACKFNZIE, Secretary Destitute Children's Socicty,

29 August, 1857.
No.6, Etizabeth-street, Sydney.

528

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## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM. 

(REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.)

Ordered by the Iegislutive Assembly to be Printed, 11 August, 1857.

## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, FOR THE YEAR EYDING DECEMBER 31, 1856.

To His Excellency the Goveruor General, \&e., \&c , \&c.

1. The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honor of submitting to your Excellency this, their Third Annual Report.
2. By the liberality of the Legislature in voting the sum of three thousand pounds towards the completion of the Muscum, the Trustees have been enabled to make considerable progress during the past year in carrying on the works necessary for the display to the public of the rapidly increasing collections contained within the walls of the Institution.

Early in the year, the Trustees accepted a tender to construct glass cases at one end of the floor of the hall, and to enclose a portion of the space between the pilasters with plate glass framing. The amount of this tender was five hundred and sixty-cight pounds (£508), and, on its completion in the month of March, a further contract was entered into for the completion of the eabincts on the floor of the hall, the filling up of the whole of the remaining spaces between the pilasters with plate glass, and the erection of a case at the west cad of the gallery similar to the one already put up at the cast end. The cost of this work amounted to eight hundred and fifty-scren pounds (£857).

In the month of July, the Trustees accepted a tender to complete the whole of the cases, both tound the gallery and in the hall below, for the sum of thirtcen hundred and cighty-seven pounds ( $£ 1,387$ ).

The internal fittings of the great hall being thus brought to a state approaching completion, the Trustees then obtained a contract to provide additional rooms for the accommodation of the offiecrs of the Institution-to drain and flag the basement-to erect staircases to the gallery-to provide means of ventilation, and in other respects to improve the building, at a cost of sixteen huadred and fifty pounds ( $£ 1,650$ ).
3. The Trustees have much pleasurc in stating, that during the past year the collections have been enriched by many valuable donations in almost every department of Natural History. Several purchases of specimens lave also been made, especially one of an important collection of insects, skells, and cthnographical objects, from the French Missionary Settlement at Woodlark Island. The sum of ninety-six pounds (£96) bas been expended in the purchase (from the Paris Exhibition Commissioners of New South Wales) of a raluable sories of gold specimons from the rarious gold fields in the Australian Colonies.
4. The Trustees haro also entered into a system of correspondence with rarious foreign Museums, in order to effect exchanges of Australian specimens for those of other countries, a measure which will, doubtless, tend materially to the increase of the collections.
5. It is with a feeling of deep regret that the Trustees have to record a vacancy in their number, through the death of Rear Admiral Philip Parker King, R.N, whose zeal for the promotion of science was, for many years, so benciacial to this Institution.

The vacancy has been filled up by the election of Randolph John Want, Esquirc.
6. The Trustecs have also to record the appointment, by your Excellency, of the Honorable E. Deas Thomson, Essquire, C.B., as Grown Trustec of the IIuseum-the Honorable Henry Watson Parker, Esquire, having resigned that post, and taken his scat as an Official Trustee.
7. In Appendix No. I will be found an account of the expenditure by the Trustees of the sums voted by the Legislature towards the completion of the building.
8. Appendix No. 2 contains the expenditure of the Annual Endowment of One Thousand Pounds ( $£ 1,000$ ) for the current expenses of the Museum.
9. In conclusion, the Trustees would beg respectfully to call the attention of your Excellency to the very limited accommodation which the Muscum affords in its present state for the proper display of the varions collections. In every department of Natural Mistory, the Trustecs possess numerous specimens, which they find it impossible to exbibit to the pyblic for want of space. They also possess a valuable collection of casts from antique statues, but, for the same reason, only a fow of them can be shewn. The Trustees would, therefore, look again to the liberality of the Guvernment for means to extend the present building, so as to provide the necessary accommodation, not only for the objects already collected, but also for those that are constantly being contributed by the friends of the Institution.
10. The Board have the honor to submit this as their Report for the year 1856, and in testimony thereof have caused their Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed this first day of August, one thousand eight luundred and fifty-seven.
E. DEAS THOMSON,

Chairman.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE FRENOH ANGAS,
Sceretary.

## APPENDIX I.

BUII iDNG Expenses of the Australian Museum, during the year 1856.


## APPENDIX II.

CURRENT Expenses of the Australian Muscum, during the year 1856.


GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS.

# DR. LEICHHARDT. 

(PROPOSED EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF.)

Ordercd by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed; 28 October, 1857.

## PROCEEDINGS of the Fececutive Council on the 14th September, 1857, with respect to an Expedition in Search of Dr. Leichhardt.

Minute No. 57-44.
His Excellency the Governor General, at the instanee of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, brings under the consideration of the Council a proposal which has been made to organize anothor Expedition to ascertain, if possible, beyond doubt, the fate of Dr. Leichhardt, who left Sydney some nine years ago with the intention of exploring the north-western interior of Australia. This proposal has its origin in a public meeting, held in Sydncy on the 11tl' instant, at which resolutions were passed invoking the assistance of the Government, and it is recommended to fayorable consideration at the present moment by the circumstance that Mr. Gregory, who recently returned from a successful exploration in the same direction, has intimated bis willingness to undertake the conduct of the proposed Expedition.
2. The Council cxpress themselves desirous of scizing so favorable an opportunity of pursuing this inquiry, and they therefore advise that Mr. Gregory should be at once invited to submit, for approval, a definite proposal, having for its object-1st, to ascertain the fate of the late Dr. Leechhardt; and, 2nd, to connect the exploring surveys of Mitchell and Kennedy with his own ; such proposal to be accompanied by an estimate of the probable expense which it will be necessary to incur.

EDWARD C. MEREWETHER,
Exccutive Cotuncil Office,

- Clerk of the Council.

Sydney, 22 Septenber, 1857.

## A. C. Gregory, Eso., to The Cohomill Secretary.

Sydney, 15 September, 1857.
Sir,
Adverting to your rerbal communication of yesterday, with reference to the proposed Expedition in search of traces of Dr. Lecichhardt, I have the honor to furnish a memorandum of the arrangements I would suggest for the organization and conduct of a party calculated to effect the objects in view, together with an estimate of the probable cost.

These documents I have submitted to sach of the gentlemen composing the Committee of the "Lcichhardt Association" as I have had the opportunity of consulting, and I have availed royself of their experience of the District in whicl the Expedition would be organized.
..-Although I have allowed extreme rates for many of the items of expenditure, yet, as in all undertakings of this description unayoidable and unforeseen contingencies are certain to arise, I should scarcely feel justifed in naming the gross amount which should be available, though not neccssarily expended, at a less sum than $£ 4,500$.

I have,_\&e.,

A. C. GREGORY.

## Tife Honorable

Tee Colonial Secrerary.

## MEMORAND UM for the organization of an Exploring Expedition for the purpose of searching for traces of Dr. Leichhardt's party.

The objects of the proposed Expedition would be primarily to search for traces of Dr. Leichhardt and his party, (who started from the Settled Districts of New South Wales in April, 1848, with the intention of proceeding to Western Australia), and, if possible, to asecrtain the fate of that unfortunate explorer. Secondly, the examination of the country both in the intervening spaces between the tracks of previous explorers, and also beyond the limits of that hitherto explored, with a view of developing its resources, especially with reference to its capabilities for settlement.

The party despatched by the Colonial Government, under Mr. Hely, in 1851-2, traced Dr. Leichhardt to a spot near the head of the Warrego River.

Beyond this spot Dr. Leichhardt had expressed his intention of proceeding domn the Victoria River, to its northern bend, and then shape his course along the interior slope of the ranges which he supposed existed at the sources of the streams flowing to the northern coast.

The proposed routc of the searching Expedition would therefore be to reach Leichhardt's last known camp, and then to examine the banks of the Victoria River to the junction of the Alice River, at the northern bend, where especial search would be made, as Dr. Leichbardt intended to leave letters there, and would probably eveamp for several days to recruit, before finally entering the unknown country; and the non-existence of marks at this point would be almost conclusive efidence that ${ }^{\circ}$ the party had perished ncarer to the settlements.

In the search for traces of the missing party beyond this point. (as it could only be at the camping places that any traces would remain after so long an interval, it would be necessary to follow such natural features as would probably have influenced the party in the selection of its route, assuming that the general course would be north-west.

The investigation having been carried to the fullest extent that time and circumstances would admit, the scarching party would adopt such a route on. its return as would intersect the greatest extent of unexamined country. To effect thesc objects it is proposed to organize a party at one of the outer stations, say at Surat on the Lower Condamine River, from which Leichhardt's last knomn camp is 230 miles, and the junction of the Alice with the Victoria River, 370 miles, not allowing for deviations.

The party to consist of two sections, which may be termed the Exploring and the Ausiliary Partics.

The first would comprise eight persons, as follows :-

| Commander ................ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Assistant . .................. | Equipped and provisioned for 5 months, |
| Overseer, \&c. | and for the conrejance of which 32 horses |
| 4 Stockmien ................. | would be required. . |
| 1 Aboriginal Stookman...... | : . |

The second section would be composed, as follows, of six persons:-


These two sections would proceed together to the junction of the Alice and Victoria Kivers, and would be sufficiently strong to detach partics to exainine points out of the more direct line of route which the main body would follow.

On reaching the spot above referred to, the Fixploring Party would be fitted out in the most efficient manner for continuing its operations, by selecting the strongest and most scrviceable portion of the horses, equipment, \&c., while the Auxiliary Party would return with the remainder to the settlements; thus affording nearly all the advantages of a depot, without incurring the greater expense or inconvenience attending the otherwise necessary yeturn of the Exploring Party by the same route.

It is scarcely necossary to advert to the many advantages which would be derived from this arrangement, for enabling the Exploring Party to reach the extreme known point of country, with its strength impaired in the least possible degree, while it would afford an opportunity of testing the capabilities of the party to be finally selected.

## estimate of the cost of the equipment, do., of the exploring party.



## Contingencies.



## Sadaries.

Commander, 9 months, $\mathfrak{E 6 0 0}$ per annum ... $450 \quad 0 \quad 0$
Assistant, 7 months, $£ 300$ per annum $\quad \cdots \quad 175 \quad 0 \quad 0$
Overseer, 6 months, at $£ 150$ per annum $\quad . . \quad 75 \quad 0 \quad 0$
4 Stockmen, 6 months, at £2 per week .... 208000
1 Aboriginal Stockman, 6 months $\ldots . \quad . . . \quad 20 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$\begin{array}{lrlrrrr}\text { Leader of the Auxiliary Party, } 3 \text { montlis } & \ldots & 75 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 \text { Stockmen, } 3 \text { months } & \ldots & \ldots . & \cdots & 104 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
... $104 \quad 0 \quad 0$
1 Aboriginal Stockman, 3 months $\quad . . \quad$... $10 \quad 0 \quad 0$
Total, Salaries ... ... $£ 1,117 \quad 0 \quad 0$

REOAPITULATION.

| Equipment | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 2,521 | 7 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contingent | Expenses | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 520 | 0 | 0 |
| Salaries | -•• ... | *. | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,117 |  | 0 |

Sydney, 16 September, 1857.
A. C. GREGORY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## 3egiglative $\mathfrak{a n g e m b l y}$.

# FLO0DS AT THE TOWNS 0F MAITLAND. 

(PETITION FROM INHABITANTS.)

Ordered by the Legivlative Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1857.

To the Honorable the Leegislative Assembly, now in Session assembled.
The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Towns and District of Maitland,-
Humbiy Shewfiti :-
That the Towns and District of Maitland having lately been risited by a serics of disastrous Floods, by which there has been caused immense loss of property, danger to haman life, and consequent distress throughout a large portion of the community; and that your Petitioners are forcibly impressed with the conviction, that the time has arrived for some effectual means being taking to avert for the future, if possible, the serious calamities to which they are thus exposed.

That your Petitioners believe it is in the porser, as it is within the province, of your Honorable House to render very material aid and assistance towards the carrying out such measures, and exccuting such works, as may be found to be necessary for securing so desirable an end.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that the Bill for the establishment of Manicipal Institutions now before your House, though containing a provision for the annexation of Districts where desired, would not be a measure adequate to the requirements of the case; and they respectirely submit that there is a necessity for a special enactment framed expresssly to mect the peculiarities, and to be commensurate with the extent of the evil against which thy have to contend.

That your Petitioners respectfully, but earnestly pray, that your Honorable House will be pleased, at the earliest possible period of the present Session, to take the premises into your favorable constderation, and adopt such measures for afording protection to themselves, their familics, and their propertics, from the derastating calamity, as by your Honorable House may be decmed just and expedient.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
[Here follow 362 Signatures.]

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## 1857.

## 7legislation sissembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
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# FLOODS AND DRAINAGE, HUNTER RIVER. (RIEPORX OF MR. ADAMS, AND FLOOD MAP.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembiy to be Printed, 9 December, 1857.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 17 November, 1857, that there be laid upon the Table of the House,-
"'The Report, on Drainage, of Mr. Adams, a Surveyor; and
" also the Hupter River Flood Map,-in each case of the
" present year."

# FLOODS AN゙D DRAINAGE, HUNTER RIVER. 

Mr. Iiteensed Surveyoz Adams to The Surveyor Geyerat, thansmitting Flool Map of the Hunter River District.

$$
\text { Sylney, } 17 \text { September, } 1857 .
$$

Sir,
In complianee with instructions conveycd to me in your Ietter of 30 ih July, No. 57-832, I have the honor to return the rough Map transmitted to me therewith, having marked upon it the extent of ground submerged by the flood of August, 1857.
2. I have also shewn the difference of level at two rery inportant points. The height of A above B in the flood of July was about $12 \frac{1}{2}$ feet, and in that of August nearly $10 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. B represents the level of the "back-water," which extends from the Village of Large over Bolwarrah Estatc.
3. The submersion of West Maitland was caused by the waters of the Hunter flowing, or rather "backing up" Wallis' Creek, the level of which is represented by C , while D , which is six feet below it, represents the level reached by the "back-water" beiow it, and extending nearly from Morpeth, and was supplied from the river at several points in the neiglbourhood of Howe's Lagoon.
4. It has been proposed to divert the course of the IIunter, by making a cut through the Bolwarrah Estate, and discharging the water again into the river at Large.

This would certainly precent a recurrence of the disasters of 1857 at West Maitland; but the effect of a large body of water being suddenly discharged upon the low lands about Morpeth would tend to overfow them more rapidly, and to a greater depth than furmerly, as the opening below is not sufficiently large to carry off the water so ruickly as it would be brought down by the river and cat together.
5. It has been also suggested to stop the influx of water in Wallis' Creek byy a floutgate, and raising a bank or level along the river at West Maitland. No great objcction appears to exist to this latter scheme, as it has the advantage of being less expensive than any other, and if an escape, or "waste weir," were provided at Bolwarrah, the pressure could be relieved at any time, should the river rise to such a height as to endanger the works at West Maitland.

I have, \&c.,
J. FRANCIS ADAMS,

Licensed Surveyor.


## 1857.

## Zlegislative $\mathfrak{a s s s m b l y}$.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

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Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 November, 1857.
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RETUR'iv to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly on 20 October, 1857, that there be laid upon the Table of the House,-
" A Return, shewing the quantity, and price received for all
"Lands sold in the Districts of New England, Clarence, and
" Richmond, from January 1st, 1854, to June 30th, 1857."

RETURN, shewing the Quantity, and Price received for all Lands sold in the Districts of New England, Clarence, and Richmond, from January 1st, 1854, to June 30th, 1857.


What is termed the "Richmond District," is presumed to be included in the Clarence District.
R. JONES,

Treasurer.
The Treasury, Nero South Wales,
Syduey, 3 November, 1857.

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## 血giglative agmembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(QUANTITY SOLD SINCE the introduction of the principle of sale.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 Nuvember, 1857.
$\qquad$

RETURN shewing the number of Acres sold throughout the Colony in each year, since. the introduction of the principle of Sale, distinguishing the various Classes of Land; shewing also the periods at which the price was raised from 5 s . to 12 s , and from 12s. to 20s. per acre.

From the year 1832 to 1842 , inclusive, the total areas only of the lands sold have been furnished, as no classification is on record.

| Year. | Totas | Areas. | Year. | Total | Are |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1832. | Acres 20,860 | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { r. } & p \\ 1 . & 15\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Acres } \\ 277,466 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{r}{2}$ |  |
| 1833. | 29,000 | 00 | *1839... | 234,272 | 0 |  |
| 1834. | 91,399 | 1. 31 | 1840... | 95,392 | 0 |  |
| 1835. | 271,945 | 23 | 1841. | 20,135 | 1 |  |
| 1836. | 389,546 | $2 \quad 23$ | 1842. | 14,580 | 1 |  |
| 1837. | 370,288 | 214 |  |  |  |  |

- By Notice, dated 17th January, 1839, the minimum price was raised from 5 s. to 12 s . per aerc, in pursuanco of instructions from the Right Hommable the. Secretary of State, dated 9th August, 1838.

$\dagger$ By Proclamation, dated 11th January, 1843, the minimum price was raised from 12s. to 20s. per acre, in pursuance of directions contained in the Act of 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 36.


Extracted from Blue Book Returns, to 1855, inclusive; as regards 1856, from the Bluc Book. GEO. BARNEY,

Surveyor Gencral.

## NOTE.

In the ycar 1831, Lord Ripon's Regulations for the abolition of Free Grants; 'apd the Salc by Auction of all Crown Lands, were first promulgated in the Colony.
1839.-In this year the minimum price was raised from 5 s . to 12s. per acre, but did not extend to lands previously advertised at the former rate, of which there was a very large quiantity at the time.
1841.-In this year thic system of sale at a fixed price of $£ 1$ per acre was introduced into the District of Port Phillip.
1842.-In this year the system of sale by auction was resumed throughout the Colony, at a minimum upset price of 12s. per acre for Country Lands, with liberty to sclect portions not bid for at the upset price.
1843.-In this year the minimum price was raised to $£ 1$ per acre, by the Act of the Imperial Parliament 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 36, with liberty to zelect at the upset"price Country portions put up to auction and not bid for, or on which the deposit had been forfcited.
$\qquad$

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## zugislation anomblp.

> NEW SOU'TH WALES.

# LAND IN BARRACK SQUARE. 

(DEFIORENCY IN MDASUREMEN'I, OF LAND PURCHASED BY MR. E. SALAMON.)
(Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 December, 1857.)

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30 October, 1857, requesting that His Excellency the Governor Gencral would be pleased to cause to be laid uport the Table of the House,-
"A copy of all correspondence that may have taken place " between the Government and Mr. Edward Salamon, with " reference to a claim by the latter for compensation on account " of a deficiency in Land in Barrack Square purchased by him " from the Government."

| SCHEDULE. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. <br> 1. Mr. Edwin Daintrcy to Depaty Sarveyor General, on subject of portion of Land in Barrack |  |  |  |  |
| Lane purchased by Mr. Salamon from the Crown, $0^{5} 5$ September, 1804 |  |  |  |  |
| veyor (jencral to Mr. Daintrey, in reply, 8 January, $180 \hat{0}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Ir. Daintrey to Colonial Seeretary, on sane subject, 11 January, 180 |  |  |  |  |
| 4. lisual printed letter, apprising Mr. Daintrey of refercnce to Surveyor Cencral, 19 January 18000 |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Mr. Daintrey to Colonial Scerctary, Irawing attention, 12 March: 1855 |  |  |  |  |
| G. Ustal printed letter, apprising Mr. Daintrey of referenee to Surveyor Gencral, $22 \mathrm{March}, 1855$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Colonial Secretary to Surveyor Gencral, on subject, 11 May, $180^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Mr. Daintrey to Colonial Sceretary, on subjert, $2 \tilde{j}$ Mny, 185 |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Oolonial Searctary to Mr. Daintrey, in reply, 8 Ime, 1805 |  |  |  |  |
| 11. Surveyor General to Colonial Secretary, 16 June, 1855 |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Coloniad Sucretnry to Surveyor General, on subject, 29 Jume, |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Colonial Sccretary to Surveyor General, to hasten matter, 28 Jnly , |  |  |  |  |
| 14. Surveyor General, in reply, 9 August, 185\%. |  |  |  |  |
| 15. Colonial Necretary to Mr. Daintrey, on subject, $\tilde{0}$ October, 18.jo |  |  |  |  |
| 16. Colonial Sucretary to Surveyor General, on subject, 5 Octobor, 185 |  |  |  |  |
| 18. Surveyor General's Report 16 Nove |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 19. Colonial Secretary to Mr. Daintrey, 28 Nuvember, 185̃ |  |  |  |  |
| 20. Colonial Secretary to Surveyor General, to suggest arlitrator, \% December, 180\% |  |  |  |  |
| 21. Mr. Daintrcy to Colonial Secretary, naming arhitrator, 19 Decomber, 1805 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 23. Colonial Sceretary to Civil Crown Solicitor, on same nulyject, 12 Janmay, 1856 |  |  |  |  |
| 24. Colonial Secretary to Surveyor Gencral, 12 Jinuary, 18.06 |  |  |  | 0 |
| 25. Mr. Daintrey to Colonial Secretary, calling attention, 14 . Thatary |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 27. Civil Crown Solicitor to Colonial Secretary, on subject, 1 February, 1856 |  |  |  |  |
| 25. Colonial Secretary to Givil Crown Solicitor, in reply, 2:3 February, 1866 |  |  |  |  |
| 29. Colonial Sceretary to Surveyor Gencral, on subjeet, 23 Vebrunry, 180 ¢ |  |  |  |  |
| 30. Sirveyor (reneral to Colonial Secretary, in rejly, 29 Felruary, 1856 |  |  |  |  |
| 31. Mr. Daintrey to Colonial Secretary, on same saliject, 4 Mareh, 1856 |  |  |  |  |
| 32. Colonial Socretary to Mr. Waintrcy, 28 March, 1806 |  |  |  |  |
| 33. Mr. Daintry to Coloninl Sceretary, stating that Mr. Salumon will appeal to the Legialatere, 24 April, 1856 |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Colonial Secretary to Mr. Daintrey, in reply, 6 Mää, $180 \ddot{0}$ |  |  |  |  |

# LAND IN BARRACK SQUARE. 

No. 1.<br>Mr. Daintrey to Tee Deiuty Surveyor General.

12, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 20. September, 1854.

Sir,
Referring to a request made some time since by me, on belalf of Mr. Edward Salamon, to have a grant of land purchased by him in Barrack-lane, Sydney, measured by Mr. Gordon in conjunction with a surveyor named by himself, with a vier to ascertain whether, at the time the land was purchased, it had not been encroached upon by the adjoining proprictors, I beg leave to enclose the Reports of a surveyor who has measured the allotment with Mr. Gordon, and I have the honor to request that you will be plensed to inform me whether Mr. Gordon aeguiesees in the coriectness of the measurements, so that I pay be enabled to make use of the Reports in an application intended to be made to the Government for compensation. Begging that the Reports may be retumed to me,

I have, \&e.,
EDWIN DAINTREY,
Jonn Thompson, Esq.,
(For Hidward Salamon.)
Deputy Surveyor Gencral.

No. 2.
The Surveyor Geneital to Mr. Datntrey.

> Surveyor Gencral's Offee,
> Sydney, 8 January, $\mathbf{1 8 5 5 .}$.

Sir,
I am at length in a position to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 25th September last, respecting certain alleged deficiencies in two allotments of land in Barrackstreet, in the City of Sydney, the property of Mr. Salamon, that the surveyor by whom the measurements were made, having again gone over the ground, admits the deficiencies complained of to exist; but I mas point out that the greater part thereof results from encroachmonts made by the proprietors of adjoining allotments.

I have, \&c.,
T. I. NITCUELJ, S. G.
A. Darntrey, Eso.,

12, Filizabeth-street, Sydney.

## No. 3.

Mr. Daintrey to The Colonial Seqretary.
12, Elizabeth-street, Sydney,
11 Jantary, 1855.
Sir,
On belialf of Mr. Edifard Salamon, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Sec foregoing letter addressed to me by the Surveyor General relative to deficient measurement in a certain lotter. allotment of land in Barrack-lane, Sydncy, purchased at a Government sale by my client, being allotment No. 10 of section No. 1.

The Surveyor General is in possession of a certificate given by a surveyor employed by Mr. Salamon, shewing the exact quantities deficient; and such certificate has, as I am informed, been submitted to the revision of Mr. Gordon, the Government Surveyor, who measured the land.

As the encroachments referred to in the Surveyor Gencral's letter were made prior to the sale to Mr. Salamon, I beg leave to submit that he is entitled to compensation from the Govermment for the quantity deficient, and that the sum of oue hundred and fifty pounds would be a fair allorance, the ralue of the allotment as buildiag ground being much lessencd by the encroachments. Requesting that you will be pleased to bring the matter under the consideration of the Governor Gencral,
I am, \&c.

The Monorable
E. DALNTREY.

Time Colonjal Secretary.

No. 4.
[Usual printed letter, afprising Mr. Daintrey of reference to Suveyor General, 19th January, 1855.]

No. 5.
Mr. Daintrey to The Comonat Secretary.

> 12, Elizabeth-street, Sydncy, ... 12 Narch, 1855.

Sir,
Referring to my letter of the 11th January last, on the subject of an cucronehment on cortaiu land in Barrack-strect, Sydney, purchased by Mr. Fdward Salamon from the Crown, I have the bonor to request to be informed whether you are yet in a position to give a definito answer to the application therein contained.

I am, \&ce,
Tine ITovorable
E. DAINTREY.

The Colonial Secretary.
.No. 6.
[Usual printed letter, apprising 17 . Duintrey of reference to Surveyor Gencrul, 22nd March, 1855.]

No. 7.
Surveyor Generat's Repori.
Hariug referred the question to the Assistant Surveyor as to the amount demanded, I have receized his Report, which I transmit herewith, by which it appears that he considers the award of $£ 150$ a fair equivalent. .

## The: Monorable

The Colonial Seoretary.
I. L. MITCHELI,

Surveyor General.
30 April, 1855.
[Enclosure in No. 7.]
Sydney, 30 April, 1855.
Sir,
In reply to your letters, Nos. 55-137, of the 6th February last, and 30th Mr. E. Salaultimo, 421 , requesting me to state whether, in my opinion, the sum of $£ 150$ would be a mon's compensa fair equivalent for the deficiencies existing in the frontage of his allotment in section 1 tion.
Barrack-strect,-I beg to say that, in respect to its intrinsic or market value, I' consider that sum far more than its equivalent or worth; on the other hand, as the loss and want of such space is seriously felt, as well otherwisc tends to depreciate the property, also the fact of the extra overlapping of the adjoining building of Mr. Heydon entailing extra expense and further loss to Mr. Salamon, I an of opinion that, reviewing all the bearings of the case, and inquiries I have made as to its merits, Mr. Salamon slould be entitied to receive such amount over and above the ralue of the land as would corer all disadvantages, and, although apparently high, his request for an award of $£ 150$ as compensation, or equivalent, might be fairly acceded to.

I have, se.
LEWIS GORDON,
Assistant Surveyor.
No. 8 .

## No. 8.

> Tire Coloniata Secretary to The Surveyor General. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, $11 \mathrm{May}, 1855$.

## Sir,

With reference to your Report of the 30 th ultimo, No. 95 , respecting the claim preferred by Mr. E. Daintrey on behalf of Mr. Wdward Salamon, to compensation for deficiencies in a certain allotment of land in Barrack Square, Sydney, purchased by him from the Crown, in which $£ 150$ is stated to be a fair cquivalent, -I do myself the honor, by direction of the Governor General, to inform you, that if, as stated in the communication addressed by you to Mr. Daintrey on this sukject, the deficiencies cowplained of are in a great degree the result of encroachments made by the proprictors of the neighbouring lots, it is considered that they should be called upon to pay a fair share of the compensation moncy now claimed by Mr. Salamon; and I have, thercfore, to request that you will state in what proportion the Government and those parties ought to subseribe to the amount, in order that the necessary steps may be taken for the adjustment of this matter.
I have, \&c.,

The Suryeyor General. W. ELYARD.

No. 9.

## Mr. Daintrey to The Colonal Secretary.

## SIR,

$$
\text { Sydncy, } 25 \text { May, } 1855
$$

Referring to my letters to you of the 11th January and 12th March last, on the subject of an encroachment on eertain Iand in Barrack-street, Sydney, purchased from the Crown by Mr. Edward Salamon,-I bave the honor to inform you that my elient is being greatly prejudiced by the long delay which has taken place in the decision of this matter, to which the attention of the Surveyor General was first called fully twelve months since ; and I am instructed, on his behalf, to request that you will be pleascd to cause the final determination of the Government to be communicated to me as speedily as may be consistent with your convenience.

> I am, \&c.,

The Honorable
EDWIN DAINTREY.
The Coloniar Secretary.

> No. 10.
> Tee Colonial Secretary to Mr. Daintrey.
> Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 June, 1855

SIR,
Referring to your letter of the 25 th ultimo on the subject of the encroachments made on certain land in Barrack-strect, Sydncy, purchased by Mr. Edward Salamon from the Crown,-I do myself the honor to inform you that the patter still rests in the hands of the Surveyor General, who has been requested to expedite the same.
I have, \&c.,

Edwin Daintrey, Esq. W. RLYARD.
Syduey.
No. 11.
The Suryexor Generat to The (loloniat Secretiary.
Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 16 June, 1855. Sydney, 16 June, 1855.
Sir,
In attention to your letter, No. 55-419, of 11 th May, in which, with reference to my Report of the 30th April, No. 95, respecting the claim of Mr. W. Salamon to compen sation for deficiencies in a certain allotment of land in Barrack-strcet, Sydney, purchased by him from the Crown, and in which $£ 150$ is mentioned as a fair equivalent, you state that you are directed by His Excellency the Governor General to inform me, that if, as observed in the communicalion addressed by me to Mr. Daintrey on this subject, the deficiencies complained
complaincd of are in a great degree the result of encroachments made by the proprictors of the neighbouring lots, it is considered that they should be called upon to pay a fair share of the compensation money now claimed ly Mr. Salamon, and requesting me, therefore; to state in what proportion the Government and these parties ought to subscribe to the amount, in order that the necessary steps may be taken fur the adjustment of the matter,--I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor Geueral, as will appear from the copy of plan enclosed, and of the letter by which it was accompanied, that in Barrack-strect there is a total deficiency of 9 inches, or, according to Mr , Salamon's surveyor, 8 inches; on the west side of Mr. Salamon's allotinent an encroachment of 6 inches is made by Heylon's building on allotment No. 18; this cneroachment existed at the time of salc, the loss of the other 2 or 3 inches the surreyor accounts for by gradual overlappings from George-street westerly, caused by unsatisfactory markings, as explained in his letter; but as the buildings on the cast side of Salamon's allotinent were not ereeted when the allotment was sold, it would appoar that the proprietor of that allotment, No. 20, had no right to make good lis own frontage by an encroachment upon Mr. Salamon's; at the same time it may be observed that Mr. Salamou ought to have prevented it himself. In the back lane there is a deficiency of 1 fout 5 inches, or 17 inches, 2 inches of this is an encroachment of Heydon's allotment, No. 18, 9 inches is an encroachment by No. 20 allotment, and 6 inches is admitted by the surveyor to be a deficiency resulting from overlapping in the buildings from George-street westerly; supposing, then, that as Heydon's encroachment existed at the time of sale to Mr. Salamon, and that the Crown is therefore bound to make it -good, the total deficiency in Barrack-street would be 9 inches, otherwise it would'only be 3 inches; whilst in the back lane, throwing aside the encroacbment of 9 inches made by No. 20 allotment since Mr. Salamon bought, there would be a total deficiency of 6 or 8 inches to be made good, according as Heydon's encroachment of 2 inches may be dealt with. It may be observed, that the allotment purchased by Mr. Salamon remained for a long tine unsold, and that when it was offered for sale the necessity for re-survey before sale did not occur to the surveyor, otherwise that would have prevented the sale of more frontage than was to be found, and the Crown could have proceeded against Heydon for the 6 inches.

It would appear from your letter, that it is required of me to state the proportion in which the Crown and the intruders should be liable in payinent of the $£ 150$ required by Mr. Salamon as compensation ; but until the decision of the Government is arrived at as to the course to be pursued, $\dot{I}$ do not see how I could adjust, or indeed that it could be satisfactorily adjusted, save only by an arbitration or reference.

I have, \&e.,
The Honotable
The Colonial Secretary.
T. L. MITCHELI, Surveyor Gencral.
[Enclosure in No. 11.]
Sydney, 8 June, 1855.
Sin,
In attention to your letter, No. 55-646, of the 29th ultimo, on the sabject of Mr. Salamon's claim to compensation for deficiencies in space to his allotment in Barrackstreet, I have the honor to report that at the time of sale to Mr. Salamon by the Cromn, Mr. Heydon's building lad been erected on its west side, the eastern wall of which now proves to overlap Mr. Salamon's allutment to the extent of 6 inches, the deficiency of the other 2 inches arising from the overplus in aggregate in occupation of the proprictors of the allotments westward from George-strect.

No building, however, on the east side of Mr. Salamon's allotment stood at the time of sale.

## I have, \&c.,

LEWIS GORDON,
The Survifyor Grieral.
Assistant Surveyor.

No. 12.
The Colonial Seoretary to The Surveyon General.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydncy, 29 June, 1855.: :
Sir,
I have laid before the Governor General your letter of the 16 th instant, No. 55-497, on the subject of the claim of Mr. E. Salamon to come casation for deficiencies in: a certain allotment of land in Barrack-street, Sydney, purehased by him from the Crown, and 241-B
of the proportion in which the Government and the intruders should be liakle in payment of the sum required by Mr. Salamonas compensation, amounting to one hundredand fifty pounds.
2. It appears to His Excellency that Mr. Salamon must seek his own remedy from the neighbours who have encroached, and that the Crown can only be called upon to make gool the deficiency caused by the mistake of its own agents. The mode in which this is to be done also appears simple. The deficiency is to be ralued according to its propertion to the total arca of the lot, or if the payment was made by frontage according to the ralue of that frontage. For instance, if the frontage deficient be six or nine inches, then the claim of Mr. Salamon will be either one-half or three fourths of the amount paid for one foot.
3. I have thus to request your further report of the amount payable by the Cromn in satisfaction of the part of Mr. Salamon's claim for which the Government is liable.

I have, \&c.,
W. ELYARD.

The Surveyor Generat.
No. 13.
The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor General.
Colonial Sccretary's Office, Sydncy, 28 July, 1855.
Sir,
With refcrence to $m y$ letter of the 29 th ultimo, on the subject of the claim of Mr. E. Salamon to compensation for deficiencies in a certain allotment of land in Barrackstrect, Sydncy, purchased by him from the Crown, I am directed to draw your attention thereto, and to request the favor of your carly reply.

> I have, \&e.,

Tae Surveyor General.
W. ELYARD.

No. 14.
Tee Subveyor Generai to Tue Colonial Secretary.

> Surveyor General's Office,
> Sydney, 9 August, 1855.

Sir,
Referring to your letter of the 28 th ultimo, No. 627 , wherein, by the direction of the Governor Gencral, you drave my attention to your letter of the 20 th June last, No. 547, respecting the claim of Mr. F. Salamon to compensation for deficiencies in a certain allotment of land in Barrack-strect, Sydney, purchased by him from the Crown, and request my early reply,-I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency, that the matter is still in the hands of the survesor, who has leen urged to hasten its completion.

> I have, \&c.,
T. L. MITCHELL,
Surveyor Gencral.

The Honorable
Tee Colonial Secretary:
No. 15.
The Colonial Secretary to Mr. Dantrey.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney 5 October, 1855.

With reference to my letter of the 8th June last, respecting the elaim of Mr. E. Salamon to compensation in respect to a certain allotment of land in Barrack-street, Sydney, I now do myself the honor, by the direction of the Governor General, to inform you, that His Execllency lias directed that the deficiency existing in the frontage of the said land is to be made good to Mr. Salamon ly a corresponding reduction in the amount of the purchase money.
2. Under this decision, the sum of $£ 47$ s. will have to be refunded to Mr. Salamen, being the price of three inches (the quantity found to be deficient) according to the rate at which he purchased the land,-namely, \&17. 8s. per foot; the Acting Auditor General bas therefore been requested to prepare a marrant in favor of Mr. Salamon for the amount in question.
3. I beg at the same time to add, that the Government cannot, of course, make good the encroachments made on his land by the neighbouring proprietors, and to request that Mr. Salamon may be apprised to the above effect.

I have, de.,
Edifard Daintrex, Esq., Sydney. W. ELYARD.
[Usual letter to Auditor Geueral to prepare warrant. 5 October, 1855.]

No. 16.

## The Coloniat Semetary to The Surveyor Generat.

> Colonial Secretaay's Office,
> Syducy, 5 October, 1855.

Sir,
Referring to your letter of the 9 th August last, No. 668 , I do mysolf the honor to transmit, for your information, $a$ copy of a communication which has been addressod to Mr. E. Daintrey, respecting the claim preferred by him, on behalf of Mrr. Edward Solamon, to compensation in respect of a certain allotment of land purchased by him in Barrack-street, Sydney, by which you will'perceive that this matter is to be disposed of by the refundment to Mr. Salamon of the price of the quantity of land found to be deficient in the frontage of the allotment in question.

- I have, \&c.,

The Surveyor General. W. EJJYARD.

> No. 17.
> Ma. Daintrey to The Colonial Secretary.
> 12, Elizabeth-street, Sydney,
> Sir, 17 October, 1855.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th, announcing that the Governor Gerieral had decided on allowing to my client, Mr. Salamon, compensation for three inches deficiency in measurement of the allotment purchased by him in Barrack-lane, at the price paid to Government of $£ 178$ 8s., per foot. I am instructed by Mr. Salamon to inform you that he considers himself much aggricved by His Execllency's decision, and he is quite at a loss to understand upon what principle cither the quantity of land deficient, or the amount of compensation can have been arrived at.
2. The Roport of the surveyor employed by Mr. Salamon showed a deficiency in frontage to Barrack-street of 8 inches, and in the lane at the rear of the allotment of 1 foot 3 inches. Of this Report the late Surveyor Gencral was in possession, and, by his letter of the 8th January, 1855, he apprised me that the surreyor by whom the measurements were made, having ngain gone over the ground, admits the deficiencies complained of, at the same time pointing out that the greater part results from encroachments made by the proprietors of adjoining allotments.
3. It is apparently on this last assumption that His Excellency has come to the decision that the Government is bound to make good only a deficiency of three inches, but I would urge that at the time of the sale to my client the buildings on Mr. Meydon's allotment had already been erected, so that, in point of fact, the Government sold to Mr. Salamon part of the lind on which these buildings stand. Mr. Salamon bas no remedy against Mr. Heydon, and, even if he hatd, he should not he put to a lavs suit to obtain possession of his purchase.
4. I would submit also that if the whole line from George-street to York-strcet were measured by some officer of the Surveyor General's Department, not leing the gentleman by whose possible mistake the difficulty may have arisen, it would be found that there is not in the whole line the quantity sold by the Government, and, possibly, that no purchaser has more than his measurement. My client being the last, and the last to build, has the bencfit of the deficiency in the whole line.
5. I would also submit, for His Excellency's further consideration, that the damage to my client ought not to be measured by the amount of the original purchase money of the quantity deficient. Since the sale the land has greatly increased in value, and at the increased value, Mr. Salamon assuming to sell the quantity described in the grant would be compelled to make compensation to the purchaser. Again, when the allotment purchased is of so small frontage, the loss of a portion of that frontage is of greater importance than the mere amount of the purchase money, and from the deficiency, howsoever arising, my client has in fact been put to great expense and trouble, no small part of which has arisen from fifteen months' correspundence with the different Government offices, to say nothing of innumerable personal applications made in the vain endeavour to expedite matters. I would beg to remind you that when a deficiency in an old grant is made good by allowing an equal quantity of land to be selected, the party sclecting gets in effect compensation according to the present value of land, not according to its value at the time of the original grant. The Government bas never jet offered compensation at the rate of 5 s . per acre, the price at which. many old purchases were made.
6. For these various reasons, I would respectfully submit to His Excellency that the decision come to is not in accordance with the justice of the case, and that the same ought to be reconsidered; and, further, that a satisfactory mode of arriving at the amount of compensation would be by a reference to an arbitrator on either side.

I have, \&e.,
The Honorabtie
EDWIN DAINTREY.
The Colonial Secretary.
[Referred to the Surveyor Gencral under Blank Cover, 24th October, 1855. Mr. Daintrey informed, as asual.]

No. 18.

## Surveyor General's Report.

After a further survey, and a full consideration of this qucstion, it appears to me that, athough the intercst involved is so trifling, the most satisfactory mode of disposing of the matter would be to suffer it to go to arbitration, in accordance with Mr. Daintrey's suggestion.

GEORGE BARNEY,
Surveyor General's Office,
Surveyor General.
Sydney, 16 November, 1855.

No. 19.
Tife Colonial Skcretary to Mr. Dayntrey.
Colonial Secretary's Ofice, Sydney, 28 November, 1855.

## Sir,

Referring to my letter to gou of the 24th ultimo, on the subject of Mr. E. Salamon's claim to compensation for a deficiency in an allotment of land at Barrack Square, which he purchased from the Government, I bave now the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor Gencral concurs in the opinion of the Surveyor General that, although the interest involved is so trifling, the most satisfactory mode of disposing of the matter will be to suffer it to go to arbitration, in accordance with the suggestion contained in your letter of the 17 th October last.
2. As soon as an intimation slall be receiped of your readiness to proceed to arbitration, an arbitrator will be appointed on hehalf of the Crown, and the necessary instructions will be issued in the matter.

## 1e. Daintrey, Esq.

> I have, \&c.,
> W. ELYARD.

Sydney.

No. 20.

The Coloniat Secretary to The Sunveyor General<br>Colonial Secretary's Office,<br>Sydney, 5 December, 1855.

Sir,
Referring to your Report, under blank corer, of the 16th ultino, No. 55-307, on the subject of Mr. Daintrey's application, on behalf of Mr. Salamon, for compensation for a deficiency in an allotment of hand in Barrack Square, purchased by him from the Govern-ment,-I have the homor to inform you that IIis Exeelleney the Governor General approves of the matter being decided by arbitration.
2. I beg, therefure, to request that you will be so good as to suggest some person to act as arbitrator for the Crown, at your earliest convenience.

I have, \&u.,
The Surveyor Genbral.
W. ELYARD.

No. 21.
Mr. Dantrby fo The Coloniat, Secretary.
Syduey, 19 December, 1855.
Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 28 th ultimo, relative to a proposal made by me for an arbitration as to the deficicucy existing in Mr. Salamon's land in Barrack-lane, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Salamon agrees to an arbitration, and that the Surveyor General haring requested me to name an arbitrator on behalf of that gentleman, Mr. Henry Robertson, of 254 Pitt street, Sydney, has becu named accordingly, aud will be ready to proceed in the matter at any time convenient to the arbitrator appointed by the Government.

> I ain, de.,

EDDVIN DAINTREY.

## The Honorable

The Colonial Secretary.
No. 22.
The Surveyor Generaf to Tue Colonial Secretaby.
Surveyor Generals Office, Sydney, 5 .Jonunry, 1856.
Sir,
With refercnce to your letter of the 5th ultimo, No. 1,085 , wherein, on the subject of Mr. Edward Salamon's cham for compensation for a deficiency in an allotment of land in Barrack-kwe, purchased by him from the Crown, you inform me that Ilis Execllency the Governor General has been pleased to approve of the amount of compensation being decided by arbitration, 1 do myself the honor to state, that Mr. Surrcyor M'Cabe bas been appointed in the interest of the Crown, and Mr. Menry Robertson on behalf of Mr. Salamon, Mr. Janes Hume being umpire; and to request, therefore, that the Crown Solicitor may be directed to prepare the neecssary document binding the parties to abide hy the award of arbitration.

I have, dc.,
GEO. BARNEY,

## The Honorable

S. G.

The Coloniar, Sechetary.
No. 23.
'Time Colonial Secretary to Tife Orvif, Crown Sohicitor.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydncy, I2 January, 1856.
Sin,
In transmitting to you for your guidance the papers in connexion with Mr. Edward salamon's claim to compensation for a deficieney in an allotment of land it Barrack-lane purchased by him from the Crown, I have the honor to inform you that II Ex Eecllency the Goveruor General has approved of the case being decided by arbitration, aud to request that you will be so good as to tako the usual steps in the matter, and to hand over the pafers now enclosed to the arbitrator appointed on behalf of the Crown, Mr. Peter M'Cabe.

I have, \&c.,
TaE Civil Crown Soticitar. W. ELYARD.

The Colonial Smeretary to The Suryeyor Generar.

> Colonial Secretary's Office,
> S'ydney, 12 January, 1856.

Sir,
Referring to your letter of the 5 th instant, I have tho honor to inform you that the papers in connexion witl Mr. Edward Salamon's clain to compensation for a deficiency in an allotment of land in Barrack Square, purchased by him from the Crown, have been formarded to the Civil Crown Solicitor, with a rerquest that he will take the usual steps in the matiter, and hand uver the papers to the arlitrator appointed on behalf of the Crown.
2. In giving to Mr. MrCabe his instructions, it will be necessary that it should be borne in mind that the claimant has a right to the difference of frontage, and to that only, and that all that can be submitted to arbitration is the extent of frontage lost.

I have, sce.,
The Survifyor General.
W. LLYARD.

No. 25.
Mr, Daintrey to The Coloniad، Secretary.
12, Elizabeth-streel, Sydney,
14 January, 1856.
SIR,
I am requested by Mr. Edward Salamon to inquire whether any steps have been taken to carry out the arbitration agreed upon relative to the deficiency in Mr. Salamon's allotment of land in Barrack-lane, for the purposes of which I, some weeks siuce, named Mr. Robertsott as his arbitrator.

I have, Sce.,
The Honorable
EDWIN DAINTREY.
The Colonial Segretary.

No. 26.
The Colonial Secretary to Mr. Daintrey.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1856.
SIR,
I have the bonor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14 th instant, inquiring whether any steps have been taken to carry out the arbitration agreed upon in respect to Mr. Edward Salamon's claim to compensation for a deficinncy in an allotment of land in Barrack-lane, purchased by him from the Crown, and in reply to inform you, that an arbitrator laving been appointed by the Surveyor General on behalf of the Government, the papers in the case have been forwarded to the Civil Grown Solicitor, in order that the necessary bonds may he prepared.

I have, \&c.,
Edifin Daintrey, Esq., W. ELIARD. Solicitor, Sydney.

No. 27.
Tar Civil Crown Soliotior to The Colonial Secretary.
Civil Crovon Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 1 February, 1856.
SIR,
Referring to your letter to me of the 12 th ultimo, No. $56-151$, transmitting me papers in connexion with Mr. Salamon's claim to compensation for a deficiency in an allotment of land in Barrack-lane, and informing me that His Excellency approved of the ease being decided by arbitration,-I do myself the honor to state that I have had several intervicws with Mr. Daintrey (the Solicitor for Mr. Salamon) and that we cannot agree upon the subject matter of the referencc. Mr. Daintrey contends that, as by his letter of the 17 th October last he proposed that a satisfactory mode of arriving at the amount of compensation would be by reference to arbitration-to which proposal you by letter to him $\therefore$
agreed-the proper terms of the submission to arbitration should be to decide upon the amount of compensation to be paid by the Government to Mr. Salamon on account of any defieiency existing in the land sold to him at the time of the sale thereof by the Government.
2. On perusal of the papers accompanying your letter, I find a memorandum of H is Excelleney as follows:-"If an arbitration is to take place, all that can be submitted is the " extent of frontage lost."
3. As this memorandum is at variance mith your instructions, I have to request your further consideration of the matter, especially as $l$ an of opinion, for the reasous hereafter given, that it should be referred to arbitration to decide both the amount of deficievcy and the amount of compensation for such deficiency.
4. The frontage to Barrack-street purchased by Mr. Salamon was 23 feet 5 inches, and I find, on inspection of the plau, that the space between the buildings on luts 18 and 20 is 21 feet 2 inches, learing a deficiency of 2 feet 3 inches, which defieiency appears to be made up as follows:-

5. But, assuming that Mr. Salamon desires to avail himself of the party walls on both lots, as appears to be the case, these party walls appearing to be 1.8 inches thick, there would then be no encroachment on the frontage by lot 20 , and only 6 inches by lot 18 , whicl, added to the 3 inches deficiency, make a total of $\mathfrak{b}$ inches In the frontage to the back road the whole of the party wall of lot 20 seems to be on this land, making an eneroachment of 9 inches; as also 11 inches of the paity wall of lot 18 , being an encroachment of 2 inches; which two encroachments, added to the deficiency of 6 inches, make the total quantity wanting 17 inches, or, assuming Mr. Salamon does not use the party walls, 2 feet 11 inches.
6. The encroachment by Mr. Heydon, who built, as Mr. Daintrcy informs me, aceording to the boundarics pointed out by the Government Surveyor, was made before the sale to Mr. Salamon ; and it appcars to me, therefore, clear that he is entitled to compensation from the Government for such deficiency, inasmuch as he was entitled, on purchasing the land, to be put into immediate posscssion of it without the trouble, delay, and expense of a law suit; and the Crown, if Heydon has taken more than he was entitled to, has its remedy against him.
7. With respect to lot 20 , I am of opinion that if the owner of this lot has not built upon more frontage than he actually purchased from the Government, that Mr. Salamon is also cutitled to compensation for this deficiency. Indeed it would appear that the Government has sold more frontage to this strect than actually exists. If, however, the orner of lot 20 has encroached beyond his proper boundaries, Mr. Salamon's remedy is against him and not against the Crown.
8. If the owner of lot 20 had been prevented from making good his frontage by an encroachment upon Mr. Salamon, then the Government would still have had to pay compensation to such owner instead of to Mr. Salamon, and thas the Government would have been burthened with two arbitrations instead of one.
9. On the whole, I think it should be submitted to the arbitrators to dceide in the first place what deficiency in the frontage, both to the street and lane, of this allotment has occurred through the default or laches of the Government, or its officers; and, in the second place, the proper compensation for such deficiency. I return all the papers for the reconsideration of His lixcellency, and I cannot avoid expressing my fears, from my experience in other cases of refcrence, in which the Government has always been victimized, that it will be found that the amount of compensation awarded to Mr. Salamon being added to the expense of the arbitration (which will devolve upon the Crown) will exceed the $£ 150$ claimed by Mr Salamon. T. have aiso to request that you will be so good as to instruct the Colonial Treasurer to execute the agrecment for reference on the part of the Crown.

> I bare, \&c.,

W. W. BLLLYARD,<br>Civil Crown Solicitor.

## The Honolable

The Colonial Secretary.

No. 28.
The Colonjal Sfcretary to The Givil Crown Solicitor.
Colonial Sccretary's Offec, Sydney, 23 February, 1856.
Sir,
I have laid before the Governor General your letter of the 1st instiant, on the subject of the terms of arbitration in the case of Mr. Salamon's claim to compensation for a deficiency in an allotment of land in Barrack-lane, purchased by him from the Govermment.
2. It appear's to His Excelleny that the state of the ease is this:-Nr. Salamon has lought a lot said to lave a frontage of, say twenty feet, and he finds that he has only got ninetcen and a half fect-he has paid, say twenty pounds per foot for the frontage, :nd has therefore paid ten pounds more than he ought. The same rule is applicable to lim as to any person who having bought a lot stated to contain one hundred acres finds out that it only contains ninety-five-he gets lack the price of the five acres, and this is all Mr. Saiamon is entitled to claim.
3. His Excellency having already decided that all that could be submitted to arlitration was the actual amount of frontage deficient, is now of opinion that there is no case for arbitration, to which effect you will lave the goodness to apprise Mr. Salamon's Solicitor, with whom you have been in communication on this subject.

> I have, \&c., W. JRTMARD.

The Civir Crown Solicitor.
P. S.-The Surseyor General has becn instructed to cause a carcful measurcment of Mr. Salamon's land to be made, in order that the actual excess of his payment may be rcfunded.

No. 29.
The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor General.
Culorial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 February, 1856.
Sir,
With referonce to my letter of the 12th ultimo, respecting the claim of Mr. T. Salamon to compensation for a deficiency in the frontage of a certain allotment of land in Barrack-lane, purchased by him from the Crown, and which it had been intended to submit to arbitration,-I now do myself the honor to inform you, that there does not appear to the Governor General to be any reason for submitting the matter to arbitration at all. His Excellency considers that the proper course is for the frontage of the land to be measured as accurately as possible, and that then all Mr. Salamon can claim is, to hare the actual excess of his payment refunded.

You will therefore have the goodness to see that a careful measurement is effected of the land in question, and to report the result.

> I have, \&c.,

The Surveyor Generae.
W. ELYARD.

No. 30.
Tue Surveyor General to Tue Colonial Secretary.
Surveyor Generals Office,
Sydncy, 29 Ftbruary, 1856.
Sir,
In attention to your letter of the 93 rd instant, No. $56-113$, wherein with reference to your letter of the 12 th ultimo, No. $50-38$, respecting the clain of Mr. E. Salamon to compensation for a deficiency in the frontage of a certain allotment in Barrackstreet, purchased by him from the Crown, you inform me that there does not appear to the Governor General to be any reasou for submitting the matter to arbitration at all, the proper course being for the frontage to be measured as accurately as possible, and to sefund to $\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Salamon the excess paid by him; and that a careful measurement is to be made and the result reported. I bave the honor to state, for His Excellency's information that carcful survcys
surveys have already been made, and that the deficieucy (exclusively of Heydon's encroachment, made previously to the sale to Salamon, amounts to three inches, equal in value to $£ 47 \mathrm{~s}$, as stated in your letter of the 5 th October last to Mr. Daintrey, and of which a copy was forwarded to me in your letter of that date, No. $55-855$, to which I beg leave to refer.

## I have, dc.,

gEO. BARNEY,
The Honorable
Survejor General.
The Colontas Secretary.

No. 31.

## Mr. Daintrfy to The (jolonial Secretary.

$$
\text { Sydney, } 4 \text { Mfarch, } 1856 .
$$

Sir,
The Civil Crown Solicitor has enclosed to me a copy of a letter, of date 23 Hebruary, addressed by you to him, by direction of His Excellency the Governor General, rolative to the proposed arbitration in the case of my client, Mr. Edward Salamon's claim to compensation for deficiency in the quantity of an allotment of land in Barracklane, purchased by him from the Government." The letter states-" That Ilis Execllency " having already decided that all that could be submitted to arbitration was the actual " amount of frontage deficient, is now of opinion that there is no case for arbitration to "which," ©

Now, Sir, I would beg to call Mis Excellency's attention to my letter of the 17 th of October last; ;in which I submit that "a satisfactory mode of arriving at the amount of "compensation would be by reference to an arhitrator on either side," and to the reply of the then Colonial Secrotary of the 28th November, in which he states that "His Excellency "the Governor General concurs in the opinion of the Surveyor General, that, although the " interest involved is so trifling, the most satisfactory mode of disposing of the matter will " be to suffer, it to go to arbitration, in accordanee with the saggestion contained in your " letter of the 17 th October last"; and I would respectfully. urge upon His Excelleney;that by these letters-(the cad of a long correspondence, of which the burden has been thie amount of compensation, and not of quantity deficiout)-an agreement to arbitrate as to the : compensation was most clearly and distinetly entered into. By a subsequent letter of the 11.th December, addressed by the Surveyor Gencral to myself, I was requested to name an arbitrator; "His Escellency the Governor General having approved"-(so says the letter)" of a claim made by you on behalf of Mr Salamon for compensation for a deficiency," \&c., and I named one accordingly.

Such an agreement having been entered into, however little obligatory on the Crown, and the arbitrators named on both sides, it seems to my client something-if such an expression may be used without disrespect-like a breach of faith that lis Excellency should, all at once, discover that there is no case for arbitration, and decide that Mr. Salamun's receiving back the purchase-money paid by hin for the quantity deficient will be all that he can reasonably expect.

Mr. Salamon's position is this-that, having purchased, on the faith of the rejresentation of the Government that a certain quantity of land was put up, be bought and paid for that quantity, and afterwards sold it at a greatly advanced price. The purchaser frou him found that he had not the quantity mentioned in the Grant, and has come upon Mr. Salamon for the deficiency, and this deficiency the latter has to make good at the advance price, and not at the price he paid to the Government.

Under the eircumstances above mentioned, I would respectfully submit to His Excellency, on the part of my client, either that the arbitration as to compensation should be allowed to proceed, or that the sum of $£ 1.50$ should be paid, as recommended by the late Surveyor General ; or, lastly, that the proper Law Officer of the Crown should '. instructed to defend an action at the suit of Mr. Salamon, for damages sustained by him.

The Colonial Sfcretary.

No. 32.

## Tife Colonial Sboretaby to Mr. Daintrey.

> Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 March, 1856.

Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 4 th instant, respecting Mr. E. Salamon's claim to compensation for a deficiency in the extent of frontage of a certain allotment of laud in Barrack-lane purchased by him from the Crown, I do myself the honor, by direction of the Governor Gencral, to inform you that His Excellency sees no reason for submitting this matter to arbitration, and that the Auditor General has accordingly been instrucled to preprare a warrant in favor of Mr. Salamon for the return of the sum of four pounds seven shillinge, being the amount of purchase money for three inches of frontage which from a careful survey appears to be the quantity deficient.
W. ELYARD.
E. Daintrey, Esc.,

Sydney.

Ño. 33.
Mr. Dantrey to The Colonial Secretary.
Sydney, 24 April, 1856.
Sin,
In reply to your letter of the 28 th ultimo, relative to His Bixcellency the Governor General's award of $£ 47 \mathrm{~s}$. as a compensation for the deficiency in quantity of the land in Barrack-lane purchased by Mr. Edward Salamon, I am instructed, on behalf of my client, to inform you that he declines to receive the amount above-mentioned, and as His Excellency refuses to go to arbitration on the matter, according to the agreement entered into, Mr. Salamon will endearour to get his claim adjudicated on by the Legislature of the Golony.

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    I am, &c.,
Tae Honorable
EDWIN DAINTREY.
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The Colonial, Sfcretary.

No. 34.
The Colonial Secretary to Mr. Daintrey.

> Colonial Secretary's Office, Syduey, 6 May, 1856.

Sir,
I. do myself the honor, by the direction of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24 th ultimo, on the subject of the compensation ararded to Mr. E. Salamon in respect of the deficiency existing in the frontage of a certain allotment of land purchased by him from the Crown in Barrack Square.

> I bave, \&ce.,
W. ELYARD.

Édin Dantrex, Esq.,
Syduey.

# - WASTE LANDS. 

(EXTENT OF HELD BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 August, 1857.

RETURN to an Order from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly dated 13 January, 1857, praying that His Excellency the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,-
" A Return of all the Waste Lands in the Settled, Intermediate, " and Unsettled Districts, held by the Members, respectively, of
" both Houses of " Parliament," shewing the extent of country " each individual occupies, either in his own right, or, so far as " can be known, is interested in, as a member of any firm, and " the rents he pays."

## WASTE LANDS.

RETURN of all the Waste Lands of the Crown in the Settled and Intermediate Districts, beld by the Members of the Legislative Council, shewing the Rent and Extent of the same.

| Namie. | Countr. | Extent. | Rent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Acres. | $\pm$ s. d. |
| Allen George | Durham | 3,410 | 2134 |
| Berry Alexander | Camden | 11,760 | 9311 |
| Do. | St. Vincent | 6,200 | 415 |
| Busby A. and W. | Bligh... | 2,840 | 246 |
| Docker J. | Brisbane | 9,220 | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 4 & 2 \\ 6\end{array}$ |
| Douglass H. G. | Macquaric | 7,680 | $6 \begin{array}{lll}6 & 0 & 3\end{array}$ |
| Faithful W. P. | Argyle ... | 10,620 | $8{ }^{6} \mathrm{f}$ |
| Fitzgerald R. | Bligh.. | 20,070 | 15135 |
| Do. | Phillip | 13,130 | 10 is 10 |
| Do. | loxburgh | 12,440 | 91410 |
| Iord Francis... | Bathurst ... | 1,920 | 1100 |
| Mitchell James. | Nothumberland | 5,880 | 41111 |
| Warren A and E. | Dampier | 5,050 | $\begin{array}{lll}718 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Warren A....... Want and Billyard | Durham Argyle. | 640 $\mathbf{7 , 9 4 9}$ | 0100 |

RETURN of all the Waste Lands in the Settled and Intermediate Districts, held by Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, shewing the Rent and Extent of the same.

| Name. | County. | Extent. | Rext. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Acres. | $\pm$ s. d. |
| Bowman W. | Wellington | 13,090 | 1048 |
| Do. | Phillip . . . | 4,921 | 3171 |
| Do. | Georgiana | 5,490 | $4{ }^{4} 510$ |
| Do. | Bathurst | 2,390 | 1176 |
| Do. | Bligh.. | 23,880 | 1818 <br> 18 <br> 18 |
| Cowper Charlcs | Argyle ... | 19,720 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}16 & 8 & 6 \\ 3 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ |
| Cox G. H. ${ }_{\text {Holt Thomes }}$ | Wellington | 4,040 | $\begin{array}{cccc}3 & 3 & 2 \\ 39 & 18 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Holt Thomas | Argyle | 61,120 | 39189 |
| Lee William. | Phillip. | 17,630 | $\cdots 18$. |
| Do. | Bathurst Wcllinto | 5,010 1,210 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 18 & 4 \\ 0 & 18 & 11\end{array}$ |
| Do. | Wellington | 1,210 38,877 | 01811 $30 \quad 9$ |
| Macarthur J. and Do. D. | Argyle . . | -7,840 | 80.2 |
| Do. | Westmoreland. | 2,240 | 1151 |
| Murray T. A. | MIurray | 21,440 | $18 \quad 5 \quad 2$ |
| Do. | Argyle | 13,640 |  |
| Do. | King . . | 7,600 |  |
| Oakcs George | King... | 2,130 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 13 & 4 \\ 9 & 5 & \end{array}$ |
| Osborne Henry | Caunden Stanlcy | 11,490 22040 | $\begin{array}{rrr}9 & 5 & 2 \\ 34 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Richardson J. Robertson J. | Stanlcy | 22,040 1,980 | 3410 111 |
| Robertson 5. Do. | Brishane | 12,220 | 16123 |
| Suttor W. H. | Roxburgh | 18,410 |  |
| Do. | Wellington | 10,041 |  |
| Cooper and Holt | Argyle ... | 18,710 | 10154 |

RETURN of all the Waste Lands in the Unsettled Districts held by the Members, respectively, of both Houses of Parliament, shewing the Extent of Country each individual occupies, either in his own right, or, so far as can be known, is interested in, as a member of any firm, and the Rent he pays.



17 March, 1857.
1857.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
zegislative $\mathfrak{a s p e m b l y}$.

## CROWN LANDS.

(held under lease from the crown.)

Ordered by the Iegislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 August, 1857.

RETURN to an Order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 23 January, 1805T, praying that His Excellency the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of the House,-
" A Return of the number of acres of Land held under lease
" from the Crown in the Settled, Intermediate, and Unsettled
" Districts, respectively; specifying the amounts derived from
" them, and the rents paid, on an average, per acre."

## CROWN LANDS.

RETURN of the quantity of Lands under Lease within the Settled Districts, shering how many Acres are leased in each County, and the average price per acre.


Of the above, 906,178 acres, comprised in the Counties of Auckland, Cliurchill, Cliarence, Dampier, Raleigh, Richmond, Stanley, and Ward, are held under the Regulations . of 11 th February, 1851 ; the remainder is the qquantity leased by auction and pre-emption, amounting to $6,413,040$ acros.
., Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 10 August, 1857.
RETULN of the Number of Acres of Land held under Lease from the Crown in the Intermediate and Unsettled Districts respectively, specifying the Amount derived
from them, and the Rents paid on an average per acre.


## zegislative ctssembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# CROWN LANDS LEASES. 



Oidered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 December, 1857.

Tie Crown Law Officers to Time Colonala Sectetary.

> Attorney Gcneral's Office, $$
\text { Syduey, } 16 \text { July, } 1851 .
$$

Sin,
We have the honor to acknowledge the reccipt of your letter of the $10 t \mathrm{l}$ m 9578 . instant, No. 453 , requesting our opinion on the following point, namely,-" Can the " maximum terms of eight and fuarteen years respectively be legally made to commenec " from the actual issuc of the Lases of Crown Lands, or must their duration be computed "from the period when the elaimants were legally in a position to demand leases-that is to "say, at the expiration of six months from the promulgation in the Coleny of Her Majesty's "Order in Council, as provided by the IItle section of Chapter II. of that Order."
2. In reply, we hare the honor to state that it is, in oar opinion, legally competent to His Excellency the Governor General, if he siall so think fit, to make the maximum terms of cight and fourtecn years respectively commence from the date of the actual ispue of the Leases.
3. We advised, on a former occasion, to the effect, that as the Leases were delayed for the convenience of the Government, the partics who had acquired an absolute right to thon ought, during such delay, to be permitted to enjoy some of the priviloges which the Order in Council purports to confor on leascholders; but, in fact, they lare not yet recoived such Leases, nor have they enjoyed all the advantages-nor iudecd, practically, any considerable portion of the bencfit-which they would derive from the actual possession of a perfect Jeasehold interest aud the annexed privileges. This consideration, howerer, affects only the questiou whether the period which has elapsed since the right to the Leases was comphete ought, in fairness or in poliey, to be regarded as a part of the term, and does not bear upon the question of strict legality which has now boon submitted to us.
4. Upon that question we think it clear, that as the Governor General is cmpowered to "grant leeases" for terms not exceeding fourteen and eight years respectively, and as he has not yet granted any such Lenses, the power as yet remains as completely unesecuted and capable of being acted upon to the full extent as on the day when the Order in Council was first promulgated.
We have, \&e.,

# J. H. PLUNKETI, <br> Attorney General. 

## W. M. MANNING,

Solicitor Gencral.

## Tee Honorable <br> The Colonial Secretart.

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## zlegislatibe Gusembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ALBURY GRIEVANCES.

(PETITION FROM, AS TO BUILDING A BRIDGE OVER AND CLEARING THE BED OF THE MURRAY RIVER, AND THE SALE OF CROWN L.ANDS.)

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\ldots-\ldots-\ldots
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Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 December, 1857.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Town and District of Albury,

## Humbly Shewetif:-

That your Petitioners have, at various times, transmitted frequent petitions to your Honorable Mouse, praying for the immediate erection of a Bridge across the River Murray, as a means of averting the great loss of life, and the immense sacrifice of property, taking place every year during the ordinary floods on the aforesaid river.

That, for the want of the above-mentioned Bridge, the large existing traffic on the main line of road between Sydney and Melbourne has been occasionally stopped for three months at a time, and that the entire trade of the steamers plying upon the Murray has been diverted from Albury to a point on the Victorian side of the river: chiefly in conscquence of the want of proper communication.

That the importance of this matter was brought before your Honorable House on the 7th day of November, 1856 ; and that the Government, acting upon the expressed wishes of the House, engaged to open a correspondence soliciting the co-operation of the Victorian Goverament in constructing the Murray Bridge and its approaches without delay.

That the question was subseguently laid before Mis Excellency Sir William Denison, and that your Petitioners received from His Excellency the following assurance :-
"The want of a Bridge over the River Murray has not escaped the notice of the "Goverument. Communications have licen sent to, and arrangements will be made in " concert with, the Government of Victoria for the estallishment of the Bridgo, with as little "delay as possible."

That, notwithstanding the above promises, your Petitioners have been surprised and grieved to find that no sum has been placed upon the Estimates by the present Ministry for the purpose of carrying out this much required national work. That the reason giren by the Colonial Treasurer for withdrawing from the Estimates the amount proposed by the late Ministry for cffecting this okject has filled your Petitioners with astonishment, the site for the Bridge having been marked out a sufficient length of time to warrant your Petitioners in believing that the Surveyor's lieport should have been received.

That the sum of $£ 10,000$ has been votel by the South Australian Legislature for clearing the bed of the River Murray of obstacles impeding navigation, and that it is desirable that the Colonies interested in the trade of the river should each, like South Australia, maintain one snag-steamer and clearing party. That the sum of $£ 2,000$, proposed to be voted by the Parliament of New Sonth Wrales, will be insufficient for the required purpose, and that this money, if granted, could only be laid out, as formerly, in the unsatisfactory
process of sawing away the tops of the submerged snags, at low water; whereas, with proper lifting apparatus, the logs could be removed entirely; and this improvement, if effected immediately between Albury and Wabgunyah, would prove the means of restoring a considerable portion of the trade to Albury, and consequently to New South Walcs.

That both of the above-mentioncd undertakings are works of great nutional importance, and that money expended apon then cannot be considered as appropriated to local purposes.

That your Petitioners have prayed for the sale of land in the immediate ncighbourhood of the Town of Aubury, until their patience is almost exhausted,--their petitions being in almost every case unheeded. That land within the town boundary, on the Sydney Road, has been ready for sale for nearly two years, and that large quantities of Suburban and Country Lands are available in other situations.

That, although a Government Surveyor has been resident in Albury for about four months, that officer asserts that he has no authority to survey land for sale. That, owing to the impossibility of procuring land in Albury, many persons anxious to settle in this town have been compelled to purchase land, more easily attainable, in the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, and that large numbers of enterprising farmers and scttlers have thus been driven across the Murray border.

That the great demand for land in this neighbourhood is proved by the high price it commands, and by the fact that the sum of $£ 2,400$ was realised at the sale held in the Albury Court House, on the 10th instant, the greater portion of the land then sold being upwards of 40 miles from Albury, and in a locality where no land bad previously been alienated from the Crown; the said land, moreover, possessed no water frontage, and was not accessible by any road in ordinary use.

Your Petitioners, therefore, once more carnestly pray that the above matters may receive due consideration from your Honorable House, and would beg your Honorable House to remember, that although ecrtain sums of money bave at times been voted for the so-called Southern Districts, yct that, with the exception of about $£ 200$, no rooney has ever been expended in public works in the vast tract of country between the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, which tract of country has been absurdly designated the "Unsettled Districts," notwithstanding the fact that the land sales in Albury alone have produced upwards of $£ 40,000$,

- whilst the gross anount paid into the Treasury, for land sold throughout the said "Unsettled "Districts," must exceed $£ 100,000$. Your Petitioners oannot conclude without expressing their regret at the existence of wide-spread dissatisfaction in the Murrumbidgee District; but they would venture to hope that a timely recognition of their wants and grievanecs by the Government may have the effect of reconciling the inhabitants of this portion of the Colony to the rule of New South Wales, and averting, for a time, any further dismemberment of the Colony.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.
[ Here follow 111 Signatures.]

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

Fegistation acmembly.

# CUTIING TIMBER ON CROWN LANDS. 

(PETITION FOR THE PREVENTION OF WASTE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 October, 1857.


To the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
The Petition of the Builders, Timber Merchants, Cabinct Makers, Carpenters aud Joiners, and Surveyors of Sydney,-

## Sheweth : -

That, in the humble opinion of your Petitioncrs, the time as now arrived for some alteration in the law respecting the right to cut timber on Crown Lands under a Government Jiecnse, especially the cedar brushes of the Colony.

Your Pctitioners respectfully shew that the cedar trees are now becoming very scarce, and this scarcity needlessly aggravated by the present wasteful system of cuttting and squaring logs with the axe instead of the saw.

That this systematic waste has arisen within the last eight years, and having since continued, causing a loss from 600 feet to 1,600 fect in erery tree.

Your Petitioncrs also invite attention to the fact, that cedar is extensively used throughout the country for various parposes, and that no timber indigenous to the Colony can replace its loss.

Your Petitioners conceive that the rapid consumption of cedar trees has caused whole forests to disappear in an incredibly short space of time, and that this seisible dininution of so scarce and valuable wood requires protection from waste by such just and necessary measures as may seem most expedient and suitable to the present and future requirements of the country.

And your Petitioners will cre: pray.
[Here follow 80 Signatures.]
$572$

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS BILL.

(peittion against, from h. parkes, on beiladf of perilic meeticg in sypney):

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 November, 1857.

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

The humble Petition of Henry Parkes, of the City of Sydney, and Chairman of a Public Neeting of the Citizens, held on 23rd November instant,-

## Respectfully Sheweth:-

That the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Public Meeting presided over by your Petitioner.

First.-That this meeting confirms the opinion extensively entertained, and unanimously expressed at a former meeting of Citizens, that the present Legislative Assembly does not possess the public confidence, especially in its proceedings on the Government Land Bill.
Scond.-That this meeting, in common with large numbers of their fellow-colonists, entertained the hope that the present Ministry would produce a measure for the better Administration of the Public Lands, based upon sound and comprehensive principles, and framed with a sole view to promoting the population and prosperity of the Country, and that in their just and reasonable expectations they have been grievously disappointed by the Bill now before Parriament.
Third.-That the undermentioned gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed a Committce to watch the progress of the Bill, and, if necessary, to prepare a Memorial to the Goverior-Grencral, praying Mis Excellency to dissolve the Legislative Assembly, nanely :-The Chairman, Mr. John Black, Venerable Archdeacon Mrencroe, Mr. Mounteastle, Mr. James Willianson, Mr. W. B. Allen, Mr. John Lucas, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. C. Simmons, and Mr. John Birrell.
Fourth.-That a Petition containing the Resolutions now adopted be signed by the Chairman, on bchalf of this meeting, and presented to the Legislative Assembly by one of the City Members, and to the Legislative Council by the Honorable J. J. Montefiore.

Your Petitioner respectfully prays your Honorable House to take the foregoing expression of public opinion into your consideration.

And your Pctitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
IIENRY PARKES.
$574$

## Flegislation alssembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# GR0WN LANDS BILL. 

(PETITION AGAINST FROM RAYMOND TERRACE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 November, 1857.

> To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

The Petition of the undersigned Landed Proprietors, Householders, and Residents of the District of Raymond Terrace, Uunter River,-

## Humbly Sheweth :-

That your Petitioners, impressed with the great importance of a Land System based upon principles of encouraging Immigration to this Colony, and retaining the present population by facility of selection and certainty of immediate possession to all applicants for lands, pray your Honorable House may not assent to the proposed Land Bill now in progress through your Honorable House, and which your Petitioners cannot but view as directly opposed to the best interests of the Colony, by perpetusting the uncertainty of Auction Sales, by which an evident advantage is given to large Capitalists over persons possessing small means, who may, neverthcless, be best conversant with agricultural pursuits, and by which Immigration, instead of being fostered, has been diverted from our shores. Your Petitioners being of opinion that by a system of valuation of the Public Lands the Revenue would not only be more certainly fixed, and the Public Creditor he more fully aware of the security on which he made loans, but that by this means the great evils complained of-delay, and uncertainty of possession, togetber with a fixed and arbitrary price, having no relation to value-would be remedied, while a speedy way of investing capital, now unproductive, would be opened to the community, which would have the effect of equalizing the population of the Colony, now too much concentrated in towns, and rendering at the same time the Colony self-supporting.

Your Petitioners further state that they conceive, in any Land System, a portion of the purchase money should be exprossly applied to the making of roads for the benefit of the Setticrs, who should not, as hitherto, be left dependent upon votes from the Legislature, and to whom, at least, facility of ingress and egress to their property should be provided by the State, which bas absorbed the greater portion of their capital.

Your Petitioners further conceive that any restriction placed upon agriculture in a Colony which has never raised sufficient produce for its own consumption, as in the interdict laid upon Squatters raising grain for sale, is a blot upın the legislation of the Colony, being at direct variance with the principles of political economy, and unjustifiable to the Lessees of the Public Lands of the Colony.

In conclusion, while your Petitioners express their full concurrence with a scrupulous adherence to all existing contracts until the period of their termination, they nevertheless consider the proposed Land Bill as little better than the perpetuation of a system based upon fallacious principles, which have hitherto retarded Immigration, excluding a large class of our population, especially the Native-born, from fixity of possession, raised up antagonistic interests in the Colony, made us, with an immense amount of Waste Lands, dependent for food on other Countries, checked the development of our natural resources, so that, although the oldest Colony, we are fast retrograding from our position of pre-eminence.

Wherefore, your Petitioners pray that, until the representation be placed upon a more equitable distribution, so as to afford a wider expression of public opinion, the proposed Land Bill may not be passed into lawं.

And your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.
[Here follow 182 Signatures.]

576 -

## ${ }^{3}$ zegislation assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS BILL.



Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 November, 1857.

> To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

The Petition of the undersigncd, \&c., \&c.,-

## Humbiy Sheweth:-

That your Petitioners belicve that the evils resulting from the present management of the Waste Lands of the Colony will not be removed by the Land Bill now before the House.

Your Petitioners would submit, that Her Majesty having banded over to your Honorable House the entire management of the Waste Lands of the Colony, to le held in trust by you for the people until required for the legitimate use to which they are adapted, has placed in your hands the power of preventing any Forcign Potentate purchasing, through agcats, the available lands put up for sale, and by learing them unoccupied thus place a barricr to our progress and a check to British Colonization; the present Land Regulations do not, and the Bill now before your Honorable House will not, provide for this evil.

Your Petitioners would remind your Honorable House, that a still greater danger prosents itself from speculation nearer home; for when lands are put up for sale in the vicinity of a shipping port, the upset price is no check to speculation, but speeulation proves an almost entire check to the productive occupancy of the land. We would instance the Cundletown sales,-lands that were originally bought from the Government at the upset price were again sold to the productive occupier at ten, twelve, and fifteen pounds per acre, and therchy crippling the useful pioneer of our prosperity. With such results in riew, your Petitioners cannot think that the trast which the Parent Government placed in your keeping has been wisely discharged, nor is it likely to be by the Bill now before your Honorable House.

Your Petitioners, therefure, pray, that before any new Jand Bill is passed, a thorough inquiry be made into the working of the present Bill. Your Petitioners are persuaded that suah an inquiry would result in convincing your Honorable House that a new Land Bill, which will cstallish us in a state of healthful and permanent prosperits, must be framed on the recognition of the folloring principles:-

1st. The natural right that man has to work out all his rerquiruments from the land which he inlabits, as far as it is practicable.
2nd. The land is equal to, and should bear the burden of, the necessary improvements required in common for its profitable culture.
3rd. To hold land unproductive while labour is abundant and food searee is a fraud upon the people, against which fraud we pray your Honorable House to legislate.
Trusting that your Honorable Mouse will take our Petition into your favourable consideration; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Morpeth Working Men's Political $\Delta$ ssociation, W. M. LINY, President.

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## zacgislative $\mathfrak{a x p m b d t y}$.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# ASSESSMENT ON STOCK. 

# (PETITION AGAINST FROM M'LEAY RIVER DISTRICT.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 Noveinber, 1857.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled. The Humble Petition of the undersigned Graziers, holding Squatting Licenses in the Mctcay River District, and their Agents,-

## Sheweth :-

That your Petitioners perceive with much alarm that it is proposed to levy an Assessment of eleven-pence farthing per head, per annum, upon all cattle depastured in the Squatting Districts, in addition to the License Fee, which amounts to about three-pence per head, making a total of fourteen-pence and one farthing per annum.

That, by such an imposition, cevery calf at its birth would, by the taxation of its dam, be taxed to the extent of about three shillings, and before it would be fit for slaughter, which, on the average, would be five years from its birth, to the extent of five shillings and eleven-pence farthing more, making a total of nearly nine shillings.

That the price now offered in this District for store cattle from (2) two to (8) eight years old is only ( 30 s .) thirty shillings per head; and that as this is not a fattening District, such an Assessment, added to the License Fee, would make the rent much heavicr than the value of the land, especially as it is wholly unprotected from aboriginal depredations, which are very frequent, the Native Police having been withdrawn for several months.

That six-pence per head, per annum, for License and Assessment, would be a full and fair rent for the District.

Petitioners therefore humbly pray that such an Assessment may not be imposed upon the MCLeay River District.

And your Pctitioners will cver pray.
[Here follow 16 Signatures.]
$580$

# CROWN LANDS BILL 

(retition agalist tee sale of by public auction, from albury.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 Decenber, 185 i.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
Thie Petition of the Inhabitants of Albury and its vicinity, agreed upon at a Public Meeting,-

## Humbly Sieweth:-

: That your Petitioners have seen with deep regret the Land Bill now before your Honorable House, and find it such a Bill as has altogether and entirely disappointed their long cherished hopes.

That your Petitioners are alarmed at the proposed continuation of the tedious and unsatisfactory system of survey previous to sale.

That Surveyors, generally speaking, are not good judges of the fertile qualities of land, nor can they point out the sites desired by persons residing in the locality of their surveys, because they know not the views nor the objects which any individual may hare in the purchase of certain portions of land, whether light, mixed, or heary soil.

That your Petitioners are, thercfore, of opinion, that the principle of selection would be much more adrantageous to the community, by allowing each purchaser to make his own surpey, subject to be re-surveyed at the convenience of the Government, and subject to a double charge por acre for whatever extent of land is held by the purchaser beyond the measurement reported to the Government by him.

That your Petitioners are still more alarmed by the proposed continuance of Sales by Auction. That this system has given rise to more ill-feeling than any other Governmental plan-that it sets neighbour against neighbour and man against man.

That there is in it no portion of human rights; it breathes not of a paternal Government, and partakes in no way of the science of ethics, upon which all laws ought to be founded; that it opens a door to the practice of the rufian who may pretend to be a purchaser, but who only wishes to make money by being bought off; that this practice by such persons is not unknown to your Petitioners, and they have leard of other cases which they believe to be true-exampli gratia: A poor man wanted to purchase a small piece of land; a neighbour of his pretended to want it also, but was willing to be bought off-the poor man had no money to spare, but was ultimately obliged to buy off his oppressor by giving him his two cows; this man came again, and pretended that he intended to set up for salc a strip of land just behind this poor man's place, which, if sold, would have cut him off from water and from pasturage ; to prevent this he was obliged to give up to bis tormentor his entire horse.

That it has been stated in your Honorable House that if squatters' runs were submitted to sale by auction that the same. system of oppression would be practised; and, from what your Petitioners know and believe, they are of opinion that the statement is truc; but your Petitioners cannot see why a system obviously unfair and detrimental towards the rich can ever be other than a disadvantageous and grinding system towards the poor.

That your Petitioners are decidedly opposed to sales by auction; yct, if unfortunatcly adopted at all in the present Land Bill, such sales should be adopted in all cazes for the rental or disposal of the lands in New South Wales.

That your Petitioners vicw with great sorrow a clause in the Land Bill at present before your Honorable Assembly, to the effect that land being put up and sold by auction the same cannot be re-sold except at the price bid for it at the first sale. That your Petitioners are of opinion that this opens a door to any squatter to outbid any bona fide purchaser, and when lee does so he has only to pay ten per cent. on the amount and forfeit the land, and thus annibilate the hopes of the agriculturist and prevent all cultivation on his run; and this your Petitioners view as another evil arising out of the auction system.

That your Petitioners believe there is no warranty in Scripture for the sale of Public Lands by auction; and the English Law has so far disgraced the auction system as to place it under the Statute of Frauds- 29 Charles II.

That it is the experience of your Petitioners that in the purchase of land this system stands in every man's way, and that it is the engine which is at work every day to prevent the settlement of this Colony. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that it may not be a part of the Land Bill at present before your Honorable Assembly.

And, as in duty bound, your Petitioncrs will ever pray.
Signed, on behalf of the Meeting, this 25th day of November, 1857,
J. E. OWEN, M. D.,

Chairman.

# GOVERNNENT HOUSE AND DOMAIN, PARRAMATTA. 

 (DESRATCI TROM SECRETARY OF STATE FOR TIE COLONIES.)Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 November, 1857.
W. DENTSON,.

Message No. 7.
Goucruor General.
Tie Governor General lays before the Legislative Assembly a Despateh with which he has been honored by the Secretary of State, in reply to the Despatches forwarding the Addresses from the Legislative Assembly of 30 th December 1856 and 20 th January 1857, on the subject of Government House and Domain at Parramatta.

It will be seen from this Despateh, that the Governor General understood the Instructions of the Secretary of State on the subject of the appropriation of the House and Domain in question, in the same manner in which they were understood by the authority from which they emanated; and that he was therefore justificd in considering himself entitied to the same nise and enjoyment of this property as had been accorded to his predecessors.

As, however, the Governor General stated in his reply to the Address of the Legislative Assembly of 30 th December, 1856 , that he was not only willing but desirous to waive all considerations of personal interest in this matter, so now, without acquiescing in any way in the view taken by the Legislative Assembly, that the rents and proceeds derived from the letting of the Government House and Domain at Parramatta are and do form part of the Consolidated Revenues of the Colony, His Excellency is in no way desirous to agitate the question further.
Government IFouse,
Sjaney, 4 November, 1857.

## The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir W. Denison

(No. 74.)
Dorcning-strcet,
20 June, 1857.
Sir,
I have had under my consideration your Despatehes Nos. 6 and 17, of the 15th and 29th of January, transmitting certain Addresses of the Legislative Assembly, relative to the Government House and Domain at Parramatta.

With regard to the future, I am glad to perceive that there is no difference of view as to the proper course to be pursued. The Legislative Assembly have declared their opinion
that the Govermment Domain at Parramatta ought to be disposed of for the public advantage; you express the same opinion, and I hare since receired, with other Acts of the late Session of the New South Wales Legislature, the Act No. 35, to provide for the disposal of the Parramatta Domain, which has been subunitted to Fer Majesty, and will be left to its operation.

With regard, however, to the past, I think that you are entitled to the explanation which you request of the meaning of the former Instructions jssued from this Department. Orders bad been given that the House and Dumain at Parramatta should be giren up. Sir George Gipls objected to the measure on aceount of the effect which it would have on the position of future Governors of New South Wales; the Secretary of State admitted the justice of his arguments, and relinquished the measure.

The question has been raised whether this clange of purnose related only to the case of Sir George Gipps' immediate successor, because the Secretury of State's Instructions used the expression that he would not deprive him (Sir George (iipps) or his "successor" of the residence at Parramatta. The employment, however, of this phrase is casily explained: Sir George Gipps had pointed out that to himself the question was indifferent, since his term of office was almost at an end, but that he felt a representation of the case due to the persorl who might be his successor in office. He acted with his usual public spirit and sense of honor, and his motives speak for themelves. The Secretary of Stato, in deference to Sir George Gipps' viows, not unaturally repeated the language in which Sir George had conreyed them, and said that neither he nor his "successor" should lose this rosidence. But it is impossibie to read the correspondence as a whole and to doubt that the decision was meant to be general, and to apply to all subsequent Governors of New Suath Wales. All the reasoning employed had been general, and was equai!y applicable to every Gorernor. In the very Despatch to which the Sccretary of State was replying, Sir George Gipps had called attention to the consequences to "future Governors" of the Colony; and unless it was supposed that the retention of the Domain was advisable on permanent grounds, there wos no conccivable reason for making the cuncession sulely to Sir George Gipps suecessor, who had not yet heeu cren appointed. It was not wished to bestow a faver on one particular Governor, but to ndopt a course which, by gencral reasoring, had been shewn to the satisfaction of the Government of that time to be conducive to the public interest.

I am bound, therefore, to say, that in considering yourself entitled to the same use and enjoyment of the IHouse and Domain at Parramatia as all your predecessors, you did but understand the Instructions on the subject in the same sense in which they are understood by the authorities from which they cmanated, and which, I think, the foregoing roview of the correspondence will show to be the real meaning of the documents.

I hare, \&c.,
H. LABOUCHERE.

Govervor Sir W. Denison, K.C.B.,

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\text { \&c., } \quad \text { \&e., } \quad \text { \&c. }
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## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# COTYON PRODUCED IN THE ISLANDS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC. 

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 November, $185 \bar{T}$.

The Secretary of Scate for the Culonies to Governor Sir Wimian Denison, K.C.B.
No. 00.
Duoning-strcct,
6 August, 1857...
Sir,
I tramsmit hererith, for your information, the copy of a letter which has been addressed to this Department, by direction of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affirs, enclosing eopy of a Despatch from the Actiog British Consul at Baltimore, on the subject of Cutton produced in the Islands of the South Pacific.

> I have, \&c.,
II. LABOUCIIERE.

## Governor

Sir Wihmam Denison, K.C.b., New South Wales.

> [Enclosure in foregoing.]

Furcign office, 16 July, 1857.
Sir,
I an directed by tho Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, for the informatin of Mr. Secretary labouchere, a copy of a Despatch from the Acting British Consul at Bali.i- Ni. 27. nore, respecting tive growth and production of Cotton in the Islands of the Suath Pacific.

I am to add that the specmens of Cotton which accompanied Mr. Bartlett's. Despateh have been forwarded tar the Buard of Trade; and that the attention of Her Majesty's Consuls in the Pacife Eslatas will be dirceted to the sulject of Mr. Bartiett's Jespateh.

I am, \&c.,
E. HAMMOND.

Memman Mfrivile, Ese.,
\&e, du, \&c.
[Sub-Finclosure.]
No. 27.
Bullimore,
23 June, 18 ล̃ะ.
My Lons,
I have the honor to reports to your Ioordship certain information which I have been able to obtain reative to the growth and production of Cotton of a superior quality in the Istands of the Sunth Pacific Ocean.

Similar infomation may have already reached your Lordship through other channels; but the importance of the subjeet may, nevertheless, excuse me for writing this Despateh.

Mr. Jenkins, American Cunsul at the Tonga Tslands, has brought home with bina specimans of a very superior Gutton, the product of those Islands, as well as specimens frem the Narigators' Islands, where it grows spontaneously, is perennial, and assumes the form of a tree, growing from two to twelve feet high; the pods, or bulls, are produced annually, and gathered by the natives as roses are plucked from the rose bushes in Angland.

I enclose specimens of this Cotton, as well as the seeds from the Tonga and Navigators' Islands.

The culture of Cotton in the United States is performed by ploughing, manuring, planting, hocing, \&ce, a process far more laborious and expensive than tree culture.

Having

Itaving reason to suppose that further information might be obtained at Washington, I addressech a letter to the Patent Office, and received an abstract of a report mado to that Office by Mr. Sneaston, American Vice-Consul at Samoa, Navigators' Islands, where the cotton tree, as I have said, grows spontaneously.

The Patent Office was kiad enough to send some specinens of the Cotton grown there, which I also forward to your Lordship. It is not so fine as that furnished by Mr. Jenkins from the Tonga Islands.

The cotton tree was not entircly unknown heretofore; it was formerly cultivated in Demarara and Berbice, but was abandoned for sugar, which yielded a greater profit. It is also found growing in its native state in some of the small islands on the Mosquito Coast; but no systematic efforts have been made to bring its culture to any profitable result.

From what I have stated, the following deductions may be drawn :-
That a supply of good Cotton can be drawn from the Islands in the Pacific
Ocean within the Tropies, if the natives can be induced to be industrious.
2. That if Cotton of such good quality is produced spontancously; its quality could, doubtless, be much enhanced by a proper cultivation and management of the tree. Cotton-gins could be sent thither to cleanse the Cutton from the seed.
3. That the tree culture might be introduced into the British Possessions of New South Wales (Mr. Jenkins, I understand, has already sent some of the Tonga sced to Sir William Denison, the Governor General), the East Indies, and particularly the West India Islands, where much land is now uncultivated. The coloured population of the latter may be induced to adopt the cheap and easy tree culture in preference to the more expensive and laborious method adopted in the United States.
Your Lordship will observe that this matter is illustrative of my last Despatch, No. 26, dated 9th instant. It seems most desirable that the culture of this highly important staple should be promoted in all parts of the world, more especially in the British Possessions.

> I hare, \&c.

THS. J. BaRTLETT.
The Garl of Clarendos, K.G.j
\&c, \&c.,

# MR. ARTHUR CHARLES BARTLETT. 

(CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR SHEEP DESTROYED UNDER SCAB ACT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 Oclober, 1857.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of Arthur Charles Bartlett, of Liverpool Plains, gentleman, -
Sheweth :-
That your Petitioner, in the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, was the owner of a flock of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven sheep, which were running on the run or station known as "Werina," situate in the District of Liverpool Plains, of which run or station your Petitioner was, and is the licensee and occupier, for which said sheep your Petitioner was, at that time, offered fifteen shillings a bead.

That your Petitioner having become arare that such sheep were infected with the disease called the Scab, under and by virtue of the provisions of the Act of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, 18 Victoria, No. 26, passed in the eighteenth year of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to proride for the destruction of Shecp infected with "the Scab, and to amend the Scab and Catarrh Act of 1853," proceeded to and did destroy the whole of the said flock of sheep.

That your Petitioner, previously to destroying the said sheep, in pursuance of the said Act, and within the time thereby preseribed, caused a proper notice, in writing, to be left at each of the runs or stations adjoining that of your Petitioner, at the residence of the owner, superintendent, or other person in charge thercof, stating the day, hour, and place, at which your Petitioner intended to destroy such sheep, as well as the number intended to be destroyed, and in all respects complied with the provisions of the said Act, in order to justify the destruction of the said shecp, so as to become entitiled to the compensation in that behalf provided by the said Act, upon obtaining such Certificate as by the said Act is in that behalf required.

That your Petitioner, within the time in that behalf prescribed by the said Act, proceeded with his witncsses from his said run or station to Wee Waa, which is the nearest place from his said run or station at which a Court of Petty Sessions is held, and which is at a distance of nincty miles from his said run or station, for the purpose of applying to two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in Petty Sessions assembled there, to inquire into the destruction of your Petitioncr's sheep, as before mentioned, with the view of obtaining the compensation for the same provided for by the said Act.

That your Petitioner and his said witnesses arrived in duc time at Wee Waa aforesaid to have his case heard within the period prescribed by the said Act, and the next Court-day
at such Court being the fourth day of the following mouth of May (being within the said: period allowed by the said A(t), your Petitioner and his said witnosses attended at the said Court on the said last mentioned day; but as there were no Justices of the Peace in attendance on that day, your Petitioncr was unable to make his application for the said inquiry, and there being no other Court-day, and no means of obtaining the holding a Court for the purpose of your Petitioner making his said application until after the period so prescribed for that purpose had elapsed, your Petitioner was unable, solely by retison of no Magistrates attending at the said Court on the said Court-day, namely, the said fourtl day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, to make his applieation, so as to get a certificate, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into your consideration, and afford to your Petitioner such relief in the premises as your Honorable House may deem just.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, de.
A. C. BARTIETT.
1857.

並egtislation aspembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SCAB IN SHEEP ACT OF 1854.

(DESTRUCTION OF ShEEP DY A. R. LAWSON, UNDER PROVISIONS OF.)

Ordered by the Legislatioc Assembly to be Printed, 10 Novenber, 1857.

To the Honorable the Legislative Council, in Council assembled.
The Pctition of the undersigned, -

## Humbly Sefewtit :-

That your Petitioner has been compelled, under the provisions of the Scab Act of 18 November, 1854, to destroy 5,000 lambs, for which he has received no compensation, although the rate of compensation for other sheep compulsorily destroyed is 4 s . per head.

That your Petitioner has not been paid the cost of destroying 22,800 sheep according to Schedule $\mathbf{E}$, annexed to the said Act, and referred to by the 7th section thereof.

That as your Petitioner bas to pay £2 10s. per thousand sheep for Rent, including lambs; £2 1s. 8d. per thousand for Assessment on Stock, including lambs; and $£ 2$ per thousand for Scab Assessment, also including lambs;--he trusts, under these oircumstances i that you will afford him such relief as your Honorable House may deem fit.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
ALEX. R. LAWSON.
$590$

## 72egiglatibe atmembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# SCAB IN SHEEP ACT OF 1854. <br> (DESTRUCTION OF SHEEP UNDER PHJVISIONS OF.) 

Ordered by the Ligislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 November, 1857.

To the Fonorable the Members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled.

The humble Petition of Thomas George Rusden,
Sheweth :-
That your Petitioner has always paid a tax or rent for Crown Lands, in the shape of an assessment per thousand upon young unweaned lambs, to the amount of $£ 210$ s. per thousand $(1,000)$, and that he has always paid an assessment of one penny and one half-penny per sheep, when demanded by the Government.

That all sheep in his management have paid at the rate of $£ 2$ per 1000, as a Scab Tux, including young unweaned lambs.

That, notwithstanding this, your Petitioner has bad 1,000 lambs destroyed, without any compensation; and as a proof that they were destroyed strictly under the provisions of the Seab Act, 4,000 and other sheep destroycd with them, and at the same time, have been paid for, at the rate of four shillings per head.

Your Petitioner therefore prays, that you will mercifully consider the injustice he now complains of ; and your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will cyer pray.
T. Q. RUSDEN.
$592$

## NEW SOU'TH WALES.

## 

# IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS. 

Ordered, by the Legislative Assembly, to be Printed, 11 August, 1857.<br>Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10th August, 1857.

## IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

WITEI a view to facilitate and encourage the introduction of Immigrants by Settlers and othere, for employment in their own hired service, their selection by means of private Agency, and their passage in private ships, as well as in those shartered by the Government, and also with the intention of holding out inducements to persons resident in the Colony to send for their relatives or friends, His Excellency the Governor General, with the advice of the Dxecutive Council, has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Regulations.
2. Any person resident in the Colony, who may be desirous of introducing from the United Kingdom Immigrants of any of the classes hereinafter enumerated, will be permitted to do so on the following terms and conditions:-
(lst.) By making the following Deposits, viz.:-For each Immigrant between 1 and 12 years of age, $£ 2$; between 12 and 40 years of age, $£ 4$; between 40 and 50 years of age, £8. But single women above 35 , and single men ahove 40 years of age, and persons whoso husbands or wives are resident in the Colony, will not be deemed eligible under these Regulations, unless upon payment of a deposit of $£ 12$ for each. Such deposits must be made, if in Sydney, at the Government Immigration Office, on any lawful day, between the hours of $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and balf.past $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., and if in the Country Districts, with the Clerks of Petty Sessions during the usual office hours; and at the time of making the deposit, the depositor must declare whether he intends to bring out the Immigrants in a ship chartered by the Government or in a private ship, and will afford all such other information respecting the Immigrants he proposes to introduce, as may be necessary to enable the Immigration Agent or Clerk of Petty Sessions to comply with his application, and the requirements of theso Regulations.
(2nd.) The persons eligible under these Regulations are mechanics of every description, domestic servants, and all persons of the laboring class. They must be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character. But no advantage will be allowed in respect of any person brought out as a cabin or intermediate passenger.
(3rd.) The Immigrants, on arrival in the Colony, will be subjected to the examivation of the Immigration Board, who will require proof of their eligibility under these Regulations.
(4th') The Board will also require proof that the Immigrants, if brought out in private ships, have been properly found during the voyage with an outfit of suitable clothing, bedding, mess utensils, provisions, water, medical comforts, medical attendauec, and suitable accommodation. As a general rule, the outfit of clothing and dictary scale required under the annexed extract from the Regulations of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, will be adopted as the criterion in judging of the fulfilment of the requirements under these heads.
(5th.) In the case of single Females, they must (unless accompanying their parents) be between the ages of 15 and $3 \overline{5}$; and proof will be required that they bave been placed during the voyage under proper and effcctual protection.
(6th.) The separation of husbands and wives, and of parents from childrea under 15 years of age, will in no case be allowed.
(7th.). Passages will not be granted under these Regulations to children under 15 years of age, unless forming part of a family, or unless their parents be resident in the Colony.
(8th.) Families. in which there are more than two children under 7, or three under 10 years of age, will be deemed ineligible, as well as all persons who have not beeu vaccinated or had the small pox.
(9th.) Emigrants, however, having relations in the Colony, will not be excluded from the bencfit of these Regulations, notwithstanding that the number of children in the family exceed that specified above, provided they be not otherwise incligible; but in every such case an additional payment will be required of $£ 4$ for each child in excess of the regulated number.
(10th.) Depositors must undertake to provide for the Immigrants they introduce after the expiration of ten days from the time of their arrival, or pay to the Government for their subsisconce at the rate of 1 s . per day for each adult, or hulf that amount for cach child under the age of 12 years, so long as they may be maintained at the public expense after the expiration of that period.
(1lth.) In any cose in which the amount deposited shall exceed that required for the number of Immigrants actually introduced by the depositor, the excess will be returned to him at the expiration of the period fixed for their introduction, on the return to the Immigration Agent of the Passage Certificate, or Bounty Ticket, as the casc may be. But if the deposit has been made with a view to obtain a passage in a vessel

- chartered by the Governmerit, it will not be refunded unless instructions to that effect are received in the Coleny from the Laud and Emigration Commissioners, and on proof that the Passage Certificate has not been used.
(i2th.) The arrival of all persons emigrating in pursuance of these Regulations will be duly notified in the newspapers, for the information of their relatives, friends, or employers.

3. The Clerks of Petty Sessions on receipt of any deposit under these Regulations, will immediately remit the amount to the Immigration Agent at Sydney, with a statement of the number and deseription of Inmigrants whom the depositor wishes to introduce. The Immigration Agent, will thereupan prepare and forward to the Clerk of Petty Sessions, for delivery to the depositor, a Parsage Certificite, if it be intended to bring out the Immigrants in a slip chartered by the Government, or a 13 bunty Ticket if they are to be introduced in a private ship. Similar Certificates or Bounty Tickets will be issued to depositors in Sydney on payment of their deposits to the Agent for Immigration.
4. The Passage Certificate must be formarded by the depositor to lis friends or agents in the United Kingdom, and it must in every case be produced within teelue months from the date of it tur the Jand and Emigration Commissioners in Loodon, who will accordingly provide passages to the Colong for the Iumigrants proposed to be introduced.
5. The Jounty Tickets for the introduction of Emigrants in private ships will not be available bnyond the period of cighteen months from the date of their issue.
6. If, on arrival of the Immigrants introduced in private slips, in pursuance of any Bounty Tickets i: sued under these Regnlations, the Immigration loard shall be satisfied that the several conditions hereby imposed have been faithfully observed, they will grant to the person authorized to insuduce the Tmmigrants, or to his Assign, being the commander, owner, or agent of the ship by which such Immigrants shall have arrived, a cerificate to that effect, endorsed on the Bounty Ticket, and on presentatiou thereof at the Cnionial Treasury, the authorized bolder will be entitled to receive the sum of iwelve pounds for every Inmigrant between the ages of 12 and 50 , and half that sum for ciery Immigrant between 1 and 12 years of age.
7. Forms of application, as well as all other information for the guidance of depositors, can be obtained from the several Clerks of Petty Sessions ia the Country Districts, or in Sydney at the Office of the Agent for Immigration.
8. These Regulations will take effect from the 1st October next, and the Gorernment Notices of the 18 th and 19 th Scptember, 1856 , will be cancelled from that date, excepting with refereuce to applications already made under the same.

By IIis Excellency's Command,
IIF. WATSON PARKER.

Extract from the Regulations of the Land and Emigration Commissioners referied to.
Outhit of Clotifing.

Six shirte For Males.
Six shirts.
Sis pairs of stockinga.
Two warm flannel or Guernsey shirts.
Two pairs new shoes.
Two complete suits of strong exterior elothing.

## For Females.

Six shifts.
Two warm and strong flannel petticoats. Six pairs stockings.
Two pairs strong shoes.
Two strong gowns, one of which must be warm.

Eut for each child nine slirts or slifts, four warm flannel waiscoats, and one warm cloak or outside crat, six pairs of stockings, two pairs of strong sboes, and two complete suits of exterior clothing, are riquired. There must be also, at least, three shects for each berth, and four towels, and two pounds
of marine soap, for cach person. The necessary brushes and combs and clothes-brushes, for cleanliness, must be provided by the Emigrants. Emigrants must not have less than the above outfit ; but the larger the stock of clothing, the better for health and comfort during the voyage, which usually lasts ahout four months; and as the Emigrants have always to pass through very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both. Two or three colored scrge shirts for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and childreu, are strongly recommended.
6. Rations, according to the following Scale, are to be issued during the voyage, and until disembarkation, to cach Male and Female Passenger of twelve yeurs of age and upwards;-to children of one year and under twelve years of age, one half of such Rations.

Dietary Scale.


Children between one and four years of age are to receive preserved meat instead of salt meat every day, also a quarter of a pint of preserved milk, and every alternate day one egg, or two teaspoonfuls of condensed egg. Childreu under one year old are to be allowed 3 pints of water daily ; and if abore four months old, a quarter of a pint of milk daily ; also 3 ozs. of preserved soup, and one egg, or two teaspoonfuls of condensed egy, crery alternate diy, and 12 oz . of biscuit, 4 oz . of oatmeal, 8 uz. of flour, 4 oz of rice, and 10 oz . of sugar weehly. To Infants under four months old, the Surgeon may issue such nutriment as he may, in any case, thiuk necessary., The Surgeon may dram an additional quart of water daily for the use of ench person sick in the Hospital.

While in any port of the United Kingdom, or in any port into which the vcssel may put before completing the voyage, and, if practicable, for one or two days after sailing, two-thirds of a pound of fresh meat, one pound and a half of soft bread, and one pound of potatocs, per Statute adult, are to be issued daily, with a suitable supply of vegetables, in lieu of all the other Rations, except tea, coffee, sugar, aud butter.

596

# NEW SOUTH WALES. <br> 7legistatioe assembly. 

# mMigration remittance regulations. 

## Ordered by the Tegislative Assembly to be Printed, 22 Oclober, 1857.

Colonial Secretary's Office,<br>Sydney, 16 Scptember, 1857.

## IMMIGRATION REMITTANCES.

Wirif reference to the Notice published in the Government Gazette of the 10th August last, headed "Immigration Regulations," in which it is provided that "persons, whose husbands "or wives are resident in the Colony, will not be deemed eligible" for passages under the Regulations unless upon payment on their account of a deposit of twelve pounds each, His Excellency the Gorernor General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct that so much of the aforesaid Regulations be repealed, and that from and after the 1st October next, passages may be secured for the persons herein alluded to (if not otherwise ineligible) on the same terms and conditions as are provided in the Regulations for other persons.

CHARLES COWPER.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## 7egishative $\mathfrak{Z g m e m b l y}$.

# TRANSPORTATION TO EASTERN AUSTRALIA. <br> (DESPATCH RELATIVE TO.) 

Ordered by the Legialative Assembly to be Printed, 11 August, 1857.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir W. Denison.

No. 31
Downing-street,
11 March, 1857.

## Sir,

I have received your Despatch No. 180, of the 19th of November last, enclosing a copy of an Address presented to you by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, embodying certain Resolutions which had been unanimously agreed to, deprecating the introduction of Convicts into any part of the Colony of New South Wales, or, as expressed in more general terms in the Resolutions, into any part of Eastern Australia or the Islands adjacent.

In reply, I have to acquaint you, that it affords great satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government to observe that the course which they bave followed on the subject of Transportation appears to be entirely in accordance with the views which are expressed in these Resolutions.

I have, \&c.,
H. LABOUCHERE.

## Governor

Sir William Denison,
\&ce., \&c., \&c.

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# 1857. <br> NEW SOU'TH WALES. 

## zegisiatibe $\mathfrak{z a n g m b l y}$.

## GOLD EXPORTED.

(FROM 1st APRIL, 1856, TO 31st MARCH, 1857.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printer, 12 August, 1857.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

A RETURN of the Quantity of Gors, the produce of this Colony, exported from the 1st April, 1856, to 31st March, 1857.

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text { OUNCES. } & \text { DWTS. } & \text { GRS. } \\
7 \overline{0,187} & \overline{7} & \frac{1}{1}
\end{array}
$$

J. GIBBES,

Collcctor of Customs.
Custom House, Sydney,
11 August, 1857
$602$

# ROCKY RIVER GOLD FIELDS. 

\author{

- (LOCAL institutions.)
}

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 November, 1857.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parlianent assembled. The humble Memorial of the undersigned Residents of the Rocky liver Gold Fields,-

## Most respecteuliy shenetia :-

That your Memorialists have perused with unfeigned pleasure the Opening Speceh of Mis Excellency the Governor, at the present Session of Parlianeent, and that it is the intention of the Exccutive Government to introduce a more comprehensive measure of Electoral franchisc ; and pray that in any system it may seem fit for your Honorable House to adopt, the mining interests of the Colony may be duly represented.

That your Memorialists in some measure dissent from the assertion of Mis Fsecllency, that the Gold Fjelds Management Act, passed during the last Session of Parliament, haz been "in successful operation," or that there has been "increasing prosperity" in the mining interest generally; but, on the contrary, your Memorialists view as an anjust and impolitic measure, and as a class tax, the Gold Duty imposed of two shillings and sispence per ounce, and humbly pray that the said duty may be abolished.

That, although your Memorialists believe that a Miner's Right to dig Gold upon Crown Lauds should be accompanied by a rent charge of ten shillings per annum, they feel that any further special taxation is not warranted, and tends to dishoarten the mining population in developing the auriferous resources of the Colony.

That your Memorialists pray that in your deliberations you will see fit to apply some special restrictions upon the further Immigration of Cbinese population, unless coupled with due proportion of females of that Nation, and Interpreters who may be able to expound to them the British Laws;-your Menorialists feeling, from actual observation, that many disgusting vices are practised by them, to the injury of public morality and virtue.

That your Memorialists humbly represent, that the local Court House at Uralla, situated at present at least $3 \frac{1}{2}$ miles in the bush, is too far distant from the business part of these diggings, and that in a profession necessarily denanding nomadic habits, the head quarters of the Police should be as nearly central as possible, and pray the removal of the said Court House to a more convenient locality, as conducive to regularity and protection.

That your Memorialists respectfully represent the urgent necessity of a public school or schools on these diggings, their offspring at present growing up in ignorauce, from the impossibility of procuring suitable private instruction, and belicye that, in the present aspect of affairs, the National System will be the most available.

That your Mcmorialists humbly represent, that the Crown Lands' Sales being held at Armidale precludes the possibility of humble iadividuals attending to purchase at such a considerable distance, and respectfully suggest, that all sales of Crown Lands at, or in the vicinity of Uralla, should be held in that township.

That your Nemorialists respectfully record their opinion, that the holder of a Business License upon a Gold Field should not be ealled upou to pay any further special taxation than the sum of four pounds, whatever number of places of business be may feel it nesessary to establish, and that clerks and domestic servants employed by the said holder of a Business License should be exempt from any taxation whatever.

Your Memorialists, therefore, pray your Honorable House may take the premises into your favorable consideration, and accede to their requests.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, \&e., \&ce.
[Here follow 446 Signatures.]
1857.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## zegislatibe assembly.

# SYDNEY BRANCH OF ROYAL MINT. 

(CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORT RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1857.

Tife Secretary of State for the Colonies to The Governor Generar.
( N o. 79.)
Downing-street,
1 July, 1857.
Sir,
I transmit for your information the copy of a Report which has been forwarded to this Department by the Board of Treasury, from the Master of the Mint, on the operations of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, during the year 1856, and of bis (seventh) Report on the assay of the coins issued by that Branch.

I have, \&c.,
H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Sir W. Denison, K. C.B., \&c., \&c., \&c., New South Wales.

The Master of tefe Mint to Sir C. M. Trevelyan, K. C.B.
Royal Mint,
13 June, 1857.
Srr,
I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the following Returns from the Deputy Master of the Sydiney Branch of the Royal Mint bave been duly received by me:-

Two Monthly Returns, called for by Order in Council of 19 August, 1853, shewing the transactions in Bullion of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, for the periods ending 30 November and 31 December, 1856.

The Coin produced during these periods is as follows:-


Amount chargeable for coinage:-Nil.
A return of waste in the Coinage of Gold at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint' during the quarter ending 31 Decèmber, 1856

A duplicate letter addrcssed by the Auditor General, the Surveyor General, and the Immigration Agent, to the Colonial Secretary, reporting the state of Bullion and Coin in the Sydney Mint on the 1st January, 1857.

I have also to request you to submit to their Lordships my Report cnclosed (being the seventh) on the weight and fineness of the coins produced at the Sydney Mint, and transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council above referred to. A copy of the Report in question will be forwarded to the Deputy Master at Sydney for his information.

I have, \&c. ,
thos. graham.
Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K. C.B.
SUMMARY of the Monthly Returns of Gold Coins at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, during 1856.

|  | Sovereigns. | Hale <br> Sovereigns. | Total Weight. | Total Va |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ounces. | Ounces. |  |  |
| January .. | 65,340,025 |  |  |  |
| February | 48,983,810 | 2,055,650 |  |  |
| March.... | ............ | 20,515,620 |  |  |
| April ..... | ............ | 18,028,070 |  |  |
| May .. |  | 11,685,560 |  |  |
| June ... | 20,724,870 | 9,140,310 |  |  |
| July ..... | 14,384,180 | ........... | - |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { August .. }}{\text { September }}$ | $21,313,920$ $\mathbf{1 7 , 7 6 9 , 0 0 0}$ | ............... |  |  |
| October .. | 21,829,570 | ............. |  |  |
| November | 20,646,970 | ..... ..... |  |  |
| December | 20,955,520 | ........... |  |  |
|  | 251,847,865 | 61,425,210 | 313,273,075 | £1,219,807 |
| Value of Gold coined in 1855............. £514,810 |  |  |  |  |
| " ". |  | 1856........ | ..... 1,219,807 |  |
|  |  | Total. | ... £1,734,617 | 9 |

SEVENTH RHPORT addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by the Master of the Mint, on the weight and finencss of Coins received by him for examination from the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 19 August, 1853.

Pieces taken, without reference, by the Colonial Secretary, at the deliveries of the Sydney Mint, during the quarter euding 31 December, 1856.

| Denomination of Coin. | Number of Pieces. | Total weight in Ounces. | Average weight of each Piece. | Average proportion of Gold in 1000 parts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sovereigns ............ | 58 | 14,895 | 0.2567 | 916.97 |
| Half-Sovereigns |  |  | ............ | ........... |

The standard weight of the Sovereign being oz. 0.25682 , and the standard fineness 916.67 in 1,000 parts.

Royal Mint, THOS. GRAHAM, Master of the Mint. 13 June, 1857.

## ROYAL MINT.

(REPONT FROM MASTER ON WORKING OF SYDNEY BRANCH.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 October, 1857.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to The Governor General.
(No. 100.) . . . Downing-strect,

7 August, 1857.
Sir,
I transmit for your information the copy of a letter which has beon forwarded 10 July, 1857.
to this Department by the Board of Treasury, from the Master of the Mint, dated the 10 th ultimo, on the operation of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint during the first quarter of the present year, and of his Eighth Report on the assay of the Coins issued by that Branch.

> I have, \&c.,
> H. LABOUCHERE.

## Governor

Sir William Denison, K.C.B.,
\&c., \&c., \&c.,
New Scuth Wales.
[Enclosure.]

> Royal Mint,
> $\quad 10 \mathrm{July}, 1857$.

Sir,
I have the honor to aequaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the following Returns from the Deputy Master of the Sydncy Branch of the Royal Mint have been duly received by me.

Three Monthly Returns, called for by Order in Council of 19th August, 1853, showing the transactions in Bullion of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, for the periods ending 31st January, 28th February, and 31 st March, 1857.
'The Coin produced during these months is as follows:-


A Return of Waste in the coinage of Gold at the Syducy Branch of the Royal Mint, during the quarter ending the 31st March, 185\%.

A Duplicate Return made by the Board of Verification to the Colonial Secretary, reporting the state of the Bullion in the Mint on the 1st April, 1857, in conformity with the Order in Council of 19th August, 18.53.

I lave also to request you to present to their Joiddships my Report, enclosed, (being the cighth) on the weight and fineness of the Coins produced at the Sydncy Mint during the quarter ending 31st March, 1857; and tituisuritted to me by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council above referred to.

A copy of my Report will be forwarded to the Deputy Master at Sydney, for his information.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

EIGHTLI REPORT to the Lords Commisisipners of Her Majestr's Trcasury on the weight and fineness of Coins received for examination by the Iraster of the Mint, from the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 19th August, 1853.
"
Pieces taken without preference by the Colonial Secretary at the deliveries of the Sydney Mint, during the quarter ending 31st March, 1857.


The standard weight of the Sovereign, keing 0.25682 cz , and the standard fincops $916 \cdot 67$ in 1,000 parts.

## 1857.

## 7icgistation sixsembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# SYDNEY BRANCH OF ROYAL MINT. 

(DESPATCH RELATIVE TO COINAGF AT.)

Ordered by the Thegislative Assembiy to be Printed, 25 Nocenber, 1857.

The Secretary of State for the Coronies to Governor Sir W. 'T. Denison.
No. 107.
Dozoning-strcet, 18 August, 1857.
Sib,
I transmit herewith, for your information, the accompanying cony of a Report from the Master of the Miot, which las been received from the Secretary to the Board of Treasury, on the subject of the Weight and Fineness of the Gold Coins issued at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and taken from the Colonial circulation in 1855 and 1856.

I have, \&c.,
h. LaboUChere.

Governor Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B.,
\&c., \&c., \&c.,
New South Wales.

> Royal Mint, 28 July, 1857.

## Sir,

In your letter of the 9 th November, 1855 , transmitting a letter from the Colonial Office, with a Despatch from Sir William Denison, and its enclosure, you refer to the direction to the Governor of New South Wales, (given in the Order of Her Majesty in Council, defining the constitution of the Mint at Sydney, and prescribing the conditions required to secure the integrity of the coin, 19 th August, 1853,) to obtain, once every month, from the general circulation, two pieces in good condition, of each description of coin issued from the Syduey Mint, and cause the same to be transmitted to England for examination, and you communicate instructions to me to subject the same coins to examination, in regard to their weight and fineness, and to report the result to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasurg.

In conformity with their Lordships' instructions, I have now to submit an account of the cxamination of coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and sent Home by Sir William Denison during the years 1855 and 1856. These coins were conveyed in closed packets, bearing the seal of the Colonial Treasurer, and were received by me with your letters of 9 th November, 1855 , and later dates.

Corns

Cons taken from the Corontal Circulation during 1855.


Actual weight (average) of Sovercigns .................. 0.25083
Standard veight ..................................... 0.25682
Difference.
$+0.00001$
Actual weight (average) of Half Sopereigns ...... Oz. $0 \cdot 12848$
Standard weight $0 \cdot 12841$

Difference ....................... +0.00007


Coins takfn from the Colonial Circulation derivg 1856.


Corss, \&c.-continued.


| Actual weight (average) of Sovercigns...............Oz. 0.25688 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Standard weight ....................................... | 0.25682 |
| Difference ................. | $+0.00006$ |
| Actual weight (arerage) of Half Sovercigns......... | z. $0 \cdot 12846$ |
| Standard weight | $0 \cdot 12841$ |
| Difference ................. | 0.00005 |
| Actual fineness (arerage of both Coins) ............ | 916.67 |
| Standard fineness ....................................... | 916.67 |
| Difference ...... .......... | $000 \cdot 00$ |
| I have, \&c., | , |
|  | THOS. |

Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., \&c., \&ce \&c.
$612$

# CURRENCY OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD COIN. 

## Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 August, 1857.

## W. DENISON,

Message No. 3.
Governor General.
The Governor General lays before the Legislative Assembly copy of a Despatch with which he has been honored by the Secretary of State, acknowledging the receipt of the Address of the Legislative Assembly requesting that immediate measures might be taken for rendering the Gold Coin struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint a legal tender in all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions.
Government House,
Sydncy, 25 August, 1857.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir W. Denison.

> Downing-street, 28 May, 1857.
Sir,
T. have received your Despateh, No. 1, of the 3rd of January last, with the Addresses which accompanied it from both Houses of the Local Legislature, requesting that immediate measures might be taken by Her Majesty's Government for rendering the Gold Coin struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint a legal tender in all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions; and having communicated with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on this question, I am to request you will inform the Leegislative Council and Assembly that it is one which must be considered with reference to the general interests of the British Empire ; and that Her Majesty's Government is not prepared to recommend to Parliament any legislation on the subject.

> I have, \&c.,
H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Sir W. Denison, K. C. B.,
\&e., \&e., \&c.

614
$d$

Tig
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POST OFFICE.

## REPORT

FROM

## THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

ON THE

## POSTOFEICE,

FOR

$$
1856 .
$$

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 November, 1857.


SYDNEY:
frinted by milliam hanson, governuent printer. PHILLIP-STREET.
1857.

* 175-A
$616$


# POST OFFICE. 

(REPORT FROM POSTMASTER GENERAL.)

## Tue Postmaster General to The Colonial Secretart.

General Post Office,

Sydney, 26 October, 1857.
Sra,
In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 31st of July last, No. 89, I have the honor to transmit my Second Annual Report on the Post Office Department, being that for the year 1856.

## Extension of Inland Service in 1856.

Twenty-six new Post Offices have been established, as follows, during 1856 :-In the Northern District-at Aberdeen, Breeza, Brookfield, Condamine (substituted for Terriboo), Cundletown, Richmond River Heads, Rolland's Plains, Taroon, Wallabadah, and Woolshed. In the Western District-at Baulkham Hills, Prospeet, Wilberforce, Louisa Creek, Peel, Pure Point, Running Stream, and Stoney Creek. In the Southern District-at Narellan, Riversford, Taralga, Wheco, Bega, and Jugiong. And, in the vicinity of Sydney-at Ashficld, and on the Botany Road. Post Offices have been re-established at Barraba and Mundooran. The office at Barraba had been discontinued, from there being no eligible person in the locality to take the office of Postmaster; and that at Mundooran, in consequence of the postal line from Mudgee to Mundooran (since resumed) having been abandoncd. The sub-Post Office at Richardson's Point has been made an indcpendent office; and the sab-office established for the benefit of the inhabitants of Redfern, but which was held at Chippendale, within the Sydney postal delivery, in consequence of there being no oligible Postmaster in Redfern, has now been removed to the proper locality. The Post Office at Ophir has been discontinued, in consequence of the line from Bathurst to Ophir being given up; and the discontinuance of the postal line from Wambo to Surat led to the office at the latter place being closed during the year 1856, but it is proposed that this line and the Surat Post Office shall be re-established.

The total number of Post Offices in the Colony on 31st December, 1856, was 177. This number would have been greater, but the introduction of Jron Letter Receivers bas enabled me to dispense with the eight receiving offices that formerly existed in the City of Syduey.

I am happy to be able to report favorably of the Iron Letter Receivers, which, in my Report for 1855 , I stated would probably be introduced during the year 1856. Thirteen of these pillar boxes have been erected within the City; twelve at a cost of $£ 1410$ s. cach, and onc, constructed on an improved principle, at a cost of $£ 20$. The Government defrayed the expense of the twelve, and the cost of the other was met by private individuals, who were more immediately interested in the site sclected. This receiver, nevertheless, is entirely under the charge of the Post Office Department, and is treated in all respects like those erected at the cost of the Government. I may here observe, that it has been optional with other parties to have receivers erceted in other parts of Sydney, provided they would comply with the same conditions, viz.:-that the applicants should pay the first cost, but that this Department alould take possession of, and retain full and sole power over the receiver, which would then be treated like the others.

Trenty respectable persons, residing at convenient distances throughout Sydney, hare been licensed to sell Postage Stamps. As there were only eight receiving offices formerly Where letters could be posted, or stamps purchased; the gain to the public is manifest, as increased facilities have thus been afforded for posting letters, and still greater for purchasing tamps.

Postal lines bave been established during the past jear in the Northern District, between Casino and Richmond River Iteads, Wallgett and Calandoon, Gulligal and Warialda, Coolah and Mundooran, Ipswich and Goode's Inn, and Condamine and Taroon; in the Western District, between Mudgee and Pure Point, and Orange and Stoney Creek; and in the Southern District, between Goulburn and Taralga, Goulburn and Wheeo, Bombala and Bega, and Braidrood and Little River. The postal communication between Tareutta and Wagga Wagga has been made twice, instead of once a-week; and there is a second daily communication between Morpeth and Maitland.

The following postal lines have been abandoned, viz. -between Bathurst and Ophir, Queanbeyan and Yass, Balranald and Swan Hill, Warwick and Ipswich, and Wambo and Surat. These lines were discontinued, chiefly because the advantages to be derived from them were more than counterbalanced by the expenditure involved.

The number of miles travelled by the Mails in 1856 was $1,106,722$, being an increase of 83,467 over the number travelled in 1855 .

I regret to say that the contract which, in 1855 , I entered into with the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the Mails betreen Sydney and Morpeth, having terminated, the Company declined to renerw it. The power of this. Department to fix the hours fur the despatel and arrival of the Mails from and to Sydney, Newenstle and Morpeth, ceased with the termination of this contract; and consequently, notwithstanding that the Tlime Table for the Northern District may be drawn out by this Department at the beginning of every year, so as to accord with the appointed hours for the despatch and arriral of the steamers, yet as the Company is not bound to adhere to these hours, and may change them at any moment, the arrangements made by this Office for the speedy transmission of the Mails are constantly liable to be frustrated, whilst it would lead to endless confusion to endeavour to accommodate the Post Office Time Table to the altered time of the Company. In consequence, the lesser evil-unnecessary detention at Nerrcastle-has, in such case, to be endured. The reviral of accounts with the Stean Company, and of the authorized gratuity of a half-penny for every letter (by which the Department is a loser) are the other results of the termination of this contract.

I cannot urge too strongly the great advantage that would acerue to this Department if it were able to control the time of despatch and arrival of all Mail conveyances. It may be said, with truth, that such a power is absolutely essential to the regular transmission of the Mails; and as the passage between Sydney and Newcastle is the comnecting link between Sydney and the postal lines in the Northern Districts, it is impossible to ensure the regular transmission of the Northern Mails, until some arrangement conferring this power, eren at an additional cost to the country, can be cffected.

The mail communication by sea with places situate on or near the const, has become sufficiently important to be worthy of some notice. The Mails for Brisbane, Ipswich, and Drayton, are now despatched from Sydncy by steamer every week ; those for Casino, Grafton, Maryborough, and Gayndah, once a fortnight; and, occasionally, steamers piy to Gosford, Eden, Pambula, and Ulladulla. To Wollongong and Kiama there is stean communication thrice, and to Shoalhaven twice a-week. There is communication, by sailing ressels, to Port Macquarie, about once a fortnight; and to Kempsey and to Cladstone (Port Curtis) occasionally.

It is, perhaps, well to observe that, with the exception of Gladstone, there is a mail communication overland with all the above named offices; but it has frequently been found advantageous, especially during the prevalence of floods, both as regards expedition and safety of the Mails, to despatch them by ssa, more particularly when there is regular steam communication. It is further the practice of the Office, invariably to forward Colonial letters by any particular vessel, when so marked.

The number of Inland and Coast Mails despatched for delivery within the Colony, during 1856, is estimated to have amounted to 105,200 .

The following Tabular Statement will shew the average cost per mile for the conveyance of the Ioland Mails for 1856 , as compared with 1855 :-

| Year. |  | $A$ verage cost per mile. |  | Average cost per mile. | $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ammal cost } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Mail Convey- } \\ \text { ance. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1855 . \\ & 1856 . \end{aligned}$ | Milcs. $13 \frac{1}{2}$ 2 | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { £ } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ \text { 11 } & 10 & 0 \\ \text { I1 } & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | Milcs. 1,644 1,694 | $\begin{array}{ccc}£ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 15 & 8 & 7 \\ 13 & 19 & 5\end{array}$ | Milcs. <br> 4,300 <br> 4, <br> 4,686 | 3ilcs. 5,907 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6,332 | £ s. d. <br> 40,243 5 0 <br> 39,781 0 0 | $\begin{array}{lll} f & \mathrm{~s} . & \mathrm{d} . \\ 6 & 15 & 1 \\ 6 & 5 & 7 \end{array}$ |
| Increase | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | . |  | 386.0305 | 374 |  |  |
| Decreas |  | $\cdots$ | 20 | 130 | . | $\cdots$ | 46250 | 09 |

It will be seen that there is a marked diminution in the cost per mile for 1856 , for the conveyauce of Mails by cuach, and a slight increase in the cost per mile for those conveyed by horse; the average cost per mile for the whole of the Mails shewing a decrease as compared with the cost for 1855 . No doubt forage being cheaper during the last year, has caused a sensible decrease in the cost of Mail conveyance by whecled carriages, although I am unable on this hypothesis to account for the slight increase of the cost of the horse Mails during the same period. The annual charge per mile for the conveyance of the Mails by Railway is $£ 1110$ s., which, however, includes the cost of the conveyance of the Gold and Escort,-an amount which still appears to me too great, when I consider the general average cost per mile for Mail conveyance; but on this matter I have already given my opinion at some length in the Post Office Report for 1855.

The large sum annually required for the conveyance of Mails-which last year exceeded the whole Postal Revenue of the Country by fully one-third-and the importance of the subject, lead me to call attention to some of the most prominent difficulties that have to be orercome in the transmission of Mails, and to offcr such suggestions as I think may prove of advantage.

In the Report made by me, after a tour of inspection in the Northern District in 1853, I pointed out that the greatest impediments to the punctual conveyance of the Northern Mails were the roads not being defined, and on that account not kept in repair ; and the absence of punts and bridges to cnable the Mails to be conveyed across the rivers, when swollen from floods; and I feel it my duty to state that these impediments still exist, aggravated, as may be supposed, by the laspe of time, and by the increase of postal lines since my Report was made. To these obstractions may now be added the almost impassable condition of the roads, and the bud construction of the vehicles employed by the contractors to convey the Mails. The necessity for procloiming and kecping in a good state of repair the roads travelled by the Mails has, no doubt, occupied so fully the attention of the Government, that before long measures will be taken to effect so desirable an object; and I need therofore ouly allude particularly to the want of punts and and bridges, and to the necessity of having better built carriages for the conveyance of the Mails.

In the Report I have alluded to, I pointed out the expediency of providing boats or punts at Singleton, Aberdcen, and Bendemeer, and of erecting a bridge at Tamworth, and stated that, probably, persons could be found to contract to provide and keep in repair flat bottomed iron punts, if the Gorernment would proclaim certain fords as ferries, and allow the contractors three or five years' monopoly. I likewise suggested that a small toll mould ultimately reimburse the expense of erecting and keeping in repair the proposed bridge at Tamworth.

At the present time, more extensive accommodation is no doubt required, and $I$ avail myself of a Report furnished me by Mr. W. R. Collett, Surveyur to the Northern Road, who
has frequently called attention to the subject, and of Reports made to me by the Postmasters at the chief towns on the Western and Southern Main Roads, to shew at what particular pointa on the main postal lines punts or bridges are required.

Of the pumerous river crossings between Maitland and Armidale that more or less impede the progress of the Mails, I will only instance those which most urgently require attention.

The arrangements for crossing the Hunter at Singleton are lately improved, and, probably, nothing further need be attempted until the Great Northern Railway reaches that locality. The crossing at Glennie's Creck is one of the most constant obstacles on the road, and a bridge there is much required. At Aberdcen and Bendemecr, punts are indispensable. A deviation from the present line of road, which is now contemplated, will avoid the two crossings over the Page River at Warland's Flat and Sutherland's. At Chillcott's Creck a bridge is required. Sinec my Report in 1853, a foot bridge above flood-mark has been finished at Tamwortl, and the contractor has been enabled to make arrangements so as to prevent detention of the Mails at that township; but a more substantial structure, over which wheeled carriages can pass, must, at no distant date, be crected.

Mr. Collett concludes his Report, written in September last, by the startling statement, that he believes the non-arrival in Sydney of at least one-third of last year's wool has cost the country more, than the sum that would be required to obviate for ever the obnoxious delays caused by the want of the bridges, punts, and boats above referred to.

On the Western Road it is absolutcly necessary that a boat should be kept, either by the Goreroment or the contractors, at St. Mary's, South Crcek ; but a substantial bridge, over flood-mark, would of course be still more desirable. The bridge orer the Nepean proved of great convenience to the Mails, and it is urgently to be hoped that no casualties will cause the punt system to be reverted to. As there is at present, however, neither bridge nor Government punt on the Nepean, a boat to conrey the Mails across is indispensable. At Farmer's Creek the bridge is understood to neel repairing; whilst a bridge over Cox's River, at the point known as the Junction, where, very lately, the coach and horses carrying the Mails were swept away, is most urgently required. The bridges at Solitary Creek, Meadow Flat, and Green Swamp, are all, I understand, in a dilapidated condition, and should at once be put in a proper state of repair. The Mudgce line, though off the main road, is a most important postal line; and I understand that bridges are required over-

1. Farmer's Creek (Brown's River) ;
2. Middle River;
3. Walker's River (Cox's);
4. Ben Bullen (Jew's Creek) ; and very urgently over the
5. Cudgegong River, ofer which it would be necessary to build above flood-mark.
On the road from Bathurst to Wellington, bridges are required at Evans' Plains Creek, at Frederick's Valley Creek, Summer Hill Creck, Broken Shaft Creek, and Molong Creek. On the Southern Road, the Cowpasture River first requires notice. Considering the importance of this crossing, it is worthy of consideration whether a new bridge should not be built, rising above flood-mark, as, during this year, part of the present bridge was swept away. Should this not be decided on, howercr, a good Government boat, with a party to attend to it in times of flood, is needed. At Bargo River, which rises very suddenly, and has often delaged the Southern Mails, the current is too strong for either a boat or a punt to be used, and a bridge is loudly called for. Proceeding southward, I find that Berrima bridge is supposed to be greatly shaken; but I believe the attention of the Government bas been already called to this circumstance. Breadalbane Plains, on the other side of Goulburn, can hardly be crossed in rainy weather, and $I$ am informed that a bridge there, over some running water, is a desideratum. At Deadman's Creek a cutting and drainage on the up-hill side are needed. A bridge at Fish River Creek is requircd; and the bridge at Gumning lately weeded repairs, but is, I understand, in course of improvement, under the superrision of the Jench of Nagistrates. I believe a bridge at Black Springs Creek has already been decided on by the Gorermment. At Jugiong Creek a substantial, and, from the width of water, an expensive bridge is necessary. At Coolac Creek, and at Five Mile Creck, bridges, whose cost would be small, are needed; whilst at Gundagai Creek a strong bridge is required.

Great

Great complaints have been made as to the delays on the Murrumbidgee, at Gundagai, from the bal management and defective machincry of the punt over that river. At Adelong Creek the bridge is dilapidated, and a now one required. Bridges are further required at Hillas' Creck and Billybong Creek; but I am told that wooden bridges would suffice, and that the material for these is immediately at hand.

It has been confidently stated to me, by a party conversant with the subject, that the sum of $£ 10,000$, judiciously expended, would prevent all delays in the conveyance of Mails on the main Southern hoad, between Liverpool and Albury; and the same party estimates the loss to the public during the present year alone, from the want of these bridges, at five times that amount.

Whatever means may he adopted for affording the accommodation required, I cannot urge too strongly on the Colonial Government, the immediate consideration of the subject, as the want of means to cross rivers and creeks is the greatest obstacle the Mails have to encounter. Ilowever bad the roads may be, some progress can always be made, and thus, though the Mails may be delayed, their reccipt after some lapse of time, can nevertheless be maintained; but the inability to cross a river, sometimes for ciays, causes the Mails (which are of course regularly despatched) to accumulate at the point of detention, and leads to the greatest confusion.

Many of the reports I receive of delays in the conveyance of the Mails, assign as the reason for such delays, accidents to the vehicles employed; and $I$ have been led consequently to make inquiries respecting the construction of these rehicles. From the result it would appear, that they are not suited for the roads over which they bave to travel, and that they carry more passengers than is consistent with the conveyance of Mails.

It has occurred to me that this defect might be obviated in future, by requiring the Mail Contractors, on the main lines, to cmploy velicles constructed upon a general plan, approved of by Government, and fitted for only a limited number of passengers. I should at once recommend that the conveyances should carry no passengers whatever but the coachman, a Mail Guard, and perhaps a reserved seat for a Postal Inspector, or, in his absence, a passenger; but I am bound to state that all my cfforts hitherto to limit the number of passengers, have been attended with so much increased expense, that I hardly feel justified in recommending such an extreme measure at the present time. I am of opinion that it is indispensable, for the safety and correct delivery of the Mails, that on all main lines each coach should be accompanied by a Mail Guard appointed by Government. The men employed by the Contractors as drivers, are frequently, from carelessness or other causes, unfit to perform the responsible duties inseparable from the charge of Mails, and as the number of these are constantly incrcasing and diminishing in the course of the journcy, there is ample employment for a Guard, who would not only take charge of the Mail Bags, but exercise some degrec of supervision over the contracts. I may add, that the experiment of Mail Guards on the Northern Road has been a rery successful one.

Another matter that I consider, however, far more important to the due efficiency of the Post Office Department, is the immediate appointment of Postal Inspectors. In a country where the extreme length of postal communication, taking what may be said to bo the main line of road, viz., from Albury to Gladstone, is about 1,280 miles, and the greatest breadth in a direct line from the coast to the westward is not less than 420 miles, over which space are scattered (in many instances at wide intervals) 177 Post Offices, conneeted by 6,332 miles of postal lines, involving 104 postal contracts, it must be evident that a duo supervision of the Post Masters and Contractors cannot be maintained by the Chief Central Office, unless it has at its disposal officers that can be despatched to ceery part of the Colony, to take note of, and report on, the state of each branch of the Postal Service.

I find the greatest diffieulty at present, in obtaining accurate information to guide me in deciding to what cause the nou-performance of a Mail Contract is to be attributed, or to whom blame is to be attached for other postal irregularities. I am compelled to procure such information by a reference to parties residing in or near the rarious localities, and not unfrequently the statements received are so conflicting, as to make it extremely difficult to decide on what coursc to pursue.

It will not be out of place, I think, to quote here the opinion expressed by the Commis. sioners appointed, in 1854, to inquire into the establishment of the General Post Office,

London, as to the usefuluess of such officers, who, in the Onited Kingdom, are designated 'Surveyors,' and have clerical staffs to assist them in the performance of their duties.
"We have," say the Cummissioners, " already noticed that the connexion between the "Central and Provincial Offices is maintained through the agency of a body of Surveydrs.
"The importance of these officers can hardly be over-estimated. They are sometimes call?d
"the 'Eycs of the Department,' and the well-working of the complicated and extenside
" machinery of the Post Office undoubtedly depends in great measurc upon their intelligence, " and vigilance."

I cannot, therefore, recommend two strongly the appointment of these Officers, who, placed under the control of this Department, independent of local influences, and having a perfect knowledge of all the details and requirements of the Postal Service, can not only furnish me with such information and dats as will enable me to act with certainty, but will also loep an active surveillance over the Mail Contractors, cuforce compliance with the conditions of their contracts, instruct the Postmasters in their rarious dutics, and, by being competent to answer the numberless queries that arise in connexion with postal affairs, save the continual references now made to the chief office. I feel assured that Postal Inspectors will promote, in a great measure, the efficiency and usefulness of the Department, and that the performance of the Mail Service will never be properly carried out until these officers are appointed.

## Number and Welght of Lefters and Newspapers.

The following is a comparative Tabular Statement of the number of Letters delivered in the Colony, during 1855 and 1856.

| Year. | Number of Letters delivered in Sydney. | Number of Letters delivered in the Country Districts. | Toral. | Proportion of Letters to Toryulation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1855 | 1,171,988 | 1,384,880 | 2,556,868 | Nearly 10 to each person. |
| 1856 | 1,336,032 | 1,481,416 | 2,817,448 | About $10 \frac{1}{2}$ to each person. |
| Increase for 1856 | 164,044 | 90,536 | 260,580 | Rather more than one-half to each person. |

The Population is taken at 266,000 for 1855 , and at 266,189 (as per Census) for 1856 . Under the bead of "Letters" are classol Buoks, Pamphets, and Parcels, passing at the reduced rate.

According to this statement, the number of letters delivered in Sydney has increased at the rate of about 14 per cent., and the number delivered in the Country Districts at the rate of about 7 per cent., rather more than 10 per cent. being the increase in the total number of letters delivered throughout the Colony. This increase, though fair, is not equal to the increase for 1855 , as compared with 1854. According to my Report for 1855 , the increase for that year, in the number of letters delivered in Sydney, was at the rate of nearly 24 per cent., and in the number of letters delivered in the Country Districts, about 15 per cent., being an increase in the total number of letters delivered in the Colony of more than 19 per cent.

About 1,726,619 newspapers were delivered in the Colony during 1856, (exclusive of the provincial newspapers delivered in the Country Districts, the number of which cannot be exactly estimated.) Of this namber, 492,123 were delivered in Sydney, (147,014 being delivercd by the Letter Carriers, and the remainder at the General Post Office), and $1,234,491$ were conveyed in varions proportions to the 177 Post Offices established throughout the Colony. The weight of the newspapers delivered by the Letter Carriers is estimated at about 12 tons, the weight of those delivered at the Sydney Newspaper Delivery Office at 29 tons, and the weight of those conveyed to the Country Offices, at 103 tons; the weight of the total number of newspapers delivered in the Colony, being estimated at about 144 tons. The distribution and conveyance of this mass of newspapers throaghout the Colony is entirely gratuitous, the Department not receiving a farthing thercfrom.

8,206 Valentines were delivered by the Letter Carriers in 1856, during Valentine wcek.

The following Tabular Statements slew the number of Ship Letters and Newspapers received in, and despatclied from the Colony during 1856, as compared with the number for 1855 .

LIMTERS.

| DESPATCHED. |  |  |  | RECEIVED. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ydir. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \lambda_{\text {ustralasian }} \\ \text { Colonies. } \end{array}$ | Crited Līngiou. | Foreign Countries. | A ustralasian | United Kinglon. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Foreign } \\ \text { Countries. } \end{gathered}$ | TOTAL. |
| 1855 | 138,102 | 170,106 | 10,364 | 115,762 | 166,208 | 16,499 | 617,04.1. |
| 1856 | 141,883 | 177,695 | 8,569 | 131,255 | 168,205 | 14,567 | 642,174 |
| Increase for 1856 | 3,781 | 7,589 | ......... | 15,493 | 1,997 | ......... | 25,133 |
| Decrease for 1856 |  | ........ | 1,795 | ........ | .... | 1,932 | .. . ......... |

NEWSPAPERS.

| DESPATCHED. |  |  |  | RECEIVED. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yedr. | dustralasian culonles. | United Kingdom. | Foreicn Countries. | Australasian Colonies. | Inited Kingdon. | Forefg Countries. | total. |
| 1855 | 163,849 | 236,437 | 36,172 | 67,401 | 306,789 | 9,738 | 820,386 |
| 1856 | 161,65-1 | 173,642 | 19,432 | 74,555 | 270,239 | 10,760 | 710,282 |
| Increase for 1856 |  | ......... |  | 7,154 |  | 1,022 | ........... |
| Decrease for 1856 | 2,195 | 62,795 | 16,740 |  | 36,550 | ......... | 110,104 |

It is satisfactory to find by the first statement, that the number of letters passing between New South Wales and the neighbouring Colonies has increased during 1856, at the rate of more than 7 per cent. (as there was a decrease in the number of such letters for 1855, as compared with 1854), and likewise that the decrease in the number of letters passing directly between the Colony and Coreign Countries is less for 1856 than it was for 1850 , being ouly 3,727 instead of 8,022 .

There is a slight increase in the correspondence passing between the Colony and the United Kingdom. The increase in the total number of Ship Letters despatched and received is only 25,133 , being less than the increase for 1855 , which was 35,347 .

The second Return-that relating to Newspapers-establishes the fact, that the number of ship newspapers is considerably on the decrease. In 1855 the number was 820,386 , being 84,868 less than that for 1854 ; and in 1850 the number was 710,282 , or 110,104 less than the number for 1855 . This large decrease is mainly to be attributed to the decrease in the number of newspapers passing between the Colony and the United Kingdom, which in 1856 was 99,345 less than in the former year, and may no doubt be accounted for by the imposition of a postage of one penny on each newspaper. The same reason, as deterring parties from the practice of posting their papers, will probably account for the decrease in the number of newspapers despatched from this Colony direct to the neighbouring Colonics and to Foreign Countries; although, in fact, there is no postage chargcable on newspapers of this class. The number of newspapers receiped in the Colony, under the same head, has increased by 8,176 ; although in 1855, as compared with 1854, there was a decrease of $5,5.52$.

So far as the Post Office Department is concerned, howerer, the postage charge on newspapers sent to or from the United Kingdom has had a good effect. The revenue has increased in conserquence at least $£ 700$ per annum, and the diminished number of newspapers has lessened the labour of the Department, and allowed the Mails to be sorted and made ur more rapidly.

About 24,628 of the letters posted in the Colony were returned to the writers as unclaimed. Of this number, 18,228 were Colonial, 5,100 were addressed to Victoria, 1,040 to the United Kingdom, and 260 to other parts beyond the seas.

There is an increase in the number of Colonial letters returned as unclaimed; the number for 1855 being only 15,678 .

The unclaimed letters addressed to Victoria and the United Kingdom, and thence returned to New South Wales, have decreased considerably; the number for 1855 being respectively 6,850 from Victoria, and 1,800 from Great Britain; whilst those addressed to other parts beyoud the seas have increased-the number for 1855 being only 150 . About 7,280 letters were returned as insufficiently stamped, in 1856, against 6,240 in 1855. This would lead to the inference that carelessness in stamping letters is on the increase. The number of letters received from beyond seas, which were returned from this Colony in 1856 as unclaimed, was 6,888 , shewing a great decrease over the number for $1855(7,482$.)

Of these letters, 4,414 were returned to the United Kingdom, against 5,190 in the previous year ; 1,564 to Vietoria, against 2,042 in the former year; and 910 to other parts250 being the number for 1855 . The decrease is therefore to be attributed to the comparatively small number that has been returned to Victoria and the United Kingdom. It will be remembered that the number of unclaimed letters thence received during 1856 shews a marked decrease as compared with 1855 ; so that it is satisfactory to note that the letters passing between this Colony and the United Kingdom, and this Colony and Victoria-being the countries with whieh New South Wales chiefly corresponds-are received with fewer exceptions than formerly by the parties addressed. I anticipate that, before long, very few letters passing between New South Wales and Victoria, and New South Wales and the United Kingdom, will have to be returned as unclaimed. About 18,500 of the Ietters originally addressed to Sydney were re-directed at the General Post Office, to various parts of the Colony and elsewhere.

The number of registered letters that passed through the Sydney Office in 1856 was 76,221 , being 7,011 more than in the preceding year.

In concluding this section of my Report, I must observe that the statistical information herein given is necessarily for the most part an estimate, but is based upon the most accurate data obtainable by the Department.

## Reyenue and Expenditure.

The following is a comparative statement of the actual Revenue received, and the actual Expenditure incurred, during the years 1855 and 1856.

| Year. | Revence. | Expenimitcre. | Excess of Expendrture. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ s. d. | f s. d. | $\underbrace{\text { s. }}$-d. |
| 1855 | 24,902 57 | 60,221 81 | $35,319 \quad 26$ |
| 1856 | 29,458 1011 | 58,879 11. 3 | $29,421 \quad 0 \quad 4$ |
| Increase | $4,556 \quad 5 \quad 4$ | .................. | ................... |
| Decrease |  | 1,3411610 | $5,898 \quad 2 \quad 2$ |

This statement, as compared with the one furnished in my Report for 1855, is very satisfactory. The Revenue for 1856 has increased at the rate of more than 18 per cent., whilst the increase for 1855 was only at the rate of about 3 per cent.

The Expenditare, which, in 1855 , showed an increase of about 15 per cent., has decreased during the past year at the rate of about 2 per cent.

The following Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for 1855 and 1856, detailed under three principal heads, will furnish, however, more ample information on the subject.

| Yrar. | REVENUE. |  |  |  | EXPENDITURE. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From Salc of Stamps. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tram Fees } \\ & \text { for Private } \\ & \text { Boxes. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { Fostage on } \\ \text { Unplaid } \\ \text { Letters. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. | Experses of Establishment. | Cost of Conveyance of Mails. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Allowances, } \\ \text { \&c. } \end{gathered}$ | Tonsl. |
| 1855 1856 |  | $\begin{array}{cc} f & c_{c} \\ 251 & a \\ 251 & 13 \\ 198 & 19 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 24,902 & 5 & \vdots \\ 29,408 & 10 & 11 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E} & y_{1} & \mathrm{~d} \\ \begin{array}{c} 45,412 \\ 42,855 \end{array} & 5 & 7 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{ccc} f & s_{1}^{f} & \mathrm{~d} \\ 6,317 & 10 \\ 7,068 & 10 & 10 \end{array}\right.$ |  |
| Increase | 6,498 0 | ........... |  | 4,256 5 | ........... | .... | 1,351 310 | .............. |
|  |  | 52140 | 1,830 $10 \quad 0$ |  | 1360 | 2,537 00 |  | 1,341 1610 |

According

According to the above statement, it appears that the increase of Revenue is entirely caused by the increase of the amount received during 1856 for Postage Stamps; the amount of fees for Private Boxes, and the amount of postage collected on unpaid letters having decreased. I attach no importance, however, to any decrease in these latter items of the Revenue.

The Private Boxes are established for the convenience of merchants and others desirous of obtaining their letters somewhat sooner than would be the case were they delivered by the Letter Carriers; and the fee of £1 1s. per annum is charged for the pririlege thus granted, but is not levied with the view of making the Private Boxes a source of Revenue. The system has the advantage of throwing the sorting and the delivery of letters on the Delivery as well as on the Inland Branch; and I consider that the general public gain more than they lose by the arrangement. I cannot account for the decrease in the number of parties taking Private Boxes in 1856.

A large proportion of what is termed "Postage collected on Unpaid Letters" is derived from parcels posted at the reduced rate of postage, but which are found to be liable to the higher rate, and consequently charged therewith, and also to the surcharges made on Inland Letters insufficiently stamped. The decrease, therefore, of this item, taken in conjunction with the large increase in the amount received for Postage Stamps, gives rise to the belicf that there is no actual loss to the Revenue by this decrease, but rather that greater care has been excrcised by partics posting in stamping their Inland Letters and Packets correctly.

The Expenditure of the year shows a small decrease in the expenses of the "Estab"lishment," and a moderate decrease in the "Cost of the Conveyance of Mails." The item of "Allowances, de," which includes Country Postmasters' Salaries, and various items of expenditure not coming under either of the other heads, shews an increase, easily accounted for, by the extension of the postal facilities.

As no increase has taken place in the Inland Rates of Postage for 1856, and as the same arrangements have been in force with the United Kingdom, as regards the division of British Postage, that existed in 1855, I. may safely anticipate that the contemplated postal arrangements with the Imperial Government for 1857, which will have the effect of considerably increasing the Revenue, in conjunction with increased charges on some packets transmitted inland that have hitherto been forwarded through the post at reduced rates, will very considerably increase the Postal Receipts for 1857.

I likewise expect a considerable reduction in the Expenditure of the current year, in the item of "Conveyance of Inland Mails;" but as, on the other hand, the Colony will bave to contribute largely to the Contract entered into by the Government of Great Britain with the European aud Australian Company to ensure Monthly Steam Postal Communication, I cannot look forward to an equalisation of the Revenue and Expenditare of this Department for some years to come.

## Money Orders.

The establishment in this Colony of the Money Order System having been often proposed during the last few years, and it having been decided that a Moncy Order Office in connection with the Post Office Department, should be introduced in the neighbouring Colony of Victoria; it is right that I should make some remarks as to the practicability of affording a new and important accommodation to the public, without impairing the efficiency of the Post Office, or increasing, still further, the existing disproportion between the Post Office Reccipts and the Post Office Disbursements.

I must first call attention to the great difference that will be found to exist betwreen the circumstances that led to the introduction of the Money Order System in the United Kingdom and those prevailing in this Colony.

The introduction of Money Orders in the United Kingdom was caused by the almost total absence of any means of transmitting small sums of money, otherwise than by enclosing coin in letters, a practice hazardous to the senders and to the parties addressed, and most objectionable, as exposing to temptation a large body of men, having unexampled facilities for appropriating the contents of letters with little chance of detection, and even such chance lessencd, when the letters enclosing coin (as was ordinarily the case in Great Britain) were not registered. There were also no English Bank Notes under $£ 5$ in value; and as a general rule, the Banks would not issuc Orders for any sum under £10. The facilities for intro-
dueing the system were very great. The Post Office Department in Great Britain had at its ${ }^{\circ}$ disposal a large staff of intelligent and trustirorthy Postmasters (in many instances without any other employment), whose services as agents in carrying out the new system were arailable (for the most part) without any additional expense; and could also command, at a very moderate rate, the scrvices of any number of clerks required for the Chief Office. The operations of the new system were further materially assisted by a regular postal communication extending throughout the Kingdom, and rarely, if ever, subject to any interruption from floods or other contingencies of the roads.

Notwithstanding, however, the urgent necessity that existed for a Money Order System, and the peculiar facilities possessed by the British Post Office for establishing it, it was not until 1849 (11 years after its being brought into operation) that the Annual Revenue derived from Moncy Orders exceeded the expenditure, and then only by $£ 322$, there having been, during the preceding ycar, a loss of $£ 5,745$, and in the year preceding a deficit of $£ 10,600$. In the Annual Report of the Postmaster General of the United Kingdom for 1856 , it is stated that even then, on the Money Orders for $£ 2$ and under, which form the majority of the Orders issued, the commission thercon being 3d. each, so far from there being any gain to the Revenue there is a positive loss, although, on the Orders for amounts between $£ 2$ and £5, on which the commission is 6 ., a revenue is derived, which not only paid the annual deficit on the smaller class of Orders, but gave a net profit for 1850 of $£ 22,674$.

It thus appears, in spite of the urgent necessity that existed for Money. Orders in England, and the uncxampled facilitics possessed for carrying the system into effect, that for the first ten years it was carried on at a loss to the Revenue, and that the present profit is not what from the magnitude of the transactions might be anticipated.

With reference to the demand for a Money Order System in Nes South Walcs, I would point out that the Colony already possesses several facilities for the transmission of small sums.

Notes as low as $£ 1$ are in circulation, and the lanks, (Branches of which are to be found in most of the chief towns in the Interior,) grant Orders for triffing amounts; whilst in addition to this, there is an extensive system of private Orders in operation, the value of such Orders being fully appreciated by the public, and, except in suspicious cases, passing as readily as Coin or Bank Notes.

I will proceed, however, to discuss the expediency of at once establishing the Money Order System, in connexion with the Colonial Post Office, without reference to the general financial tendency of the measure.

Not only does the Colony lack those facilities which accompanied the establishment of the Money Order System in England, but the expenditure required to establish it here would be much greater in proportion than was the case there. I find at present the greatest difficulty in procuring or retaining the scrvices of efficient persons as Postmasters, and the salaries now granted are greatly complained of ; and $I$ should experience still greater difficulty, were it not that the Country Postmasters very generally keep stores, to which the Post Office attracts customers. I am confident, that so far from performing the duties consequent on the establishment of a Money Order System, for the same salaries that they are now paid, the Postmasters would ineritably require a largo increase of salary, more especially as it would be necessary to require bonds from them, for a much higher amount. In many instances, too, it would be requisite to appoint men of greater business habits and knowledge, and if these could not be obtained, abolish the Post Office, or restrict its operations, as at present.

Doubtless in large towns no such difficulty would arise, but were the Money Order System restricted to such, the measure would not only be incomplete, but would be available only in those localities where, from the existence of Branch Banks, it would be least required.

There might not be the same difficulty in obtaining efficient clerks for the chief office, but, of course, clerks appointed to the Money Order Branch of the establishment would have to be be paid at the higher rate of clerical remuneration, and this would materially argument the item for salaries.

I need scarcely compare the facility afforded to the Moncy Order System in Great Britain, from the regularity of postal communcation, with that afforded in New South Wales, as it is well known that the state of the roads and floods frequently renders rapid of regular communication in this Colony totally impossible.

I may further add, that the Post Office building in Sydney is totally inadequate to the transaction of the current busincss of the Office; and not only is there no accommodation for an extra Branch, but there is no space on which such accommodation could be built.

In 1853, a proposal was received from the Secretary to the London Post Office, for establishing a Money Order System between the Colony and the United Kingdom, through the agency of Contracting Banks, or through that of a Colonial Agent resident in London, and it was referred to me for report, when $I$ felt it my duty to state the difficulties in the way of the general arrangement; though I was then of opinion, "that if, at any Post Office " in New South Wales, a Money Order could be procured, and made payable in any Post "Office in the United Kingdom, many parties, especially at the Gold Fields, would take " advantage of the circumstance, and it is probable that a very large sum in the aggregate " might thus be sent to poor relatives, which would otherwise be spent in reckless dissipation " and debauchery"

No durbt, if a Money Order System were once established in this Colony, the proposal to extend to $\mathrm{New}_{\mathrm{ew}}$ South Wales the benefit of the Imperial System would again receive attention; but it must be remembered that the Secretary to the Jondon Post Office proposed that the busincss, so far as regards the reccipt and rayment of money in the Colonies, and its transmission across the sea, should be performed through the agency of Banks, and at their sole risk, or through a responsible agent in London; thereby adding considerably to the expenditure, and somewhat complicating the arrangements.

I have felt it my duty to point out the chief difficulties that appear to me likely to beset at present the introduction of this system, and the large expenditure that in all probability it would involve, whilst yielding a doubtful return ; but should the Government consider the advantages to be derived so important as to outweigh these considerations, I need scarcely say that I am prepared to use my utmost cndeavors to bring the system into operation.

## Postal Communication with the United Kivadom.

The information that the Imperial Government had entered into a contract for the Conveyance of the Mails between the Australian Colonies and the United Kingdom by the Overland Route, was received throughout this Colony with great satisfaction, and it is specially a matter for congratulation, that the Home Government have taken the opportunity afforded them, by the arrangements thus carried into cffect, to divide ecfually the expenditure of the contract between Great Britain and the Colonies co-operating with her, and to allow of each country keeping its Postage Collections, and thus getting rid of many accounts that have tended to create unnccessary trouble, and to delay the delivery and despatch of Mails.

In my next Report it will be necessary to enter fally into the details of the Contract, but in the present one I need only give the general features of the new scheme.

The contract to convey the Mails has been taken by the European and Australian Royal Mail Company for five years, from the 14th October, 1856, during which period they are to receive a subsidy of $£ 185,000$ per annum. The Company are bound by their contract to convey the Mails to and from the United Kingdom and Sydney once a month-the outward voyage being performed in fifty-eight days, and that from Sydney to Southampton in fifty-six days. Heavy penalties are inflicted for delays of dcparture and arrival, and in the latter case can on no account be relinquished, and premiums are given of $£ 30$ per diem on the voyage being performed within the stipulated time.

In connexion with the arrangements above detailed, it was originally proposed by the Lords of the Treasury :-

1st.-That the Maila of the six Colonies of Nevs South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand should be carried by the Contract Vessels.

2nd. That Branch Services should be established, by open competition, from Melbourne, as the central point, with Port Adelaide, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand.

3rd.-That all letters and newspapers should be pre-paid, and that each Post Office should retain its own collections.

4th.-That the entire cost of the services described should be divided equally between the Home Government and the Colonics collectively.

5th.-That each of the Colonies should contribute to the moiety to be paid by them collectively in proportion to the number of letters despatched ky cach, to be ascertained every two years.

It is probable that all these propositions will be assented to by the Colonies that may co-operate with Great Britain in the Mail Contract; but some of the six Colonies have not yet given their adhesion to the proposed plan, and, should they finally refuse to join in the payment of the subsidy, will, doubtless, be debarred from the postal advantages conferred by the contract.

I may further add, that the arrangements as to the Branch Scrvice from Melbourne, have not been carried out to the full extent contemplated by the Lords of the Ireasury.

## Tife Sydney Post Office.

In my last Report I stated that, notwithstanding the alterations and improrements made in the present Post Office building, the accommodation could only be considered as temporary, and that an entirely new Post Office would become, in a very short time, indispensable. The many inconveniences that have been experienced during the past year, constrain me to bring the subject again uuder the notice of the Government. Not only is the present Post Office far too small, but it is so frail and dilapidated that it is often a matter of serious consideration whether a new doorway can be opened with safety; whilst, from the building not having been designed for a Post Office when originally erected, it results that the disposition of the various apartments is not such as is suitable for the transaction of postal business; and that the additions and alterations subsequently made have perforce been effected in accordance with what was possible, and not with what was most desirable.

It is indispensable that the apartments used for the receipt and despatch of Mails, and the sorting and delivery of letters, should be under the same roof, communicate with each other, and be disposed with a due regard tothe nature of the duties to be performed.

In the present Post Office, the apartments devoted to the Letter Branch are in no less than three distinct and separate buildings; and I need scarcely state that, as constant intercourse has to be maintained betreen these buildings, the general supervision must be less efficient, and that the loss of time in passing from one to the other is very great.

The Foreign and Delivery Offices, being lately built, are tolerably commodious; but in the old main building the greatest want of room prevails. The Registration and Postage Stamp Offices, to which it is desirable the public should have easy access, are not only themselves so confined that very few persons can approach them at the same time; but the passage to the former, which is likewise the main entrance to the other apartments of the centre building, is so small and limited, that on the departure of an English Mail it is completely choked up, the greatest confusion prevails, and public access to the remaining portion of the building has to be gained by ayother door at the rear of the Gencral Post Office. From there not being sufficient accommodation, likewise, in these offices, to enable me to place therein any number of additional clerks that may be required on English Nail days, the publie can only be attended to by a limited number of clerks, and great delay is necessarily experienced. I may further add, that the apartment whence the Inland Mails are despatched, is altogether so confined that I attribute chiefly to this cause many grave and vexatious mistakes that have lately taken place. The whole of the drawers and table compartments of the Inland Room are taken up, and the smallest addition to postal business will necessitate the present space being made still less available for the present postal requirements.

The portion of the building set apart for the Corresponding and Account Branches is also totally insufficient. Not only are a greater number of clerks required to occupy one apartment than is consistent with health, but there is a total absence of accommodation for the documents and books that have been accumulating for the last twenty-eight years. There is no Strong Room in the Gencral Post Office, and the official records can neither be properly classed, nor duly prescrved.

I need hardly add that this unsuitable disposition and want of space greatly hinder the good working of the Department, as it is incontrovertible that there is no branch of the Public Service more dependent than the Post Office, on ample accommodation and a careful disposition of apartments; in fact, these adjuncts are essential to postal efficiency.

I have, \&c.,
W. H. CHRISTIE,
Postmaster General.

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$630$

# STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICA'IION. 

(DESPATCII AND PROCEEDINGS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL UPON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 October, 1857.

> PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council on the 31st August, 1857, with respect to a proposed modification of the Contract for the Mail Service between Great Britain and Australia.

Minute No. 57-41. Confirmed 7 September, 1857.
His Excelleney the Governor General lays before the Council a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with enclosures, on the ubject of an application from the Directors of the European and Australian Royal Mail Company that certain alterations and modifications may be made in their Contract for the Conveyance of Mails between Great Britain and Australia.
2. It appears from this Despatch that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are prepared to assent, upon cortain conditions, to a modification of the terms of the original contract with the Company, provided that the several Australian Legislatures concur in the proposed arrangements; the main features of which are,-the transhipment of the Australian Mails and passengers at Point de Galle.

The estallishment of a line of steamers from that Port to Madras and Calcutta, in consexion with the Syduey line; and the extension of the period of the contract from five to seven years.
3. Having carefully considered this proposal, the Council are decidedly of opinion that it would not be expcdient to accede to it, and advisc accordingly; and with a view of eliciting from the Legislature an expression of opinion upon the subject, they further advise that a copy of the lespatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, and its enclosures, be laid by His Excellency the Governor General before both Houses of Parliament, together with a copy of this Minute.

EDWARD C. MEREWETHER,
Clctik of the Council.

## Executive Council Office,

Sydney, 9 September, 1857.

The Secretary of State for tife Cor onies to The Governo General.
(Circular.)

## Downing-street,

15 June, 1857.
S Juno, 1857. I transmit to you the copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary to the
Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with its enclosures, respecting an application from the
Directors of the European and Australian Royal Mail Company, that certain alterations and
modifications may be made in their Contract for the Conveyanec of Mails betreen this
country and Australia.

You will see that this departure from the original terms of the contract is to be based on certain conditions set forth in the Treasury letter, and that their Lordships' assent to the proposed arrangement will depend upon the concurrence of the several Australian Legislatures.

I have therefore to request, that you will apprise me of the views of your Government on the question now brought under their notice, with the least possible delay.

> I have, \&c.,

## Governor

H. LABOUCHERE

Sir Withiam Denison, K. C.b., \&c., \&c., \&c.,

New South Wales.

## Treasury Chambers, <br> 8 Juиe, $185 \overline{7}$.

Sir,
I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to 28 May, 1857, transmit to jou a copy of a letter and its enelosure from the Secretary to the Admiralty, relative to a request of the Directors of the Furopean and Australian Royal Mail Company that certain alterations and modifications may be made in their Contract for the Conveyance of Mails between this country and Australia, and I am to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, that, looking to the great adyantage which the Colonies would derive from a direct communication with Calcutta, both for passengers, letters, and gold, and looking also to the saving of time at Point de Galle, betreen that occupied in coaling the steamers and that required for merely changing the ship, My Lords, so far as they are concerned, are prepared to consent to the proposal, on the following conditions:-

1. That the service slall be performed in, the manner proposed, on the distinct understanding that there shall be vessels waiting at '丷oint de Gaile, in orcler to convey the passengers betreen Australia and Europe, both on the outmard and homeward passages, without delay, and that those passengers, both ways, shall have a priority over all others, so that under no possible circumstances shall they be detained; and that the traffic between Point de Galle and Calcutta shall be held to be in every respect subsidiary to that between the Colonies and Suez.
2. That all the ressels employed on this service shall continue to be at least of the same size and power as were provided for in the original contract.
3. That, inasmuch as the Government have already provided a bi-monthly mail between this country and Calcutta, viâ Point de Galle and Madras, and which mails now convey any letters brought from Australia to Point de Galle, My Lords cannot conscut to

- pay any additional subsidy for the additional mail which it is thus proposed to conrey between Point de Galle, Madras, and Calcutta, but that it shall be treated as a mail carried by a transient ship, sailing from Point de Galle, and vice versal.

4. That, inasmuch as the Company is already lound to earry any mails which the Postmaster General may put on board between England and Point de Galle, My Lurds canuot consent to pay any additional sum for Indian letters carried outward or homerrard between those points.
5. That on these terms the original contract may be extended from five to seven years.

I am, however, to state, that, inasmuch as this is a matter in mhich the Australian -Colonies are so immediately interested, My Lords will not consent to such a material modification without their concurrence. I am to request that you will move Mr. Jabouchere to communicate with the different Colonies therevn accordingly.

> I am, \&c.,
> JAMES WILSON.

Imbman Merivale, Esq.,

Sir,
I am commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the enclosed copy of a letter which My Lords have received from the Directors of the European and Australian Royal Mail Company, requesting that certain alterations and modifications may be made in their Contract for the Conveyance of the Mails betreen this country and Australia.

I am, \&c.<br>W. G. ROMAINE.


\&e., \&c., \&c.,
Treasury.

> European and Australian Royal Mail Company (Inimited), 12, St. Lelen's Place, Iondon, 25 Mray, 1857.

Sir,
On behalf of the Directors of the European and Australian Royal Mail Company, I bave the honor to request that you will bring under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the following facts relating to the working of their lostal Coutract, together with'a proposal for certain alterations which they consider aksolutely essential to the proper working of the undertaking, and such as will afford the best guarantee for regularity and the greatest ampunt of accommodation to the Australian Colonies.

The distance traversed by each of the Company's vessels, according to the present plan of working, to and from Australia is about 19,000 miles, or nearly double the distance ever undertaken by steamers without overhauling and repair.

The chances of the machinery breaking down, and the boilers and vessel getting out of order, are greatly increased by the lengthened period the vessel is at sea, and the speed much diminished during the latter part of the voyage in consequetice of the foulness of the ship's bottom, arising from the same cause.

The Directors of this Company have long felt that the irregularities which must ocenr from the present mode of working would probably destroy tbat confidence on the part of the Government and the public which is so necessary to their success; ; indeed the very highest practical authorities have given it as their decided opinion, that unless the voyage ean be divided by a break at Point de Galle, the contract cannot be performed, but that the Company must fail, and be compelled to abandon it.

The Directors are convinced that the only mode of working the contract in such a way as to ensure success is- to hare a stcamer waiting at Point de Galle, into which the Australian mails and passengers can be transhipped immediately on their arrival there. This steamer will be coaled and ready to start, and nearly two days, therefore, will be saved cach way, from this alone, while the condition'in which it can be kept will enable it to maintain a higher rate of speed throughout the royage than would be possible liad it to run the entire distance between Australia and Suez.

As the vessels, however, connot be docked and repaired at Point de Galle, it will be necessary to send them to Calcatta for this purpose; and the Directors, therefore, propose that they should work the line by running steamers between Sydney and Point de Galle, and between Calcutta and Suea, transferring, as above explained, the Australian mails and passengers at Point do Galle, and calling at Madras on the voyage between that port and Calcutta.

If this plan of working to and from Calcutta is adopted, it will secure a regular and direct monthly communication for the very important traffic between Australia and India, as well as for mails, passengers, and gold, of the latter of which as much as one million per annum has already been offered by one of the Australian Banks, if the Company will undertake to sign through bill of lading and deliver it promptly.

The Dircetors propose to put a larger class of steamers on between Calcutia and Suez than betreen Australia and Point de Galle, in order to afford a certain amount of accommodation to the Indian passengers; but at all times they would reserve for those to and from Australia ample accommodation, letting them have the preference, and making the Indian traffic entirely subsidiary to the Australian.

To carry out this extended seheme the Company would require three additional large and powerful steamers, costing upwards of $£ 300,000$.

The Company have already invested considerably more than half a million, which with the additional capital it would be necessary to raise for the purpose of building these ships and working the line, would make a total of nearly one million sterling. $U_{p}$ to the present time, the loss incurred in working the undertaking has been considerable, arising chiefly from the trifling quantity of gold shipped, and the small number of outward through passengers, the average by each steamer having been 15 persons only.

This the Directors believe is owing to a want of confidence on the part of the public, and they therefore feel that it is only by practically proving that the royage can he regalarly performed that success is to be attained, and they again beg to repeat their decided conviction, that this is not to be expected, unless the distance which each steamer has to work before being overhauled is materially diminished.

By the change now suggested, the steamer running between Australia and Point de Galle will have to go over little more than half the distance contemplated by the original arrangement, and as goods can never form any important part of the frcight between these two points, the mails, passengers, bullion, and parcels, are ahnost all the Company have to provide for, and a full powered steamer large enough to carry these, together with sufficient coals to sseure high speed, is all that is required. The Directors would respectfully submit totheir Lordships, that steamers of 1,800 tons measurement, and 450 horse power, would amply suffice for all the requirements of this part of the line, and beg to suggest that, for cconomical reasons, they be allowed to build one or more of their proposed new steam ships of this size, in place of that required by the contract as it now stands.

As the extension of the Company's operations in the way explained above will enable them to give a direct mail service between Calcutta, Madras, and Australia, as well as an additional monthly mail lotween Europe and India, the Directors beg to propose :-

1 st. That a subsidy of $£ 400$ for each voyage, or $£ 9,600$ per annum, be paid to them for carrying the Australian mails betwcen Point de Galle, Madras, and Caleutta.

2nd. That a mail should be sent from Europe to Medras and Calcatta, and from those places to Europe by each of the Company's steam ships, under a contract with the Postmaster Gencral, by which the Company shall receive two-thirds of the present postal rate for all letters, newspapers, and other matter containcd in the mails, and conveyed in the Company's vessels between the places mentioned above.
$3_{\text {rd }}$. That the duration of their Mail Contract, so altered, shall be for seven in place of five years, in order that the shareholders of the Company may lave a reasonable chance of obtaining some remuneration for the very large anount of additional capital which it would be necessury to lay out before this extended service can be brought into successful operation.

> I am, \&c.,
> JOIN ORR EWING,

Chairman.

Zugtiglatibe atsembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PAPERS

## steam Postal service

BETWEEN

## SOUTHAMPTON AND SYDNEY,

VIA NEW ZEALAND AND

## PANAMA.

ordered by the legislative assenbiy to be privted, 11 August, 1857.


S Y D N E Y : PHILLIP-STREET.
$636$

## SCHEDULE

Of Correspondence relating to an arrangement with the Royal Mail Steam Pucket Company for the performance of a Steam Postal Service monthly to and from Sydney and Southampton, viâ Panama and New Zealand.

1. Letter to the Colonial Secretary from the Secretary to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, introducing Mr. Wetton as deputed by the Directors to negotiate with the Government of New South Wales for the establishment of a line of Steam Packets Getween Panama and Australia, 25 September, 1856
2. Letter from Mr . Wetton to the Colonial Secretary, enclosing copies of his Correspondence with the Government of New Zealand on the subject of the establishment of a Steam Postal Service between Southampton and Sydney, viâ Panama and New Zealand. Il April, 1857 ..

Fagf.
ter from Mr. Francis Dillon Bell to the Colonial Secretary, enclosing one accrediting him as the representative of the Government of New Zealand in any negotiation with Mr. Wetton. 11 April, 1857 ..
4. Letter from Mr. Wetton to the Colonial Secretary, submitting proposals to the Government of New South Wales. 17 April, 1857
6. Memorandum of Mr. F. Dillon Bell, urging the advantages of the establishment of Steam Communication via Pamama. $15 \Lambda$ pril, 18.57

1
6. Letter from the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to the Governor General on the subject. 21 April, 1857
7. Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government to Mr. Wetton, in reply to his proposal of the 17 th of April, 1857. 2 May, 1857
8. Letter from Mr. Wetton to the Colonial Sceretary, submitting an amended tender. 29 April, 1857. (Received 2 May)..
9. Letter from the Under Secretary to Mr. Wetton, in reply. $5 \mathrm{May}, 1857$. .. .. ..
10. The Under Secretary to Mr. F. Dillon Bell, on the subject of Mr. Wetton's offer. 5 May, 1857
11. Letter from Mr. Wetton to the Colonial Secretary, in reply to Inquiries respecting the performance of the Service with or without a Branch Ifine between Melbourne and New Zealand, New South Wales being the contracting Colony, and negotiating with the other Colonies for the Intercolonial Service, and the Subsidy to be contributed by each. 6 May, $1857 .$.

8
12. Mr. F. Dillon Bell to the Colonial Secretary, explaining his views of the proposed arrangement, and stating the amount to be contributed by New Zealand. 6 May, 1857.. ..
13. Further letter from Mr. F. Dillon Bell to the Colonial Secretary. 7 May , 1857 .. .. 10
14. Letter from the Under-Secretary to Mr. F. Dillon Bell, enclosing copy of Mr. Wetton's letter of 6 May, and stating the general concurrence of the Government in Mr. Bell's interpretation of the proposed arnangements. $8 \mathrm{May}, 1857$.
15. Letter from the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to the Chief Secretary of Victoria, enclosing Copies of the Correspondence with Mr Wetton and Mr. Bell, and requesting to be informed of the views of the Government of Victoria as to the Branch Ine between Melbourne and New Zealand, and generally with respect to the proposed arrangements. $9 \mathrm{May}, 18 \mathrm{o}^{7} 7$.
17. Letter from the Cinder-Secretary to Mr. Wetton, in reply to his letter of the 6th of May, and apprising him of the references to Victoria and other Colonies. 12 May , 1857... ..
18. Mr. Wetton to the Colonial Secretary, respecting the conveynnce of the Mail across the Isthmus of Suez. $14 \mathrm{May}, 1857$.
19. Lettcr from the Under-Secretary to Mr. Wetton, in reply. $15 \mathrm{Mar}, 1857$. ..
20. The Under-Secretary to Mr. F. Dillon Bell, enclosing Copies of further Correspondence with Mr. Wetton. $15 \mathrm{May}, 18 \dot{3} 7$.
21. Letter from the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to the Chief Secretary of Victoria, forwarding Copies of Mr. Wetton's further letters, and replies thercto. $19 \mathrm{May}, 1557$.
22, Mr. Wetton to the Colonial Secretary, stating his intention of proceeding to Melbourne, and respecting an answer to his proposals being given to him there. 22 Inay, 1857
23. Letter from the Under-Secretary to Mr. Wetton, in reply. 26 May, $180 \pi 7$.. .. .. 15
24. Letter from the Under-Secretary to the Postmaster General, conveying Instructions to him as a Member of the Postal Conference at Melbourne, with respect to the proposals of Mr. Wetton, 11 June, 1857
25. Mr. Wetton to the Colonial Secretary, intimating his intention of returning to England, and requesting a decision on his proposals. II June, 18:7 ..
26. Lettor from the Under-Secretary to Mr. Wetton, in reply. 12 June, 1857 .. .. .. 1 .
27. The Under-Secretary to the Postmaster Gencral at Melbourne, with copies of further correspondence with Mr. Wetton. 13 Juse, 1857
28. Letter from Mr. Wetton to the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of his request for a definite reply to his proposal for the performance of the Service to Sydney only, without waiting for the termination of the nergotiations with the other Colonies. $13 \mathrm{June}, 1807$.
29. Memorial from Merchants and others on the subject of Mr. Wetton's proposals. Received 16 June, 1857
30. The Under-Secretary to Mr. Wetton, acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 1 Sth Junc, stating the terms and stipulations on which the Government will makea provisional arrangement with him, and requesting his definite answer to the proposal. 10 June, 1857
31. The Under-Secretary to the Postmaster General, with copies of letters Nos. 2 S and 30.16 Junc, 1857
22. The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to the Chicf Secretary of Victoria, enclosing further correspondence with Mr. Wetton. 16 June, 1857
33. Mr. Wetton to the Colonial Secretary, assenting to the proposals made in the Ietter to him of the 16 th June, subject to some additional conditions. $17 \mathrm{June}, 1857$
31. Same to the same. 17 June, 1857 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 21
35. The Under-Secretary to Mr. Wetton, apprising him of the decision of the Government, on the additional stipulations proposed by him, further explaining the terms of the Contract, and stating the measures contemplated for the completion of it, on the sanction of the local Parliament being obtained. 18 Junc, 1857
36. Letter from the Colonial Secretary of New South Waics to the Chief Secretary of Victoria, forwarding Copies of further Correspondence with Mr. Wetton. is June, 1857..
37. Dir. Wetton to the Coloninal Secretary, signifying his acquiescence generaliy in the proposed terms of the Contract. 18 June, 1857.
38. Extract of a Letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce to the Colonial Secretary, respecting the arrangements with Mr. Wetton. 23 June, 1857
39. Letter from the Unier-Secretary to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, in reply. 27 June, 1857
40. Extract of a Letter from the Postmaster General to the Colonial Secretary, reporting Proceedings of Postal Conference at Melbourne with respect to the Panama Route. 25 June, 1857
4i. Letter from the Postmaster General at Nelbourne to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, enclosing a Minute of the Proceedings of the Postal Conference, and stating that the Government of Victoria decline to enter into the arrangement with Mr. Wetton 18 Juxe, 1857. (Received 29 Junc)
4n. Letter from Mr. Wetton to the Colonial Secretary, respecting the iormal Contract to be entered into by the Company. 23 June, 1857 . (Received 2 July) .. .. ..
43. Ninute of the Colonial Secretary on the above. 3 July, $18 \overline{7} 7$.. .. .. .. ..
44. The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to the Colonial Secretary of New Zealand, forwarding, for the information of the Government and Parliament of that Colony, Copies of the whole Correspondence, and explaining the nerotiation and arrangement with Mr. Wetton for a Steam Postal Service vít Panama and Now Zealand, 13 July, 1857

## PANAMA ROUTE.

No. 1.<br>The Secretary to tife Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to Tife Colontal Sfaretary of New Souti Wales.<br>Royal Mfail Steam Packet Company,<br>55), Morogate-street,<br>London, 25 S'eptem3er, 1856.<br>Sir,

The bearer of this letter, Mr. Wetton, is deputed by the Directors of this Company to enter into negotiations with the Colonial Government of New South Wales, with a view to the establishment of a line of Screw Steam Packets letween Panama and Australia, and I am to beg the favor of your acerediting him accordingly.

I have, dc.,
RD. T. KEAP,
Secretary
The Honorable
The Secretary of the Coloniat Government, New South Wales, Sydney.

## No. 2.

Mr. Champion Wetton to The Colonill Sechetary.

> Petty's Hotel,
> Sydney, 11 April, 1857.

Sir,
I have the bonor to aequaint you that I am accredited to the Government of New South Wales, by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of London, to negotiate with you for the establishment of a Postal Steam Service between Sydney and Panama in extension of our line of Steam Ships running between that Isthmus and Southampton.

I have, further, the honor to inform you, that I am accompanied on this mission by Mr. Francis Dillon Bell, a Plenipotentiary from the Government of New Zealand, invested with full porers to contract for this service in concert with the Government of Nery South Wales.

Tor your information I beg to hand you, under cover of this communication, a copy of my tender to the Government of New Zealand, enclosure No. 1, together with a cony of their reply, enclosure No. 2.

I beg to request that jou will be so good as to appoint a time when it will be agrecable to you for me to wait on you to deliver my eredentials, and enter into a more detailod explanation of the objects sought in my visit to New South Wales.

I have, de.,
CHAMPION WETTON.

## The Honorable

The Secretary of tie Colony of New Soutir Wales.
\&c., \&c., \&c.
. Sydney.

SIr,
In reference to repeated communications that have taken place between the Government of New Zcaland and nyself, on the part of the Royal Mail Company, I beg to submit the following proposal for your consideration, subject to the approval of the Government of New South Wales.

The Company I represent is willing to establish a Stcam Service between Panama and Sydney once in each month, calling at Auckland on the-putward voyage from Panama, and at Wellington on the homeward voyage from Sydney, in consideration of the gross total subsidy of $\mathscr{£} 00,000$ per aunum, if under a contract for seren years, or $£ 60,000$ per annum if under a contract termiaable in five years, payable quarterly in Sydney by the Corernments of New Zealand and New South Wales, in proportions to be agreed upon by the respective Colonies.

I am authorized to state, that the Company will undertake to commence the line within tro years from ditc of signature of the contract, and that they will perform the service between Southamptou and Sydney via Panama in fifty-tro days during eight months of the year, and in fifty-five days during the four remaining months, viz: - November, December, January, and February, under fitir guarautces between the contracting parties.

> I have, \&c.,

CHAMPION WETTON.
The Honorable
The Colontal Secretary,
New Zealand, Auckland.
[Enclosure No. 2 in No. 2.]
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 28 March, 18507.
SIR,
In reply to your letter of the 26 th instant, on the subject of a commonication by stean between Great Britain, Now South Wales, and New Zealand, vid Panama, I have the honor to state, that the Government of New Zcaland approves generally of the proposal made by you on behalf of the Royal Mail Steam Company, and is prepared to negotiate for the establishment of such a service on the basis laid down in your letter.

But as the share of the tytal subsidy required which should be furnished by each Colony concerned, is a subject for the determination of the respective Governments, it has been resolved to accredit Mr. Francis Dillon Bell to the Government of New South Wales, with full powers to act in every respect in this matter on behalf of the Government of New Zealand.

I have, .ke.,
E. W. STAFFORD.

Champion Wetton, Esq.,
\&c., \&c., \&e.

No. 3.
Mr. Francis Diflon Beld to The Coloniat Secretary of New South Wades.
Sylney, 11 April, 1857.
Sir,
I do myself the honor to enclose herewith a letter addressed to you by the New Zealand Government, accrediting me to the Government of New South Wales, upon the subject of Steam Postal Communication between England, Australia, and New Zcaland.

May I beg the favor of being informed whether it will suit your convenience to give me an interview upon this subject, and when I should wait upon you for tlat purpose.

> I have, \&c.,
F. DILLON BELL.

## The Honorable

The Colonial Segretary, New South Wales.

New Zealand, Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckiand, 28 March, 1.857.

Sir,
I do myself the honor to inform you, that the bearer of this letter, Mr. Francis Dilton Bell, has becn empowered to aet on behalf of the Government of New Zealand, with reference to the establishment of Stcam Communication between Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand.

His instructions refer to all negotiations and correspoudence which have hitherto taken place on this suhject, as well as to a proposal lately submitted to this Government by Mr. Champion Wetton, on the part of the Royal Mail Stcam Packet Company, for cstablishing a line of Steamers between Panama and Anstralia, in connexion with the Steamers now plying to the former place.

I have, thercfure, to request that you will accredit Mr. Bell as in every respect representing the Government of New Zealand in these matters.

Thave, \&e.,
E. W. Stafford.

The Monorible
The Colonial Secretary,
Sydney, New South Wales.

No. 4 .
Mr. C. Wetton to Tere Colonial Secretary.
Sydney, 17 April, 1857.
Sir,
In referenee to the personal communication with which you favored me yesterday, and further adverting to my tender to the Government of New Kealand for the establishment of the Panama Line, I have the honor to submit the following for the consideration of the Government of New South Wales.

It having been formally notified that the Imperial Government definitively refuse to subsidize the western route to Australia, aud as our shareholders are unwilling to authorize the Pacific extcusion without a moderate subsidy, sufficient to protect them from the incritable loss that attends unsubsidized Occan Steam Lines, it becomes evident, if the Panama route is to be established, it can only be by the united and rigorous action of the Gorernments of the Colonies most interested.

Aftcr a very carcful and well-considered preparation of estimates, the Directors have arrived at the conclusion that a subsidy of fifty thousand pounds per annum, for the Panama and Sydney service, in the terms of the New Zealand tender, or sixty-five thousind pounds per annum for the Melbourne, Sydney, and Panama Scrvices, vid Now Zenland, is the minimum for which they would be prepared to incur the responsibility and risk of undertaking the coatract.

- I beg further to submit, that as it will require a pcriod of ncarly two ycars from this date to exchange the ratifications of a contract, build and equip the fleet, and place the vessels on the station, it may fairly be presumed the progress of the Colonies will, by that time, demand a fortnightly line; and in reference to the increased ways and means this service will entail on this Colony, it will be evident to your Government that, irrespective of the large increasc of your receipts from postages, the Company would expend-in coals, wages, stores, and repairs-at least three times the anount we should receive in. subsidy.

A further, and very important, adrantage offered to the Colonies in the adoption of this line is,-that it will be essentially a Colonial serrice, not subject to withdrawal by the Imperial Government in time of war, without the sanction of all the parties to the contract.

I may remark that the only valid objection ever urged against the Pacific route, viz., the difficulties of transit across the Isthmus of Panama, is now removed, and that the Panama Railway daily carries passengers, goods, specie, and mails from sea to sca, in from
three to four hours, sometimes as many as eight hundred passengers in one train; moreover, there is a reasonable [robability of an extension of the Telegraph from New Orleans to Panama within the period above named for commencement of the contract, by which, and the sub-marine wires from New York to Figland (already contracted for), Sydney will be brought within one month of Europe and America.

I bave, \&c.
The Honorable
CHAMPION WETTON.
The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales,
de., \&c., Sydney.

No. 5.
MEMORANDUM of Mr. F. Dillon Bell on the subject of the establishment of Steam Communication via Panama.

Sydney, 18 April, 1857.
The Government of New South Wales having been made aware, at the interview with which Mr. Parker honored Mr. Wetton and myself, of the Royal Mail Company's tender for the Panama linc, and of the general approval thereof by the New Yiealand Government, I refrain from referring here to the details of the proposal. Neither would it be perhaps the province of the New Zealand Government to urge in this Minute the peculiar adrantages which in their opinion the establishment of steam communication via Panama would confer on New South Wales: these have, indeed, been so fully discussed in and out of the Parliament, that they cannot fail to be duly considered by the Cabinet of His Excellency the Governor Gencral.

But I may be permitted to allude to one or two points, for the purpose of shewing that as far as the present proposal is concerned, and independently of those advantages assumed to be peculiarly offered loy it to New South Wales, as well as of the general bencfit which she would receive in common with $N_{\text {ew }}$ Zealand, it is really not asked this Colony should contribute anything that she will not more than get back in immediate moncy's worth. Whatever New Zealand pays, it is certain she can expect little or no direct reimbursement. The steamers will only call there, and neither the outward nor homeward port of call will be a large depott for the purposes of the line. She is content, in fact, to pay her part of the subsidy outright, for the sake of becoming the nearest instead of the most distant British Colony in these seas, and of obtaining that steam communication with England which, notwithstanding the intention of the Treasury Minute of 1855, and her unhesitating acceptance of that Minute, she has not had extended to her by the existing contract. But it will not be so with New South Wales. The proportion of the subsidy paid by this community would be at once far more than repaid by the expenditure that would take place among them. It is not proposed to have any establishment at Panama, any more than in New Zealand. The head quarters of the Pacific enterprise would be at Sydney, where nearly the whole expenditure of the service would be concentrated. For one item alone, it is estimated that not less than 20,000 tons of coals would have to be annually provided here; and the calculations of the Royal Mail Company make it probable that the amount of moncy expended each year by them in this port alone would not be much less than three times the amount of the subsidy New South Wales is asked to pay. So that if the contribution Le measured by what it would produce, it seems fair to urge that, so far as New South Wales is concerned, the subsidy would be in the nature of a tempcrary adrance only, made by the community to secure an immediatc and much larger value in exchange.

It is further submitted that a repayment of part of the subsidy would at once be made in a direct form by the increase of postal revenue. From information which the courtesy of the Postmaster General bas placed in my hands, it appears that while the present average monthly mail cach way to and from England and Sydney is about 15,000 letters, the average of a fortnightly mail might be expected to be at least 10,000 ; and in like manner while the present average monthly mail each way to and from England and Melbourne is from 25,000 to 30,000 letters, the arerage of a fortnightly mail might be expected to amount to not less than 20,000 . According to this, upon the establishment of the Panama line, the
number of letters would be increased to the extent of half a million in the twelve months, without allowing for the increase beyond the present monthly mail that may be expected to take place before the Panama Line could be started, and without considering the much larger relative increase that would certainly take place in the correspondence with the Americas and Polynesia. The number of letters sent from Sydney to those countries in the last six months was only 1,728 ; and that this paucity of correspondence is oring to the want of a postal service may be assumed from the fact that there are now in the Gencral Post Office mails for those parts of the world which have been lying there since Jawuary, an opportunity to forward them being still quite uncertain. Some of them are from Tusmania, New Zealand, and Adelaide; their dates are already from three to four months old, and they may be a year old when they reach their destination for aught that is now known when that may occur. It can hardly be doubted that an increase of the postal revecue would follow the first atteript to give those countries any regular postal service whatever.

With regard to the gencral considerations that might be urged in favour of the proposal on behalf of New Zealand and New. South Wales in common, I content myself with alluding to three only, which recent events have invested with peculiar force, and which do not appear to have been prominently noticed elsewhere. 1st. The break down of the "Oncida" at the outset of the European and Australian contract, whereby a very serious interruption has been caused in the transit of the mails, seems to point out more strongly than ever the necossity of securing the correspondence of these Colonies, as far as possible, from the risk of similar delays. 2nd. The Luropean and Australian contract contains an express stipulation enabling the Imperial Government to take possession of the vessels whenever it chooses. Now, as the Panama Line would be wholly subsidized from Colonial revenues, there would not be any danger of the same sudden interruption of steam communication with England which in the last war put an end to the then service without any notice to Australia. 3rd. The Panama Railway having been now completed for some time, and passengers being daily passed over it in large numbers from sea to sea within fuur hours, there will be no interruption or delay in crossing the isthmus; while it is more than likely that long before the first steancrs could start, England and America will be united by the Atlantic Telcgraph, now actually contracted for, and that, in joining to establish the Panama route, New South Wales would really be bringing Sydney within 30 days of London.

With regard to the proportion in which, on the assumption of the proposal being favourably entertained by the Governor Gencral's Cabinct, the $£ 50,000$ subsidy should be divided between New South Wales and New Zcaland, I have acquainted Mr. Parker with the grounds on which the Government I represent considered $£ 15,000$ a year the utmost limit to which the resources of the Colony should be pledged. I referred to the debt of upwards of a quarter of a million sterling, in the shape of a mortgage of the public lands to the New Zealand Company, which the Imperial Parliament imposed upon New Zealand; and to the fact that in order to pay off that obligation and to extinguish the Aboriginal Title-burdens which Australia has happily not to bear-a loan of balf a million sterling has to be raised, not a shilling of which can be devoted to reproductive public works and improvements; so that although Her Majesty's Government lave guaranteed $£ 200,000$ of it, the interest on the public debt alone must weigh heavily for many years on a comparatively small revenue. I may be allowed in addition to urge, that if New Zealand is called on to pay $£ 15,000$, she will do all that can fairly be expected even from her ready recognition of the greatadvantages she would derive from the Pauama line; and that the difference between that sum and the amount New South Wales is asked to pay, in no way represents the difference between the wealth of the two Colonies and their comprarative ability to bear the cost of the service, even if New South Wales, like Now Zealand, were to lose the moncy outright, instead of having it immediately more than repaid to her, as has beon shown would be the case.
F. DILLON BELL.

No. 6.
Ceairman of Chamber of Commirce to Tie Governor General. Sydney, 21 April, 1857.

## May if please Your Excellency:-

The representative of an influential English Company having arrived in this Colony with power to enter into a contract for the monthly despatch of a line of Stenmers between Sydney and England vid Papama, and the Company in question having resolved not
to enter upon the undertaking without receiving a subsidy of fifty thousand pounds per annum, which amount, as your Bxecllency will recognize, is not so much a pecuniary gratification as an carnest of the good will of the subsidizing parties, and the Colony of New Kealand having volunteered to subscribe fifteen thousand pounds of this amount, your memorialists would carnestly entreat your Excellency to urge upon your Council and the Parliament of New South Wales the advisability of according the balance of the subsidy required, say thirty-five thousand pounds, for the establishment of a monthly steam communication between Sydney and Soutbampton $w i a$ Pauama, for the following reasons:-

Firstly-That, from the amount that would be expended in New South Wales by the Company performing the contract, and the revenue that would accrue from posiages under it, there is every probability that, if not directly remunerative, it would prove selfsupporting.

Secondly-That, as this line of steam postal service would be maintained eutirely by Colonial resources, there is less chance of its being interrupted by any circumstances that might oceur to disturb the peace of Europe, the which has already interfered with steam communication betreen England and the Colony, and which, according to the wording of the existing contract with the European and Australian Company, might at any time occur again.

Thirdly-That two and a half ycars of the present postal contract will have cxpired before the proposed line via Panama conld come into operation.

Fuarthly-That, while the number of days at sea would not be greater than it is under the present contract, the eonvenience to passengers in consequence of the lower rate of fares would be infinitely greater, and the probability of increased immigration thereby much augmented.

Fifthly-That, as soon as the Submarine Electric Telegraph between Figland and America, and the contracts for which lave been accepted, is laid down, the communieation hetween Europe and this Colony would not exceed thirty to thirty-five days.

Sixthly-That the increasing trade of Nes South Wales demands, if not a semimonthly steam postal service, at all events the extension of stean communication to countrics with which at present it has no direct postal correspondence,-more particularly with the United States of America, the imports from which country during the year 1856 exceeded the value of three hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

And, Lastly-That, by the establishment of the proposed line the metropolitan position of Syduey would be reatored, by making it the first point of arrival and the last point of departure, in the reception and despatch of English mails.

For these reasons your memorialists, the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, respectfully request your Exccllency's favorable consideration of the matter in question.

By desire of the Chamber,
R. TOWNS,

Chairman.

## His Excelafncy

Sir Wimhay Ttoos. Denison, Knioht,
\&c., \&e., \&c.

No. 7.
The Under-Secretary to the Government of New South Wales to Mr. Champion Wetton.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 May, 1857.
Sir,
I am dirceted to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17 th ultimo, on the subject of the proposal made on the part of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, for the establishment of a Steam Postal Service between Southampton and Australia, via Panama, and to inform you that your communication, together with other papers on the subject, received from Mr. Francis Dillon Bell, who has been empowered to act for the Government of New Zealand in this matter, have been laid before the Governor General and the Exceutive Council.
2. I am further directed to inform you, that after a carcful consideration of the several documents, this Gorernment docs not feel itself in a position to enter into any arrangement of the nature proposed by you on behalf of the Company you represent, without first communicating with the Government of Victoria, and the other Australian Colonies, and the Home Government; but that if, upon reference, it is found that the Govermments of all the neighbouring Colonics are willing to contribute a reasonable proportion of a subsidy for the estallishment of the service in question, this Government will have no objection, with the assent of Parliament, to contribute its fair share.

> I have, \&c.,
W. ILLYARD.
C. Wetton, Esq.,
\&c, \&e., \&c.

No. 8.
Mr. C. Wetton to Tie Coloniat Secretary.
Syduey, 29 April, 1857.
(received 2 May.)
Sir,
Having gathered from the couversation with which you favoured me this morning that the Gopernment of New South Wales are indisposed to aceept my tender of the 17 th inst., on the terms proposed, I. beg to withdraw the same, and to request that you will submit the following amended tender for the consideration and approval of His Fxecllency's Government.

I am authorised to state that the Directors are willing, subject to the ratification of a Court of Proprietors, to establish a stean service from Panama to Sydney, via Auckland, and from Sydncy to Panama, via Wellington, once in each month; also to establish a branch line to and from New Zealand and Melbourne, running monthly in connexion with the trunk line, in considcration of a gross Colonial subsidy of sixty-five thousand pounds $(\mathscr{6} 5,000)$ por annum. The Company will undertake to perform the passage from England to Sydncy within fifty-two days during eight months, and within fifty-five days during the remaining four months of the year; also to commence and carry on the service for a term of seven ycars under fair guarantees between the contracting parties.

I further undertike, on the part of the Directors, that in the event of such a contract being coneluded with His Excellency's Government, the bead quarters of the Company's fleet in the Pacific will be established at this port, and that the trunk line will run direct to Sydney; further, that the conveyance of all Colonial mails shall be subject to the control of the subsidising Colony or Colonics.


No. 9.
The Under Secretary to Mr. C. Wetton.

> Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 5 May, 1857.
Sir,
I am directed to acknowledge the receipt, on the 2ud instant, of your letter of the 29 th ultimo, in which, instead of the proposal contained in your previous communication for the establishment by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of a steam postal service between Southampton and Australia, via Panama, you submit an offer to perform this scrvice to Sydncy, via Auckland, and from Sydney, via Wellington, once in each month, and to establish a branch line to and from New Kealand and Melbourne, running monthly in connection with the trank line, in consideration of a gross Colonial subsidy of sixty-five thousand pounds; the head quarters of the Company's flect in the Pacific being in Port Jackson, and the trunk line running direct to Sydney.


#### Abstract

2. The Colonial Secretary desires me to inform you, that your letter having leen duly taken into consideration, it seems to this Goverument that unless the Governments of Victoria and New Yealand, or either of them, should desire the scparate branch from New Zealand to Melbourne, the proposal to include in your arrangements provision for such a branch at an additional cost of fifteen thousand pounds per annum is unnecessary; and $I$ am therefore directed to request that you will state whether, in the event of this opinion being concurred in by the Governments of Victoria and New Zealand, you are willing, on the part of the Company you represent, to undertake to perform the service direct from Panama to Sydney, via New Zealand, at ia cost of fifty thousand pounds, being the sum first named for it, learing to the Government of New South Wales the exelusive right to negotiate and arrauge with the ncighbouring Colonies the inter-colonial service, and the contributions fairly to be made by each towards the fifty thousand pounds to be paid by New Zealand and New South Wales, as formerly suggested.


> I have, \&c.,
C. Wettoy, Esq.
w. ELYARD.

No. 10.
Tife Under Secretary to Mr. F. Dillon Bell

> Colonial Sceretary's Office, Sydney, 5 May, 1857.

Sir,
With reference to the correspondence and the personal communications which have taken place with you, respecting the proposals made on the part of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Cumpany, for the establishment of a Steam Postal Service between Southampton and Australia via Panama, I am directed, by the Colonial Sccretary, to transmit, for your information, a copy of a letter which has this day been addressed to Mr. Wetton, the representative of the Company, in consequence of an amended offer submitted by him for the performance of the service, including a Branch Iine between New Zealand and Mclbourne, for a sum of $£ 65,000$, and to request that you will have the goodness to state whetler, as acting on belalf of New Zealand, you concur in the view taken by this Government on the subject of the arrangement proposed by Mr. Wetton.

> I have, de.,
> W. ELYARD.
F. Dillon Beil, Esq.

No. 11.
Mr. Champion Wetton to The Colonial Secretary.
Syduey, 6 May, 1857.
Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in which you inquire whether the Company will perform the service for fifty thousand pounds ( $£ 50,000$ ) per annum, leaving to the Government of New South Wales to arrange the inter-colonial service, and receive contributions from each Colony, should the branch line to Melbonrne not be required.

In reply, I have to say, it will be so manifestly to the advantage of the Colony of Victoria to have the branch line, if they come into the arrangement at all, that the Directors considered it absolutcly necessary to make provision for such a service, more especially as it would be requisite to afford every possible accommodation for passengers, and the quickest despatch for mails and specie between Melbourne and Panama; therefore, if the Government of Victoria are of opinion that a separate branch from Melbourne to New Zealand is desirable, the Company will hold that to be an indipensable part of the scheme, in the terms of. my tender of the 29th ultimo.

If, on the contrary, the Government of Victoria are of opinion, that the branch line is unnecessary, $I$ am willing on the part of the Company $I$ represent, and subject to the ratification of a Court of Proprictors, to undertake to perform the service between Sydney
and Panama via Ners Zealand for Fifty thouzand ponts ( $\mathcal{L} 50,000$ ) per annum, under a contract for seven years, leaving to the Govermuent of Now South Wales the exclusive right to negotiate all postal arrngements with, and receive contributions from the neighbouring Colonics.

I have, de.
Tife Monorabree
The Cobonfal Secretary, Sydney, Nerv South Wales.

No. 12.
Mr. F. Dilfon Belf to The Colonill Secretary.
Sydney, 6 May, 1857.
Sir,
I have the honor to acknomledge the receipt of Mr. Elyard's letter of yesterday's date, enclosing a copy of the communication made to Mr. Wetton on the same day by your Government.

In reply to your inquiry as to the establishment of the branch service between Melbourne and New Zealand, I leg leave to observe that the New Zealand Government would, of course, be very glad to see the double line inchuding a Melbourne Scrrice estabished instead of a single line to Sydney, and in either case would (subject to the assent of the General Assembly) give Fifteen thousand pounds as their part of the subsidy; but as the $£ 15,000$. original tender of the Reyal Mail Company on the 25 th March last did not embrace the double service, the New Zcaland Government do not desire to make its establishment a condition of their assent now.

I am now informed by Mr. Wetton, that he has answered the questions put to him by your Gosernment in the affirmative ; and that in the event of the Government of Vietoria not desiring the liwe between Melbourne and New Zealand, the Company will perform the service between Panama and Sydncy vif New Zealand for a subsidy of Fifty thousand ${ }_{850,000}$. pounds, New South Wales having, as stipulated by you, the exclusive right to negotiate with the neighbouring Colonies for their inter-colonial services and the contributions to be made by them.

If, then, I rightly understand the present position of the negotiation, I infer-1st. That in any case the Government of Nem South Wales desire to be the sole contractors with the Royal Mail Company for the service. 2nd. That the Government of Victoria will be invited to express their wish as to the branch service from New Zealand 3ra. That in the event of Victoria desiring the branch service, the Government of New South Wales will, subject to the assent of Parliament, concur in establishing it as part of the scheme, the gross total subsidy being Sixty-five thousand pounds, provided the ncighbouring Colonics will contribute their fair proportions respectively to such subsidy, New Zealand contributing for its part $(£ 15,000)$ Fifteen thousand pounds. 4th. That in the event of Vietoria not desiring the branch service, the Government of New South Wales will, subject to the assent of Parliament, concur in establishing the service between Southampton, Panama, and Sydney via. New Zealand at a subsidy of Fifty thousand pounds (whercof New Zealand to pay Fifteen $£ 50,000$. thousand), provided as before the neighbouring Colonics contribute their fair share-your 115,000 , Government reserving to themselves, in the terms of your letter to Mr. Wetton, the exelusive right of negotiating with the neighbouring Colonies for the inter-colonial services and for the contributions fairly payable by cach towards the $£ 50,000$ given by New Zealand and New South Wales. 5th. That the proposed reference to the Imperial Government will not interfere to prevent the above arrangements being entered into.

As I am obliged to return to New Zealand immediately, may I beg the favour of being informed whether $I$ am correct in the above view, and if so, whether, after the questions relating to the contributions of the neigbouring Colonies (proposed to be submitted to the Melbourne conference) are settled, the Government of New South Wales would be prepared to enter into provisional heads of agreement with the Royal Mail Company, in order to obtain the earliest possible ratification by the shareholders in England, and to enable its being laid before the Legislatures of New South Wales and New Zealand during their ensuing Session.

# No. 13. <br> Mr. F. Dimfon Bell to The Coloniay، Seonetairy. 

Syducy, 7 May, 1557.
SIR,
With reference to my letter of this date (6th), it seems desirable to refer to a point that may arise if a provisional contract be entered into for the Panama service.

It would, of course, be necessary, if the sulusidy be paid in the first instance by Nev Zcaland and New South Wales alone, that provision should be made in the contract to guard the interests of New Soutl Wales witl respect to the arrival or departure at and from New Zealand of mails to and from Sydney, or for or from any Colouics not contributing to the subsidy.

The Government of New Zealand will therefore concur in any conditions that your Government may require to be inserted for that purpose in the contract.

I have, \&c.,
The Honorable
F. DILLON BKLL.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

No. 14.<br>The Under-Sforetary to Mr. T. Dilfon Brile.<br>> Colonial Secretary's Offce, Sydncy, 8 May, 1807.

SIn,
I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 6th and 7 th instant, expressing on the part of New Zealand your concurrence in the views of this Government on the subject of the proposal for the establishment of a steam postal service between Southampton and Australia, made by Mr. Wetton, on behalf of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, as explained in a letter to that gentleman, of which a copy was forwarded to you in my communication of the 5 th instant, and in couformity with which le has made an amended offer, in a letter of which I have the honor to enclose a copy.
2. In signifying this coneurrence, you lave also stated what you understand to be the present position of the negotiation with Mr. Wetton, as well as that the Government of New Zialand will coincide in any conditions which this Government may require on its part for carrying the arraugement into effect. This interprctation appears to the Colonial Secretary to be substantially correct, and on the receipt of farorable replies to the references which will be immediately made upon the gencral subject, and respecting the contributions of the neighbouring Colonies, the Govermment of New South Wales will be prepared to enter into a provisional arrangement with the Royal Mail Company, in order that it may obtain as early as possible the ratification of the slareholders in England, and be laid before the Legislatures of this Colony and of New Zealand during the ensuing session of their Parliaments.
3. I am directed further to state, that as the Postmaster General of this Colony is about to procecd to Melbourne to attend, on the part of this Government, the conference to be held at that place at the close of the present month, on the subject of the inter-colonial Postal Service, to be performed in connection with the English Mail Steamers by way of Suez, he will be instructed to invite the attention of the members at their meeting to the general details which it would be necessary to insert in any contract which may be made with the Company represented by Mr. Wetton, the arrangements with respect to the contributions of the Colonies respectively interested, and those requisite for consuring to them the fair advantages of the proposed postal contract, as well as the provisions which it may be reasonable to make with reference to mails to or from any Colony not furnishing a subsidy passing through New South Wales or New Zealand.

I have, \&e.,
F. Dillon Beil, Esq.
W. ELYARD.

No. 15.
The Colonial Sfcretary to Time Cheef Secretary of Vigtoria.

Sin,

> Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 May, 1857.

Certain proposals haring been submitted to this Government by Mr. Wetton, who has becn accredited by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company as deputed by the Company to enter into ncgotiations with this Government, in a letter of which I enclose a copy, No. 1. with a view to the establishment of a line of a serew steam packets between Panama and Australia, I lave the honor herewith to transmit to you copies of the correspondence which has taken place on the subject between this Department and Mr. Wetton, and also with Mr. No. to F. Dillon Bell, who has been empowered to Act in the matter on behalf of the New Zealand Gorernment.
2. This correspondence will afford to the Government of Victoria full information of the present state of the negotiation with Mr. Wetton for the establishment of a Steam Mail Service between Southampton and Sydney via Panama and New Zoaland, including, if it should be desired either by the Government of the latter Colony, or by that of Victoria, a branch line from New Zealand to Melbourne. This branch as a part of the contract with the Company, you will perceive, is not insisted upon by Mr. Bell; and I havo the honor to request, that you will favor me, at your earliest convenience, with the views of the Government of Fictoria with respect to it, and gencrally as to the expediency of such a contract as is contemplated being entered into by this Government, one of the features of which is, it will be obserged, that New South Wales is to be the contracting party with the Company represented by $2 I x$. Wetton, reserving to herself the exclusive right to negotiate and arrange for the inter-coloniad Services, and the contributions, to be made by the other Colonies intr. rested towards the amount proposed to be paid to the Company.
3. As the Postmaster General of this Colony is proceeding to Melbourne to be present on the part of this Govermment at the conference to be beld at that place on the 1st proximo, respecting the branch services in connection with the Sucz live, it is conceived that shouid the neighbouring Colonies look favourably upon the enterprise, this will afford a suitable opportunity for considering and proposing the general details for the contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and the arrangements for the performance of the service as regards the other Colonies intcrested and the contributions to be made by them respectively. Major Christic will accordingly be instructed to place himself in communication with you on his arrival at Melbourne on this subject, as well as on that which is the immediate object of his visit, and he will be fumished with the views of this Government for his guidance in adjusting the preliminaries of all nccessary measures for deciding satisfactorily these important questions, laving for their object the giving to the Australian Colonics generally the full advantages of Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain.

I have, \&e.,
HY. WATSON PARKER.

## The Honorable

The Chief Secretary,
Victoria.

No. 16.
The Cononial Seoretary to The Comoniay Secretarx, Tasmania.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Syduey, 9 Aray, 1857.
SIR,
Certain proposals having been submitted to this Government by Mr. Wetton, who bas been accedited by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company as deputed by the . Company to enter into negotiations with this Government, in a letter of which I enclose a copy, with a view to the establishment of a line of screw steam packets between Panama and Australia, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you copies of the correspondence which has taken place on the subject between this Department and Mr. Wetton, and also with Mr. F. Dillon Bell, who has been empowered to act in the matter on behalf of the New Zealand Government.
2. This correspondence will afford to the Government of Tasmania full information of the present state of the negotiation with Mr. Wetton for the establishment of a Stcam Mail Scrviee between Southampton and Sydncy, via Panama and New Zealand, which was to include a brancl line from New Zaland to Nelbourne, should it be desired either by the Government of Victoria or of New Zealand. On the part of the latter Colony, you will perceive that Mr. Bell has stated that he does not insist on this eondition, and I have invited the Government of the former to express their riews on the subject, as well as gencrally with reference to the proposed ecntract.
3. One of the features of the proposed arrangement it will be observed, is that New South Wales is to be the contracting party with the Company represented by Mr. Wetton, reserving to herself the exclusive right to negotiate and arrange for the inter-colonial Services, and the contributions which should fairly be made by them towards the sum to be paid to the Company by this Colony and New Zealand, for the performance of the contract, and I have the honor to request that you will, as early as convenient, favor me with the riews of the Government of Tasmania on the subject of the proposed arrangements.
4. As the Postmaster General of this Colony is proceeding to Melbourne, to be present on the part of this Government, at the conference to be held at that place at the end of the present month, rospecting the inter-colonial Service to be performed in connexion with the line of steam packets via Suez, it is intended to inctruct him to commmicate with the representatives of the neighbouring Colonies, on the subject of the Inter-colonisl Service for the line by way of Panama and New Zealand, and other matters of detail necessary to be considered in framing a contract with the Company.

## I have, \&c.,

HY. WATSON I'ARKER.
The Honorable
The Colonial Svcretary,
Tasmania.
[Similar letter addressed to the Col. Sec. of South Australia.]

No. 17.
The Under-Secretary to Mr. C. Wetron.

> Colonial Secretary's Offee, Sydney, 12 May, 1857.

Str,
I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6 th instant, in which you state your willingness, on the part of the Company you represent, in the event of the Government of Victoria not desiring the separate line between Melbourne and New Zealand (Mr. Bell on the part of the latter not insisting upon it), to engage with this Government for the performance of the mail steam packet service between Southampton, Panama, and Sydney, via New Kealand, including all costs of conveyance, for a subsidy of fifty thousand pounds, on the terms mentioned in my letter of the 5 th of this month; or should Victoria desire the separate brach between Melbourne and New Zealand, to contrret with New South Wales to perform the service, including such brauch line, for a gross subsidy of sixty-five thousand pounds, this Colony being, as in the first case, the sole contractor with the Company, and reserving to itself the exclusive right of negotiating with the neighbouring Colonies for the inter-colonial services, and all postal arrangements, and for the contributions fairly payable by cach towards the sum to be given by New South Wales and New Zealand, subject on your part to the ratification of the shareholders of the Company in England, and on the part of this Government to the assent of the Colonial Parliament, and to the contribution by the neighbouring Colonies of a fair proportion of the expense to be incurred under the contract by this Colony.
2. I am further directed to inform you, that a letter has accordingly been addressed to the Government of Victoria for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the subject. The Postmaster General of Nem South Wales being also about to proceed to Melbourne to be present at a conference to be held at that place respecting the inter-colonial service to be performed in connection with the line of steam packets, vid Suez, instructions will likewise be given to him to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the neighbouring

Colonies

Colonics with respect to the inter colonial scrvice for the line by way of Panama and New Zcaland, as well as to take into consideration and to settle, as far as practicable, such other matters of detail as may be necessary. A letter has also been addressed by this Government to the other Colonies interested, as well as Victoria, and a further communication will be made to you on the subject with as little delay as possible.
3. I am desired to add, that in the arrangement of any provisional contract, it must, of course, be distinctly understood that the final ratification must be subject to such conditions with respect to the despatch and convegance of the Mails, or affecting tho Imperial service, as a reference to the Home Government may render indispensable.

I have, \&c.,
C. Wetton, Esquire.
W. ELYARD.
$\qquad$
No. 18.
Mr. C. Whtton to The Cohonial Segrmary.
Syduey, 14 May, 1857.

## Sir,

Replying to Mr. Elyard's letter of the 12th current, I have the honor to inform you, that the Directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will be prepared to undertake the custody and safe conveyance (barring dangers and accidents over which they bare no control,) of all mails and mail matter between England, Panama, and these Colonies in the terms of my letter of the 6th current-the Company's Commanders acting as mail agents, making the usual Post Office decharation, furnishing such returns, and performing such services in the receipt, delivery, and care of mails, as your Postmaster General may require. At the same time it is to be understood that your Government is to pay the railway charges for the carriage of the mail across the Isthmus of Panama, conformably with the practice of the British and United States Goveruments in the transit of their respective mails.

In reference to your intimation that the Postmaster Gencral of New South Wales will, at the conference about to be held at Melbourne, be instructed to arrange with the neighbouring Colonies, yarious matters in reference to the Panama line, I beg to inquire whether it be your wish that I should be present thereat, when these questions are under discussion?

I beg to signify my assent to the stipulation, that the formal contract shall contain conditions "with respect to the despatch and conveyance of the mails, or affecting the "Imperial service, as a reference to the Home Government may render indispensable,' provided the Company is in no way projudiced thereby.

> I have, \&c.,
> CHAMPION WETTON.

## Tef Honorable

Tele Colonyal Secretary, New South Wales,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { \&c., \&c., \&e., } \\
& \text { No. 19. } \\
& \text { The Undney. } \\
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { Necretary to Ma C. Wetron. } \\
\text { Colonial Secretary's Office, } \\
\text { Syduey, } 15 \text { May, } 1857 .
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Sir,
I am dirceted by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in reply to my communication of the 12th instant, which explained further the vicws of this Government with respect to the contract proposed to be made with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, as well as the understanding placed on the offers which you have submitted.
2. With respect to the railway charges for the carriage of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, there will be no objection to its being made a condition of the contract hat the payment of an amount equal to these charges, shall be defrayed by this Colony, with
the understanding, howerer, that the Company is to make all the arrangements, and to be responsible for the due execution of this service as well as the other portions of the contract.
3. I an further directed to inform you, in reply to the inquiry made in the second paragraph of your letter, that the Conference to ke held at Melbourne is to consist of the representatives of the Colonics interested in the questions connected with Steam Postal Communication with the United Kingdom; and that although it might perhaps be conrenient for then to be able to refer on the spot to an ageut of the Company you represent, should anything arise in the course of their discussions to reader such a reference desirable, it was not contemplated that you should be present at the deliberations of the Conference.

I bave, \&e.,
W. ELYARD.
C. Wetron, Esq

No. 20.

> Tife Under Secretary to Mr. F. Dilion Bele.
> Culoniul Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 May, 1857.

Sif,
With reference to my letter of the $\$$ th instant, respecting the proposals submitted by Mr. Wetton for the establishment of a Stcam Postal Conveyance between Sydney and the United Kingdom, vid Now Zealand, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit for your information, a copy of a letter addressed to that gentleman on the 12th instant, together with a copy of his reply, and of a further letter since forwarded to him on the subject.

> I have, \&c.
W. ELYARD.
F. Dillon Beli, Esq.

No. 21.
Tife Coloniaf Secretary of New South Wales to Tite Chiff Shcretary of Victoria.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 19 May, 1857.
Sir,
With reference to my letter of the 9th instant, respecting the proposals Letter to My: submitted by Mr. Wetton for the establishment of a Ste:m Postal Conveyanco between Wetan, ditext Sydney and the United Kingdom, vid Ner Zealand, I have the honor to transmit, for the 3o. fromidor in information of the Government of Victoria, copies of further correspondence which has


I have, \&c.,<br>HY. WATSON PARKER.

## The Honorabie

The Cuiff Secretary to the
Government of $V_{\text {ictoria. }}$

> No. 22.
> Mr. Champion Wetron, to The Colonial Segretary.

Sydney, 22 May, 1857.
Srb,
As I purpose proceeding to Nelbourne by the next steamer, aud as it will be desinable for me to understand whether $I$ an at liberty to entertain any proposal from the Government of Victoria, my tender to your Government having been provisionally accepted, only on the condition that the other Colonies contribute to the subsidy, may I request that you will instract your representative at the Postal Conference to inform me at Melbourne, in the cvent of those Colonies not agreeing to contribute, whether the Government of Ners South Wales mill still be prepared to enter into a propisional arrangement with the Company I represent for the establishment of the panama route to Sylney, in the terms of my tender and letters of the 29 th ult. and the Gih and 14th current.

I have, \&ce.,
The Honorabile
CHAMPION WETTON.
Tae Colonial Secretary, Nerr South Wales,
$\& \mathrm{de}$, ,

No. 23.

## Tife Under Sechetary to Mr. C. Wettun.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26 May, 18557.
Sir,
I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknomledge the receipt of your Jetter of the 22 nd instant, in which you express your wish that the representative of this Government at the Postal Conference about to be held in Victoria, should be instructed to apprise you at Melbourne, in the event of the other Colonies not agreeing to contribute to the subsidy of this Government, for steam communication between Sydney and the United Kingdom, via Panama and New Zealand, whether this Colony will still be prepared to enter into a prorisional arrangement with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; and I am to inform you, in reply, that with every desire to comply with your request, it scarcely seems possible to give a definite instruction to Major Christie, in anticipation of the contingencics which may arise at the deliberation of the conference at Melbourne. On the termination of that conference, and after receiving the replies of the other Colonies to the references made to them, a further communication will be made to you on the subject of the engagement between this Goverument and the Company you represent.

> I lave, \&c.,
> W. ELYAlRD.
C. Weiton, Esq.

No. 24.
The Uinder-Secretary to Tire Postmaster Gfneral.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11 June, 1857.
Str,
It has already been intimated to you that it was proposed to take the opportunity of your presence at Melbourne, as the representative of this Government at the conference to be held at that place on the subject of the Jnter-colonial Postal Service, to be performed in connection with the Contract for the conveyance of the Mails by the Steam Packets via Suez, to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the neighbouring Colonies with respect to the Inter-colonial Service which might be required in conjunction with any Contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the establishment of a Postal Service between Southampton and Australia, via Panama and New Zealand, as well as to consider and suggest the details, or provisions, which it might be desirable to insert in any such contract.
2. The correspondence which has passed between Mr. Wetton and this office, as well as with Mr. Bell, the representative of New Zealand, on this subject, and with the Governments of the adjoining Colonies, with whicl you lave been furnished, as well as the personal communication which has taken place with you, will have fully informed you, not only of the offurs made on the part of the Company by their agent Mr. Wetten, but generally of the views of this Government with respect to the proposed arrangement.
-3. It appears, thercfore, ilmost unnecessary to furnish you with any detailed instructions for your guidance; but I am desired to point out to you, that the offer made on the part of the Company is to engage with this Government for the performance of a Mail Steam Packet Service between Southampton, Panama, and Sydney, via New Kealand, exclusire of the Railway charges for the carriage of the Mails across the Isthmus of Panama, for a subsidy of fifty thousand pounds, on the terms mentioned in the letter to Mr. Wetton of the 5 th ultimo ; or, should Victoria desire the separate branch between Melbourne and New Zealand, to contract with New South Wales to perform the service, including such branch line, fer a gross subsidy of sixty-five thousand pounds, this Colony being, in either case, the sule contractor with the Company, and reserving to itself the exclusive right of negotiating with the neighbouring Colonies interested the proportion of subsidy to be contributed by each, as explained to Mr . Wetton in the letter from this office of the 12 th of May.
4. No reply has yet been received to the reference made to the Government of Victoria, in order to ascertain their views on the subject generally, and whether it is desired to include
include, in any contract with the Company, the branch live betreen Melbourne aud New Zealand; but should this branch not be desired, and the Colony of Vietoria be willing to contribate towards the expense of a contract made by this Government, the meaus of providing for the conveyance of the Mails to and from Melbourne, either from New Zcaland or Sydney, otherwise than by the stcamers of the Company, should be suggested in the same way as for such other Colonies as may undertake to pay a subsidy to New South Wales, in consideration of their participatiog in the advantages to be anticipated to arise from the establishment of a Steam Postal Service by way of Panama.
5. The amount of subsidy which should be paid to this Colony, towards the sum proposed to be allowed to the Company, might also properly form the subject of deliberation, as well as the mode in which the expense of the Branch Services should be defrayed. Any Colony not agreeing to give a subsidy, would, of course if a contract is made, not be entitled to have their mails conveyed under it; or, if conreyed, would be liable to such further postal charge as might be imposed by the contracting Colony.
6. As stated in the letter to Mr. Wetton of the $1 \%$ th of May, the fiual arrangements of the contract must be subject to the sanction of the Legislature of this Colony, as well as to such couditions, with respect to the despatch and conveyance of the mails, and as to matters affecting the Imperial scrvice, as a reference to the Home Government may render requisite. Such a reference is obviously necessary in order that the scrvice proposed to be engaged for with the Company, may be so regulated as to harmonize with any existing arrangements, and to provide for the receipt and despatch of the mails by separate lines at different dates.
7. You will keep the Colonial Sceretary apprised of your proceedings, from time to time, and make a fall report of them for the information of the Government, on their termination. It may also be desirable that you should drav up, in concert with the other members of the conference, a minute, giving the details or conditions which you might concur with them in considering necessary to be inserted in any contract for a Postal Service by way of Panama, as well as a separate Minute exhibiting their views of the arrangements by which the Branch Serviecs might be carried out.
W. Elyard.
Major Christie,
Postmaster General of Nev South Wales,
Melbourne.

No. 25.
Mr. C. Wetton to Tite Coloniat Secretary.
Sydney, 11 June, 1857.
Sir,
In acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Elyard's letter of the 20 th ultimo, reccived by me at Melbournc, on the 2nd current, I beg to thank you for the expression of your wish to comply with the request contained in my letter of the 22nd ultimo, but I regret that you were unable to conform therewith.

As I have now been upwards of two months in the Colony, and as my Directors will be anxious for my return, I have decided to leave for Fingland by the "European," advertised to sail on the 19th current. I must therefore request that you will be so good as to favor me with your decision, as to the acceptance or rejection of the proposals $I$ have had the honor to submit to His Excellency's Government on the part of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, to eater into a provisional contract for the cstablishment of the Panama route to Syduey only, via Now Zealaud, for the annual subsidy of fifty thousand pounds, ( $£ 50,000$ ), leaving your decision as to the branch serrice between Melbourne and New Zealand to be communicated by letter, when you have completed your negotiations with the Government of Victoria.

> I lave, \&c.,
> CHANDION WETTON.

## The Honorable

The Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales.

No. 26.
Tife Unden Segretany to Mir. C. Wetton.
Gulumial Sccretary's Office,
Sydncy, 12 June, 1857.
Sir,
I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the reccipt of your letter of yesterday's date, stating that you have decided to leare the Colony for England by the "Europena," advertised to sail on the 10 th of this month, and requesting, therefore, that the decision of this Governmeat may be siguified to you, on the proposal which you hare submitted on the part of the Royal Mail Steam lacket Company, for the establishment of a Steam Postal Service to Sydney only, via Pamama and New Zealand, for the annual subsidy of fifty thousand pounds, Jeaving the question as to the branch service between Melbourne and New Zealand to be determined and communicated to you by letter, on the completion of the negotiations with the Gorernment of Vietoria.
2. By the letters already addressed to you from this department, you will observe, that it was considered uccessary, in the first instance, to refer on the subject to the neighbouring Colonics, and that, upon the receipt of replies from their Qovermments, a further communication was to be made to you; and although the question with respect to a branch line between New Zealand and Victoria, which was to be provided for, if desired, formed one of the first matcers for consideration, the opiuion of the latter Colony, as well as of the others interested, was to be obtained on the general subject of the proposed contract. No answers have, howerer, as yet been received either from Victoria, with respect to the branch line alluded to, or from any of the Colonics, on the subject of the general question; and, therefore, according to the understanding expressed in the correspendence, this Government is not in a position to make, at present, the further conmunication promised to you.
3. But as it appears that you are desirous of returning to England, and as you are yourself, it seems, only empowered to negotiate the terms of a contract, subject to ratification by the proprietors of the Company you represcut, and as reference must be made to the Home Government respecting the despatch of mails, äd the Imperial Service, this Government will be prepared on the recoipt of answers from the other colonics, and of the report of the result of the conference at Meibourne, to notify to the Secretary of State the decision which may be arrived at, and, should it be in favor of a contract being entered into, and the sanction of the Colonial Parliament be obtained, this Government will make a further communication to that effect to Her Majesty's Government, with an application for the necessary measures to be taken for concluding a final engagement with the Company in England, without dclay.
4. In the cvent of the Governments of the neighbouring colonies declining to cutertain the proposition upon the terms agreed upon, this Government will still be prepared to consider the expediency of cutering into a contract with the Company, for the conveyance of the mails between Southampton and Sydncy, wia Panama and Ner Zealand, on behalf of New. South Wales alone, upon the understanding that the New Zealand Government will contribute, as already proposed, a subsidy of fifteen thousand pounds per anumm.

I have, \&c.,
W. ELYARD.
C. Wemton, Eseq.

No. 27.
The Under Secretaby to The Pistmaster General.
13 June, 1857.
Sir,
With reference to my letter of the 11th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit, for your information, copies of further correspondence which has No. 22. taken place with Mr. Wetton, on the subject of his proposal for the establishment of a No. 23. Steam Postal Service between Southampton and Sydney via Panama and New Zenland, No. 26 . ncluding, if required, a branch line between the latter and Melbourne.
2. You will submit this further correspondence for the perusal of the Chief Secretary of Victoria.
Major-Christie,
Postmaster Generari,
of New South Wales, Melbourne.

No. 28.
Mr. C. Wetton to Tife Colonial Secretary.
Sydney, 13 June, 1857.
SIR,
I hare the honor to acknowledge the reccipt of Wr. Elyard's letter of yesterday's. date, in reply to my request for a definite acceptance or rejection of my Directors' proposition for the establishment of the Panama Route.

I regret that His Excellency's Government is not prepared to give me that definitive reply, your letter leaving the negotiation in this position-that after my return to England you still reserve the option of declining my Company's proposal, and in the event of so doing, making it necessary for me to return from England to Melbourne to submit the offer to the Goverument of Victoria.

I feel myself under the necessity of saying that $I$ do not consider my duty to the Company I represent will permit me to acquicsce in this course, and in the crent of your declining to favor me with a more definite reply, I have no option but to act on the understanding that the Royal Mail Company are as unfettered by my proposals to your Government as you propose your Government shall be in respect to the Royal Mail Company.

In reference to the concluding paragraph in your letter respecting New Zealand, I beg to say, rather than your assent should be dependent on the contribution of that Colony, I am prepared to enter into a separate provisional contract with your Government in consideration of the annual subsidy of Thirty-five thousand pounds ( $£ 35,000$ ) only, leaving the Company to dal with New Zaland in such way as my Directors may hereafter decide.

> I have, \&c.,
> CHAMPION WETTON.

## The Honorable

The Colonial Secretary, New South W゙ales.

No. 29.
MEMORIAL from Merchants and others, on the subject of Mr. Wetton's proposals. (Received 16 June.)
To tee Honorable the Colonial, Sechetary of New South Wales, \&c., \&c., dc.
The Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Traders, and others, of the City of Sydney, -

## Humbly Siteweth, -

That your Petitioners, haring learned that the Representative of the Royal Mail Company is about proceeding to England without having made auy satisfactory arrangement with the Government of this Colony, venture once more to request you not to allow that gentleman to depart without concluding with him some definite arrangement for the establishment of the Panama Line of Steam Communication with New South Walcs. The refusal of the Government of Victoria to afford any co-operation but renders it more apparent to your Petitioners that any action on the part of this Colony for the creation of this great national highway must be prompt, immediate, and independent; since delay may not only serve to lose for us the adrantages of the proposed route, but may place us in a position of dependence.

Your Petitioners venture to represent to you that the entire voice of the Colony is loud in demanding the establishment of Steam Communication via Panama, involved in the acceptance of the proposals of Mr. Wetton, and your Petitioners are persuaded that, upon no question, where the vital interests of the Colony were concerned, has there ever been so decided and unanimous an opinion.

Your Petitioners earnestly entreat the Government not to throw away this opportunity of ensuring the prosperity of New South Wales, an opportunity which, once lost, they are persuaded it will be impossible to recal.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.
[Herc follow 501 Signatures.]

No. 30.
The Cnder Secretary to Mr. Witton.
Colonial Sicretary's Office,
S'ydney, 10 June, 1857.
Sir,
I an directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, on the subject of your request to be furnished with a definite communication in reply to jour proposal, made on the part of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the cstablishment of a Stenm Postal Service between Southampton and Sydney, via Panama and New Zealand, although auswers have not as yet been received to the references made to the other Colonics, and in which, in reply to my letter of the 12th instant, you state that without such definite nnawer you must consider the Company your ropresent as unfettered by the offer which you bave submitted to this Government.
2. The negotiation with you laving been conducted on the distinctly expressed understanding that the views of the neighbouring Colonies interested should le ascertained, and their co-operation invited before any definite answor could be given to your proposal, the Colonial Secretary dues not see how, in the abscnce of any reply from the Governments of these Colonics, or cither of them, it would be possible to comply witl your application. The delay which has talien place in finally communicatiug with you has been quite unavoidable as far as this Government is concerned ; and Mr. Parker cannot therefore admit that you have any right whatever to scek now to be released from the understanding which you deliberately entered into.
3. In order, however, as far as possible to meet your convenience, whilst at the same time guarding carefully against any implicd discourtesy to the Governments of the neighibouring Colonies, by appearing to act without waiting for a reply to the references which have been made to then, no objection will be made to a provisional arrangement being entered into. In the evert therefore of the replies from the other Colonies being unfavorable to the arrangements referred for their consideration, this Qovernment will be prepared to enter into an agreement with the Company for which you are Agent, for the convcyance of the Mails to and from Sydney and Southampton, via Pamama and New Zealand, for Fifty thousamd pounds per annum, on the terms provided for in the former correspondence with you. It will, of course, be included in the stipulations of the agreement that the Company shall not be at liberty to conrey Mails for any of the other Australian Colonies without the previous authority of the Goverment of New South Wales; and any final contract will remain fur preparation and completion by the Imperial Authoritics, on the part of this Colony, and the Company, in England.
4. I am directed further to inform you, that as you are not invested with sufficient powers to enable you to conclude any definite arrangement, it will be an indispensalle part of any agreement now entered into with you, that you should bind yoursolf to communicate from the Company you represent, a ratification of the arrangements which you have made with this Government, within a period of six months from the time of your concluding them, and you, as well as the Company you represent, will be precluded from negotiating with the other Australian Colonies, or with either of them, for the performance of a similar service, without the previous concurrence of the Gorernment of New South Wales.
5. In conclusion, I am desired to state that this Government will undertake to bring before the local Pariament the terms of the present proposal at as carly a period as possible, and to communicate the result to the Company represented by you, as well as to Her Majesty's Government, immediately the decision of the Pariament has been arrived at.
6. I am directed to add, that this Goverument requests to be favored with a definite reply to the present communication.

I have, \&c.,
W. ELYARD.
C. Wetton, Esq.

No. 31.<br>The Under Secretary to Tife Postmaster General.<br>Colonial Sccretary's Office,<br>Syduey, 16 June, 1857.

Srr,
With reference to my letter of the 13 th instant, I an directed by the
Nos. 28 , Colonial Sceretary to transmit, for your information, a copy of a further letter from Mr. Wetton, and a copy of the reply to it.

> I hare, \&c.,

## Major Christie,

TV. ELYARD.
Postmaster Generai of New Souti Wales, Melbnurne.

No. 32.
The Colonial Secretary or Nef Soutil Wales to Tine Chef Secretary of Victoria.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Colonial Scerctory's Offee, } \\
& \text { Sy:lucy, } 16 \text { June, } 1857 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Sta,
With reference to former correspondence on the subject of a Codract for the

From Mr.

I bave, \&c.,
HY. WATSON PARKER.

Melbourne.
. No. 33.
Mr. C. Wetrox to The Comonial Secretary.
Sydney, 17 June, 1857.
Sir,
I bave had the honor to receive Mr. Elyard's letter of yesterday's date, in which you accept, absolutely, my Company's proposal for the establishment of the Panama routc in the terms of our former correspondence, subject to the following conditions:-

1st. That the Company slall be probibited from conreying Mails on the line subsidized by your Government for any of the other Australian Colonies, without the sanction of New South Wales.
2nd. That the time table, fostal arrangements, and technical details of the Contract shall remain for settlement and adjustment by the Imperial Authorities, as Agents for your Gorernment.
3rd That the ratification of the Contract be commumicated to your Government within six months of the date of this agreement.
To all the foregoing, on the part of my Directors, I fully assent'; but as you propose that the formal Contract stall be settled in London, it becomes necessary that there should be such a general understanding betreen your Government and the Company I represent, as to prevent the delay and consequent disappointment of a refcrence to Sydncy of any point on which your Agents and my Directors may not agree. I beg therefore to submit the following, which my Directors will hold to be indispensable conditions of the Contract, and to which it will be recessary for me to obtain your assent:-

1st. That the Company shall not be required at any time to reccive, or deliver any mails in New Zealand, other than those collected from, or to be delivered in that Colony.
2nd. That the time occupied in crossing the isthmus, or authorised delay in ports in New Zealand, sball not be reckoned in the period of the voyage.
3rd. That the Company shall not be liable to penalties arising from circumstances over which they or their servants had not control.

4th. That if the Company are to be responsible for the carringe of the mails, the commanders of the Company's ships are to act as mail agents in the Pacific.
5th. That the Company shall be at liberty to conrey a mail for the French Government between England and Tahiti.
Gth. That this agreement shall not be binding on the Complany until the Parliament of New South Wales sball have passed a law legalizing the appropriation of the subsidy for the term of the contract.

> I hare, ke.,
> CIANPION WETTON.

Tife Monoradle
The Cofonial Sfcretary, New Suuti Wades.

No. 34.
Mr. C. Tefton to The Colontat Secretary.
Sydney, 17 June, 1857.
Sir,
In reference to my conversation with you this morning and the concluding condition in your letter of yesterday's date, I undertake not to enter into any negotiations with either of the other Colonial Governments, pending my negotiations with the Government of Ncw South Wales.

Tife Hoxourabie
I have, \&o.
CHAMPION VETTON.
Tine Colonial Smeretary,
New Sonth Wales,

\&c., | dre., |
| :--- |
| Sydney. |

No. 35.
Tie Under Seoretary to O. Wetton, Ess. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 June, 1857.
Sir,
-
By desire of the Colonial Secretary, I hare the bonor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of yesterday's date, in answer to my communication of the 16th instant, on the subject of the proposals made on the part of the Royal Mail Stean Packet Company for the establishment of a Steam Postal Service between Southampton and Sydney, via Panama and New Zealand.
2. The Jetters from you, now acknowledged, appear to embrace a substantial acceptance of the terms contained in my letter of the 16 th instant, although, in order to avoid any possibility of misapprehension, the Colonial Secretary considers that it may be necessary to observe, that in the settlement in Englimd of the Contract for the Serrice, it is to be distinctly understood that the conditions to be contained in it shall include not only the stipulations of the present corrospondence, but also such as may be necessary for the protection and accommodation of Imperial Interests, subject to the limitation of the Colonial subsidy as already agreed upon, as well as the ordinary conditions in contracts which may be followed as precedents for services undertalen of a similar charecter.
3. In regard to the further conditions mentioned in one of your letters now referred to, which you insist upon as indispensably necessary, it seems to the Colonial Secretary to be desirable that the understanding should be clear.

The first of these conditions is, that the Company shall not be required at any time to receire or delirer any Mails in New Zealand other than those collected from or to be delirered in that Colony. To this there does not appear to be any objection.

The secoad is, that the time occupicd in crossing the isthmus, or authorised delay in ports in Nery Zealand shall not be reckoned in the period of the voyage. This condition seems to involve a departure from your original proposition, as no execption has at any time been made by you, cither for the period occupied in the ordinary passage across the Isthmus of Panama or for the authorised delay in calling at New Zealand. This Gorernment must, therefore, decline to accedr to this condition.

The third and fourth atipulations are, that the Company shall not be liable to penalties arising from circumstances over which they or their servants had not control, and that if the Company are to be responsible for the carriage of the Ilails the Commanders of the Company's ships are to act as Mail Agents in the Pacific. To these tro conditions this Government cannot agree, but must leave the decision of these points to be governed by the commonly established usage in the forms of Contracts for services of a character similar to that under consideration.

The fifth condition which you require is, that the Company shall be at liberty to convey a Mail for the French Government between England and Taliti. To this there does not appar to be any objection on the part of this Colony, provided the stipulated periods for the performance of the main scrvice are not in consequence exceeded.

The sixth condition you mention is, that the agrecment shall not be binding on the Company until the Parliament of New South Wales shall have passed a law legalizing the appropriation of the subsidy for the terin of the Contract. This proposal involves a new feature, and one which the Colonial Secretary caunot consider as in any respect desirable. This Govermment has hitherto stipulated that the assent of the Local Parliament shall be given to the terms of the 'Ireaty; but to insist upon this assent heing obtained in the form of an Act of Appropriation of the subsidy for the term of the Contract, seems unnecessary in the preliminary arrangements with the Company. The sanction of the local Parliament is, of course, requsite to confirm the proccedings of the Government in reference to this agreement, and no doubt an Act of the Colonial Parliament must ultimately be obtaincd to authorise the payment of the subsidy during the period of the Contract.
4. I am further directed to state, that on the supposition that the views expressed in this letter will be concurred in by you, this Government will be prepared to forward, with as little delay as possible, the whole of the correspondence to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request that such steps may be takion in the preparation of the necessury documents as may, upon the sanction of the Local Parliament being obtained, prevent further delay in the completion of the Contract.

I hare, \&e.,
C. Wetton, Esq.
W. ELYARD.

No. 36 :
The Coromil Secretary of New South Wales, to The Chief Secretary of Viotoria. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 June, 1857.
With reference to $m y$ letter of the 16 th instant, and former cormmunications, 17 June, 1857. I bave the honor berewith to transmit, for the information of the Government of Victoria, ${ }^{18} \mathrm{~J}$ une, 1857 . copies of two further letters reccived from Mr. Wetton, and also a copy of one which has this day been addressed to that gentleman in reply.

I have, \&c.,
Tee Chiff Secretary of Victoria,
Hy. WATSON PARKER. Melbournc.

## No. 37.

Mr. C. Wetton to The Colontal Secretary.
Sir, $\quad$ Syduey, 18 June, 1857.
In acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Elyard's letter of this day's date, in reply to mine of the $16 \mathrm{thl}^{\text {current, } I \mathrm{beg} \text { to signify my acquiescence on the part of the }}$ Directors of the Company I represent gencrally to the terns of your letter, and to the wish - expressed thercin, that the points referred to in my last communication with respect to the settlement of the details of the contract shall be decided between the Directors in London and the Imperial authoritics; but in so doing, I request that you will (in order to avoid the incourenience of a reference from England to Syduey, should the Directors and your agents disagree as to the conditions of the formal contract, ) appoint a referec in London on the part of New Sorth Wales, to decide whether such question shall, or shall not, be referred back for the final decision of your Government.

I have, \&e,
CHAMPION WETTON.

## - The Honourabie

The Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales,
\&c., $\begin{array}{r}\text { de., } \\ \text { Sydney. }\end{array}$ \&c.,
$\qquad$

## No. 38.

Extract of Lefter from the Secretary to the Cinanber of Commerce to Tife Colonial Segretaly.

Chamber of Conmerce,<br>Sydney, 23 June, 1857.

Sir,
I am directed respectfully to request that you will be pleased to communicate to this Chamber, for the guidance of the mercantile community, such information as you may deem it right, in the present stage of the proceedings, to afford respecting the conditional arrangements entered into by Government with Mr. Wetton on the subject of Steam Postal Communication vid Panama.

I have, \&c.,

## ALEXANDER THOMSON,

## The Honorable

The Coloniay Secretary, \&c., \&c., \&c.

No. 39.
The Under Secretary to The Secretary to the Clamber of Conmerce.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27 June, 1857.
Sir,
With reference to the last paragraph of my letter of yesterday's date, and to the request preferred in your letter of the 23 rd instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to communicate to you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, the following particulars respecting the arrangement entered into betreen this Government and Mr. Wetton, on the part of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Conopany, for the establishment of a steam postal service, monthly, to and from Sydney and Southampton via Panama and New Zealand.
2. The offers made by Mr. Wetton, on the part of the Company, were to perform this service for a subsidy of $£ 50,000$; or, if including a hranch line between Melbourne and New Zealand, for a sump of $£ 65,000$ per annum. The head quarters of the Company's fleet in the Pacifio to be established in Port Jackson, and the trunk line to run direct to Sydney; the service being also performed between England and Sydney within 52 days during eight months of the ycar, and within 55 days during the remaining four mouths, namelyNopember, December, January, and February. The contract to be for a term of seven years, commencing within two ycars, which period, it was estimated by Mr. Wetton, would nearly be required to complete the arrangements, including the building and equipment of the fleet for the service, and the placing the vessels on the station.
3. In the correspondence which ensued with Mr. Wetton upon these offers, stipulations were agreed to by which this Government was to be the sole Contractor with the Company, reserving to itself the exelusive right of negotiating with the ncighbouring Colonies, for the inter-colonial services, and all postal arrangements, and for the contributions fairly payable by each tomards the subsidy. On the part of Mr. Wetton, the arrangement was to be subject to the ratification of the Sharcholders of the Company in England, and, on the part of this Government, to the assent of the Colonial Parliament, and to the contribution by the neighbouring Colonies of a fair proportion of the expense, and also to such conditions, with respect to the despatch and conveyance of the mails, or affecting the Impcrial Service, as might, in communication with the Home Government, be found nccessary. It was likewise stipulated that payment of an amount equal to the charges for the carriage of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama should be made by this Colony-but that the Company should make all necessary arrangements, and be responsible for the due execution of this, as well as for all other portions of the service. The question with respect to the including, as a part of the Contract with the Company, the branch line between Melboume and New Zcaland, was made contingent on its being required by Victoria, and on that Colony entering into the arraugements proposed by this Government.
4. The Govermment of New Zealand accredited Mr. F. Dillon Bell as their agent in the negotintions with Mr. Wetton; and that genticman has agreed, on the part of his Goremment, to contribute, subject to the sanction of the General Assembly of New Kealand, a subsidy of $£ 15,000$ towards the cost of a contract made by this Government on the beforementioned stipulations, and has assented to such provisions being inserted in it as may be necessiny for guarding the interests of Now South Wiales, in respect to the arrival and departure of mails to and from Sydncy, or for or from any Colony not contributing to the subsidy of this Colony.
5. Communications, founded on these negotiations, were made to the neighbouring Colonies, but no official replics haring been receired from them, Mr. Wetton intimated his intention of leaving Sydney for England, by the "Furopean," at the same time pressing for a decision on the subject, and the Colonial Secretary was likewise waited upon by a deputation of gentlemen, with a memorial, signed by many highly respectable aud influential firms and colonists, urging upon the Govermment the immediate conclusion of an arrangement for the establishment of the Panama line of steam communication with New Suath Wales.
6. Under these circumstances, and laving in the negotiations with Mr. Wetton guarded against any implied diseourtesy to the Governments of the neighbouring Colonies, by appearing to act without waiting for their answers to the references made to them, the Government of this Colony agreed, in the event of such replies lueing unfarorable to the arrangements proposed for their consideration, to contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the performance of a steam postal serrice to and from Sydney, and Southampton vict Panama and Nies Zealand, for a sum of 550,000 per annum, of which the sum of $£ 15,000$ has, as before stated, been agreed to be contributed by the Colony of New Zealand; the arraugement being subject to the approval of the local Parliament, and to the ratification of the Sbareholders of the Company in England-which ratification, as Mr. Wetton had not sufficient powers to conclude any definite arrangements, he has undertaken to communicate within a period of six montis from the date of the agreement.
7. In addition to the conditions provided for in the correspondence which had precriously passed with Mr . Wetton, it has been made a stipulation that the Company shall. not be at liberty to convey mails for any of the other Australian Colonies, without the previous authority of New South Wales; aud that the final Contract, which is to remain for preparation and completion by the Inperial authorities, on the part of this Colony, and the Company in England, shall contain (besides those specially agreed upon) the ordinary conditions in Contracts, which may be followed as precedents for services undertaken of a similar character. A stipulation that the Company shail not be required at any time to receive or deliver any mails in New Zealand other than those collected from, or to be dnlivered in that Colony, has also been assented to, and no objection has been made, on the part of this Colony, to a proposal of Mr. Wetton's, that the Company slall be allomed to convey a mail for the French Government between England and Tahiti, provided the stipulated periods for the performanec of the main service are not in consequence exceeded.
8. Under the agrecment which has been made, both Mr. Wetton and the Company represented by him, are prechuded from negotiating with the other Australian Colonics, or with cither of them, fur the performance of a similar service, without the prerious concurrence of New South Wales.
9. I am further directed to inform you, that the subject of the establishment of a steam postal serrice, by way of Panama and Nev Zealand, will be brought under the notice of Parliament at the commencement of the ensuing Session, and that the result will be communicated to Her Majesty's Government, as well as to the Company, immediately the decision of the legishature has been arrived at. In the meantime copies of the whole correspondence will be forwarded, by an carly opportunity, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a rerfuest that such sters may be taken in the preparation of the necessary documents as may, upon the sanction of the lecal Parliament being obtained, prevent any delay in the completion of the Contract.

I hare, \&c.
Alexr. Thomson, Jisq.,
Sceretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

No. 40.
EXTRACT of a Letter from the Postmaster General of New South Wales to the Colonial Secretary, dated 25 June, 1857.
"I fully placed before the Postal Confcrence the propositions I was :uthorized to " make by the Nevy South Wales Government, as to the proposed mail service via Panama " and New Zcaland.
"The representatives of Victoria and Tasmania declined any co-operation in the " measure, until the contract was really entered into; but on the part of Victoria, it was "intimated that there was every probability of their ultimate co-operation in the proposed "scheme, although I did not fail to point out, that if the New South Wales Government " closed singly with the Royal Mail Company, they would doubtless expect that the pecuniary " aid to be afforded should be based on the adjustment made as to the Suez line, viz., according "to the number of letters despatched from each Colony, by the Panama route."

No. 41.
The Postmaster General of Victoma to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

General Post Office, Melbourne, 18 June, 1857.
(received 29 June.)
Sir,
I hare the honor to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Confercnce held in Melbourne, in pursuance of the invitation of this Government, to consider the question of Inter-Colonial Postal Communication.

I hare to request your attention particularly to that portion having relation to Mr. Wetton's proposal on behalf of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; and, in reference to your letter of the 9 th ultimo, I have to inform you, that this Government does not consider it expedient to enter upon such an uncertain engagement as Mr. Wetton proposes.

The Government of Victoria are fully alive to the importance and very great adyantage of the contemplated arrangenent, and if Mr. Wetton were in a position to enter into any definite contract, they would be disposed to entertain it; but, as the matter now stands, they prefer awaiting the arrival of a distinct proposition, which it will be in their power to accept or reject.

I have, d.e.,
N. H. F. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

The Movorables
The Colonial Sectetary,

> \&c., \&e., \&c., Nerv South Wales.

## EXTRACT of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Postal Conference held at Melbourne, enclosed in No. 41.

2 Junc, 1857.
"The Representative from New South Wales intimated that he would be prepared at "its next mecting to lay before the Conference proposals from the New South Wales Govern" ment to establish, with the aid and co-operation of the Sister Colonies, a Monthly Mail
"Communication from and to the Coited Kingdom and the Australian Colonies ria Panama."
17 June, 1857.
"The New South Wales Representative intimated that he is instructed by his " Government to bring under the notice of the Colonics represented at this Confercnce, that " an offer has been made by Mr. Champion Wetton, on behalf of the Royal Mail Steam
"Packet Company, to establish a Monthly Postal Service between Southampton and Australia
" via Panama and New Zealand, and that the Now South Wales Government request the
"co-operation of the Sister Colonies in such service, and will be glad of suggestions as to
"the details or provisions which it may be desirable to insert in the proposed Contract.
"It was explained that Mr. Wetton's offer is for a soven years Contract, subject to
"the ratification of a Court of Proprietors in London, and that the annual subsidy required
"exclusive of the Railway charges for the carriage of the Mails across the Isthmus of
" Panama, is Fifty Thousand Pounds, if no Branch Line is established between New Zealand
"and Melbourne, and Sisty-five Thousand Pounds should such Branch Line be deemed
" indispensable, and that, in either ease, the Colony of New South Wales would be the sole
"Contractor with the Company, reserving to itself the exclusive right of negotiating with
"the noighbouring Colonics the proportion of subsidy to be contributed by cach, as also
" all Postal arrangements.
" It was further intimated that the Colony of New Zealard is pledged to contribute "to such Mail Service an aunual subsidy of fifteen thousand pounds.
"The Representatives of Victoria and Tasmania, acting as authorised on behalf of "their respective Gorernments, decline co-operating ia the contemplated arrangement at the
" present time, couceiving that it rould be premature in them to pledge their Governments,
"until the Contract has been ratified in London."

# No. 42. <br> Mr. Wetton to The Colomial Secretary. 

Melbourne, 23 June, $185 \overline{5}$.
[Received by the "City of Sydincy,"
from Melhourne, ?nd July.]
Sir,
Adserting to my couversation with you on the 18 th current, the day before I left Sydney, in reference to the conditions of the proposed formal contract between the Goverument of Now South Wales and the Rogal Mail Stcam Packet Compiny, and for your guidncee in framing your instructions to your agents, the Imperial authorities. in London, I think it right again to repeat that the Directors will not be unsrilling to accept like conditions to those in their Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the West India and Brazil Mail Services, and I think it most improbable they will be prepared to assent to any stipulations more stringent than those contained therein.

> I bave, \&c.,
> CHAMPION WETTON.

Tine Fonorable
The Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales, Sydney.

No. 43.
MINUUTE of the Colonial Secretary on the above letter.
At the conversation alluded to by Mr. Wetton, I very explicitly stated to him, that in the preparation of any Contract, I could only recommend that the conditions of it should be such as those usually included in Centracts in general for serviees of a similar character.
H. W.P.

3rd July.

No. 44.
The Cofonlal Secretary of Nef Souta Wales to The Colonial Secretary of New Zealand.

> Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 July, 1857.

Sir,
I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Government of New Zealand, a copy of a printed paper containing the whole of the correspondence which has passed between this Government and Mr. Champion Wetton as the Agent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, respecting the establishment of a Postal Steam Service between Southampton and Sydney via Panama and New Zealand, as well as the communications made on the subject to the adjoining Colonies. This correspondence also includes the letters and papers submitted to me by Mr. Francis Dillon Bell, who was accredited as cmpowered to act in this matter in behalf of the Government of New Zealand, by your letter of the 28 th March last, together with the replies addressed to that gentlemen from this office.
2. You mill observe that, subject to the approval of the Local Parliament, and to the ratification of the shareholders of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, an arrangement has been entered into between this Government and Mr. Wetton, ou the part of the Company represented by him, for the establishment of a Steam Postal Service, monthly, to and from Sydney and Southampton via Panama and New Zealand, for a subsidy of $£ 50,000$, of which the sum of $£ 15,000$ has been agreed to be contributed by the Government of New Zealand (subject to the assent of the General Assembly,) in accordance with the letter addrcssed to me by Mr. Dillon Bell on the 6th May last.
3. It will also be perceived that it is proposed to transmit to the Secretary of State, by an carly opportunity, copies of the wholo correspondence, with a view to such steps being taken in the preparing of the necessary documents, as may, upon the sanction of the Local Parliament being obtainel, prevent any delay in the completion of the contract.
4. The particulars of the arrangement with Mr. Wetton are stated generally in the letter addressed by my direction to the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, on the 27th ultimo, which will be found with the other correspondence in the accompanying paper, and it is hoped that the measures which have been adopted in this Colony for the purpose of obtaining so desirable an object as the establishment of a Steam Postal Communication with England by way of Panama and New Zealand, (the importance of which was so strongly pressed on me by your representative, Mr. F. Dillon Bell;) will be satisfactory to your Government and to the Parliament of New Zcaland.
5. The letter from the Postmaster General of Victoria of the 18th June, numbered as 41 in the enclosed paper, has been received since the letter to which I have alluded was written to the Chamber of Commerce, but it does not appear to affect the arrangement as between this Colony and the Company, or to render any alteration in the terms of it, or any delay in its leing acted upon in the monner proposed, at all necessary.

> I have, \&c.,
> HY. WATSON PARKER.

## The Honorable

Tiie Colontal Secretary, Auckland, New Zealand.
$666$

## forther paper relative to a steam postal servioe

BETWZEN

## SOUTHAMPTON AND SYDNEY,

via<br>NEW ZEALAND AND PANAMA.<br>(In continuation of the Papcre presented on the 11th August, 1857.)

Ordered by the Lregislativc Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1857.

Ter Colonial Secretary of New Zealand to Tee Colonial Segretary of New Soutil Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 5 September, 1857.
Sir,
I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 13th July, transmitting the Copy of Correspondence between the Government of New South Wales, the Agent of the Royal Mail Company, and Mr. Dillou Bell (aceredited from this Government), relative to the establishment of a Postal Steam Service between Southampton and Sydney, via Panama and New Zealand.

The Government of New Zealand desires to express its satisfaction with the arrangements entered into by the Government of New South Wales, for the purpose of obtaining a service so ecrtain to be attended with beneficial results to the Colonies respectively intercsted; and a measure will be submitted to the New Zealand Legislature, in its next Session, for the purpose of giving effect to those arrangements, in so far as New Zealand is concerned, in the ovent of their being ratified by the Royal Mail Company.

> I have, \&c.,
E. W. STAFFORD.

## The Honorable

The Colontal Secretary, New South Wales.

668
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## 䨿cgigiation ampembty.

# CONVEYANCE OF MAILS FROHI YASS TO ALBURY. 

(TENDERS FOR, AND CORRESPONDENCE RFLATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Asscmbly to be Printed, 2 Decender, 1857.

Return to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6 November, 1857, requesting that Mis Excellency the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of the House,-

> "The Schedules of Tenders for the Conveyance of Mails from "Yass to Albury, from the 1st October, 1855 ; and Copies of all
> "Correspondence that has passed on the subject between the
> "Honorable the Colonial Secretary and the Board for opening
> " ITail Tenders-the Colonial Secretary and the Postmaster
> "General-the Colonial Secretary and the Sureties of the late
> "Contractors-and the Colonial Secretary and the prosent
> "Contractors;-with Copies of all other Papers connected with " the subject."

## SCHEDULE.

No. ${ }^{\text {Nostmaster General to Colonial Secretary, } 15 \mathrm{Jul} \text {, } 18 i \mathbf{i} \text {, recommending that fresh Tenders }}$
page be eelled for, for the Conreyance of the Mails between Yass and Albury .. .. .. ..
2. Notice inviting Tenders, 20 July, 1857

4. Postmaster General to Colonial Secretary, 21 August, 1807, relative to the Tenders received
5. Colonial Sccretary to Postmaster General, 22 Sertember, 1857, on the sulject of the Tender to loe recepted
6. Postmaster General to Colonial Secretary, 22 September, 1857 , as to the acceptance of the Tender of Mussrs. Garry and Sheahan
7. Coloniel Sccretary to Postimuster General, 22 September, 18007, in reply $\because \because \quad \because \quad \because \quad .$.
8. Mr. John J. Joberts to the Honorable Ierence Anlorcy Mturay, Esquire, it.P., complaining that his Tender had not been accepteil, 23 September, 1857
Postmaster Gencral, 3 October, 1857, in explanation
10. Mr. 'I'. K. Abbott, Secretary and Cashier in the Pogt Office, 3 Octolecr, 180̃7, in explanation
11. D'ostmaster General to Cuptain Zouch, 20 August, 1857, for his opinion as to the most desirable of the Tenders re cived.
12. Postmaster General to Mr. John Spencer, $2 \ddot{1}$ Angust, $18 \ddot{0} \ddot{7}$, for explamation of his Tender 13. Mr. Spencer to Postmaster Gencral, 31 August, $380 \overline{7}$, in reply, and stating that lie had not made any Teuder
 not tendered
 would be called for
16. Postmaster General to the Bench of Magistrates, Gundagai, $\ddot{4}$ Sejitember, $180 \pi \overline{4}, \dot{\text { inquining }}$ respecting the Tenders ori rinally received.
17. Mossrs. Crane and Roherts to Fostmaster General, 18 September, 1857, requesting a Memo. of the acceptance of their Tender
18. Postmaster General to Messrs. Crance and Roberts, 22 September, 1857, apprising them that it had been deciled to aceept the Tender of Micssis. Gurry and Shealian .. .. .. ..
19. Postmaster Gencral to Police Mupistrate, Gundagai, 9 Sovember, 1857, requesting an answer to his letter of 4 September


## CONVEYANCE OF MALLS FROM YASS TO ALBURY.

No. 1.

> The Postmaster General to The Colonial Secretary.
> General Post Offec,
> Sydney, $15 \mathrm{July}, 1857$.

Sir,
I bave the bonor to inform you, that the complaints of irregularities in the conveyance of Mails on the Northern Line between Maitland and Murrurundi, and on the Southern, between Yass and Albury, have been so frequent and so well founded, that I am induced to recommend the cancellation of the contracts, and beg to enclose a draft of an advertisement inviting fresh Tenders for the same.
2. Should the notice be approved of, it is desirable that it be published as soon as possibie in the Govcrnment Gazette, and that I may be furnished with 150 copies of it.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I have, \&c., } \\
& \text { W. H. CHRISTIE, } \\
& \text { Postmaster General. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## The Honorable

Tie Colonial Secretary.
No. 2.
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.
General Post Office,
Sydney, 20 July, 1857.
Convexance being required for the Post Office Mails from and to the undermentioned places, for two years and three months, from the 1st October next, persons disposed to contract for providing the same are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the General Post Office, before Twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the 19th day of August, endorsed "Tender "for Conveyance of Mails."

## Southern Road.

From and to Fass and Allury twice a week.
With the exception that no stages in these contracts exceed 15 miles, the conditions will be the same as those published in the Notice of 10 th July, 1856, and Teaders will not be considered except made in accordance therewith.

W. II. CIIRISTIE,<br>Postmasțer General.

> No. 3.
> The Colonial Sfcretary to The Postmaster General. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 July, 1857.

SIR,
I am dirceled to inform you, that the Notice submitted in your letter of the 15 th instant calling for Tenders for the Conveyance of the Mails between Maitland and Murrurundi, and between Yass and Albury, has been published in the Government Gazette of the 21 st instant, and that instructions have been given to the Government Printer to furnish you with 150 slip copies of the Notice, as requested.

The Postmaster General.

> I have, \&c.,
> IF. ELYARD.

No. 4.
The Postmabter General to Tife Colonial Secretary.
General Post Office,
Sydney, 21 August, 1857.
SIR,
With reference to your letter of the 22 nd ultimo, authorising the calling for Tenders for Conveyance of Mails on the Northern and Southern lines, I have the honor to enclose a Schedule of Tenders for the Conveyance of Mails between Maitland and Murrurundi, and request you will have the goodness to approve of the Tender recommended by the Board.
2. I have the honor to state, as regards the contracts called for on the Southern Lines, that the Board for opening the Tenders have decided upon making reference before deciding as to the most eligible, and will make their recommendation for that line when such reference has been replied to.

I have, \&e.
W. H. ChRISTIE,

Postmaster General.

[^9]SCHEDULE of Tenders for Conveyance of Mails from and to the undermentioned Places, from the 1 st day of October next, pursuant to public notice dated 4th September, 1857.

| Schedule <br> No. of <br> Tender. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Tender } \\ & \text { as } \\ & \text { Opened. } \end{aligned}$ | Date <br> of <br> Tender. | Names of Offerers. | From and to what Places. | No, of <br> Times <br> Wcelly. No. of Years. | Mode of Conveyance. | $\|$Distanes <br> in <br> Miles. | Auntal Amount. | Charge for each Place. | Names of Suretics. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | September 18 | W. Crane and J. J. Roberts.. <br> Vote--Tlee above parties furthe is extended until Ist Januar | Yass, Gundagai, Tarcuita, \} and Albury <br> stipudate to make a reduction 5,1861 , that being the tine the | Twice. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Two years } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Threcmonths }\end{array}\right.$ <br> $£ 150$ per annum, provide Contract for the Goulbur | Two or mure horse Mail C'art, <br> ad the Contract Mail expires. |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} f & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 2,500 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | ( $£ 2$ between \|Yass \& Gundagni, and fit letwoen Gundagal \&Aibury | N. MandeIson, Thos. Farrell. |
| 2 | 2 | September 14 | Laurence Garry and John Sheahan $\qquad$ | Yass and Albury | Twice. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1 \text { Two years } \\ \text { IThecemonths } \\ \text { Threem }\end{array}\right.$ | Two-wheel Vehicle, drawn by two horses. | $\ldots$ | 1,888 178 |  | Jolun Nagle Ryyan. |
| 3 | 3 | " $\quad 10$ | Thomas Lindley . . . . . . . . . . . . Jas, Layton . . . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Do. } & \text { Do. } \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \\ \text { Do. } & \text { Do. }\end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Do. } \\ \text { Do. }\end{array} \quad \right\rvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Do. } \\ & \text { Do. }\end{aligned}$ | 10. <br> Do. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \ldots \\ & \ldots \\ & \cdots\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{llll}2,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 1,022 & 4 & 6\end{array}$ | $£ 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Jas. Grovenor, } \\ \text { Moses Moses. } \end{array}\right. \\ & \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Robt. Rirown, } \\ \text { W. Huon. } \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ |

[^10]The Board submit the following as the reasons for the above recommendation :-
1st. It is essential that on this important main line the Postal Scrvice should be w 1st. It is essential that on this important main line the Postal Sorriee should be well performed. It is, therefore, necossary that the contractors for the service should be the best that can be obtained, and 2nd. 'two former 'Tenders sent in for this line have been repurinated dy the nouninal Tonderers, and as thic Cuntract for the Conveyance of Mfnils hass to commence in eight days from the prosent date, it is W. C. MAYNE, A. G.
W. M. Chmitre, P. M. G.
JNo. MIIERIE, I. G.
 charles colvplit.

No. 5.<br>The Colonial Secretary to The Postmaster General.<br>Colonial Sccretary's Office,<br>Sydney, 22 September, 1857.

$\mathrm{Sir}_{\mathrm{i}}$,
In returning to you the enclosed Schedule of Tenders received for the Conveyance of Mails between Yass and Albury, from the 1 st October next, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, with reference to the recommendation of the Board endorsed thereon, that it appears to him hardly justifiable summarily to reject a Tender under a persuasion that the party tendering will not carry it out, provided he be a man of substance, and also finds ample security. Mr. Cowper is sorry to differ with the Board, but he thinks that, provided Laurence Garry and John Sheahan find the required security, their Tender ought to be accepted, unless in the Post Office Department there is any proof of their inability to perform their contract. Should there, however, be such proof, you are authorised, as the service is urgent, to act at once upon the recommendation of the Board.

I have, \&c.,
W. ELYARD.

## The Postmaster Generad.

> No. 6.
> The Postmaster General to The Colonial Secretary. General Post Office,
> Sydney, 22 September, 1857.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the reccipt of your letter of this day's date, No. 57.
2. The Post Office Department has no proof of the inability of Messrs. Laurence Garry and John Sheahan to perform their contract, the two parties never having been tried together, and the former being but little known; but I must remark that Mr. Sbeahan now holds a sub-contract under the present contractor, whose faulty performance of his contract has led to Tenders being now called for.
3. I have respectfully to request the decision of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary as to which of the four Tenders enclosed herewith is to be accepted.
4. It is of course highly dosirable that the letter notifying the acceptance of the Tender should leave Sydncy this evening by the Southern Mail.

I have, de.,
W. H. CHRLSTIE,

Postmaster General.

## The Honorable

The Colonial Secretary.
No. 7.

> The Colonial Secretary to The Postmaster General.
> Colonial Seeretary's Office, Sydney, 22 September, 1857.

Sir,
In reply to your letter of this date, No. 127, I am directed to inform you that, under the circumstances, the Colonial Secretary is of opinion that, as already stated in my former communication, the Teader of Messrs. Garry and Sheahan should be accepted.

I have, de.,
W. ELYARD.

Tie Postmaster General.
No. 8.
Mr. John J. Robefts to The Honorable Terence Aubrey Murray, Esq., M.P.
Goullurn,
28. September, 1857.

Sir,
Perhaps you miil pardon my bringing under your notice rather in your capacity of the Southern Representative than a Minister of State, the following circumstances connected with the Postal arrangements for the most extensive portion of the Southern Road, namely, between Yass and Albury.

The facts I have the honor to state not only involve very great bardship-I might add injustice-to myself personally, but scrious detriment to the public at large.

The contract from Yass to Albury, a distance of 180 miles, has been for the last nine months in the hands of Mr. John Sheahan, of Jugiong, near Gundagai, although the contract is in the name of Mr. John Hurley.

Sheahan had accepted the contract for threc years at $£ 1,100$ per annum (a sum which, I might take the liberty of remarking, was utterly inadequate), scarcely balf enough to perform it effectually. During nine months in which Sheahan has held the contract, he has been fined almost fully, if not to the whole amount of the sum due to him for the period, for breaches of liis contract-in fact, I believe ho has never received a shilling from the Post Office on account of his contract.

The transit of Mails and passengers between Yass and Alhury, from the utter ineffcienc; of the horses and carriages, and the general arrangements, had become altogether lithle better than a farce; it having been stated on one occasion by the Reverend Mr. Scott, the local Astronomer Royal, that 20 bours were consumed in coming 18 miles on the line. and it being notorious that the Mails only arrived once in a fortnight, instead of twice a week.

The state of postal transmission and transit became at length so much a grievance that Mr. George Macleay, M.P., direw the attention of the Goverument in the Legislative Asscmbly (during the period, I belicre, of the administration of Mr. Donaldson) to the matter.

At length, in July or August last, the Government felt compelled, from the utter inefficiency of Sheahan's arrangements, to give him notice that his contract would be cancelled from the 1st October next; and called for fresh Tenders for the whole line of road.

And in this matter it is, $\mathrm{Sir}, \mathrm{I}$ conceive, that not only a private wrong has been done to myself, but a great public injury has ensued.

Upon the Government advertising for fresh Tenders, consequent upon the cancellation of Sheahan's contract, two or three fictitious Tenders were put in, purporting to be the Tenders of respectable individuals, and who, upon inquiry, it appears, never tendered at all; in fact, no eligible Tender having been received, the Postmaster General deemed it advisable, and did again call for fresh Tenders for the 18th day of September now last past.

It was upon this occasion that I, together with a partner of mine, a Mr. William Crane, of Sydncy, having been solicited by the Postmaster General, sent in a Tender. We offered to perform the necessary requirements for two years and thrce months (as required by the advertisement), at the rate of $£ 2,550$ per annum, or $£ 2,440$ per annum if allowed the contract for three years and three months; so that this new contract would begin and end with the contract we now have from Goulburn to Sydney; and this sum, I am prepared to prove, was the lowest rate at which the Mail, over so long a road, could be carried regularly and efficiently.

Besides, I may take the liberty of suggesting that, having the contract for the ${ }^{*}$ carriage of Mails from Sydney to Goulburn, wc could—if by any accident the Mails were delayed betmeen Sydney and Goulburn-detain the Albury Mail for some time beyoud the regular hour of departure from Goulburn, so as to ensure the transmission of the Sydney Mails to the Southern Districts, without the delay consequent on the Albury Mail leaving Goulburn before the Sydney Mail arrived.

Our Tender for three years and three months was approved of by the Board appointed for that purpose, consisting, I belicve, of the Postmaster General, Captain Mayne, and Captain McLerie.

I was officially informed, through the Secretary at the Post Office, Mr. Abbott, that nothing remained but the transmission of their recommendation to the Government, and I was desired to start off at once for Albury, and make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the undertaking.

I might here add, that only twelve days were allowed from the date of the Tenders being sent in to the day of the starting with the Mails.

I departed for Albury, Sir, accordingly, and did what was necessary on the road; in fact before I left Gundagai, I had a sufficient number of herses and vehicles ready to place on the rond, for the purpose of carrying out the contract on the 1st October next.

I leare you to conceive, Sir, my astouishment, on hearing from the Postmaster at Gundagai, (prior to my departure for Albury, and after I bad made every arrangement,) that he had by that day's Mail received official information from the Postmaster in Sydney that, notwithstanding, the contract which I had looked upon as given my partner and myself had been again given to the same individual (and some person named Garry) for whose incficiency it had been cancelled, and fresh Tenders called for.

His former Tender had been $£ 1,100$; his last Te nder, and that now aecepted, is I belicve about $£ 1,300$, a merely nominal difference in amounts, as far as the real recessities of the servies were concerned.

I can appeal confidently, if it were necessary, to the local Benches of Gundagai and Albury, to prove the utter inefficiency of Shealhan's arrangemeats for carrying out his contract.

I thought it but right to place the facts in your hands-so conscious am I of your wish to do justice, not only to the country at large, but to individuals, before seeking further inquiry or explanation in the matter.

I have, \&c.<br>JOHN J. ROBER'IS.

## Tue Honorable

Terence Aubrey Murray, Esq., M. P.

No. 9.

## The Postmaster Generax's Memo.

The facts of the case as given by Mr. Roberts, so far as regards the Contract for the Conveyance of Mails between Yass and Albury, \&c., appear substantially correct.

I do not, howeyer, believe that Mr. Roherts was officially informed, through the Secretary at the Post Office, that nothing remained but the transmission of the Board's recommendation to the Gorernment, nor that " he was desired to start off at once for Albury, " and make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the undertaking."

On these points, however, I have called on the Secretary to report.
I am satisfied that Mr. Roberts was fully aware that the Colonial Secretary has the power of setting aside any recommendations made by the Board for opening Tenders, and that in proceeding to Albury he acted on his own responsibility, and on the general hypothesis that as the Board's recommendations were usually adopted they would be so in his case.

From the peculiar circumstances connected with the former Tenders, and the very short period allowed for the commencement of the contract, it would bave been utterly impossible for Messrs. Crane and Roberts to have carricd out thcir offer as to the conveyance of Mails had they waited for the usual official routinc.

So soon as the Board had arrived at their unamimous conclusions, there was no hesitation in this Office-having regard to the extreme urgency of the case-to inform Mr. Roberts when he became importunate on the subject, that the Board were favorably disposed towards the Tender sent in by his partner and himself.

$$
\text { B. C., } 3 \text { Octoler, } 1857 . \quad \text { H. H. CHRISTIE. }
$$

## Tie Honorable

The Colonial Secretary.
No. 10.

## Mr. Abrott's Memo.

With reference to Mr. Roberts' statement that he reacired official intimation from me that nothing remained but the transmission of the recommendations of the Board to the Government, and that he was desired to start off at once for Albury, and make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the undertaking, I most positively deny laving
giren any official information on the subject: Mr. Roberts laving importuncd me to inform him of the decision of the Board, and represented that the time for making the necessary arrangements for carrying out the contract was so very short, I informed him that the Board had decided on recommending his Tender, but that it remained with the Government to accept or reject it, of which he was well aware.

General Fist Office,
3 October, 1857.
No. 11.
(Confidential.)

> Tue Postmaster Generaf to Cattan Zouca.
> General Post Offee, Sydney, 20 August, 1857.

Sir,
With reference to the contracts now called for on the Southern Road, I have the honor to state, that the Board for opening Tenders are very anxious to make the best arrangements possible for carrying out the Mail Service for the next two years and three months, and as the two lowest Tenders are,-

John Spencer to convey the Mails from Yass to Albury for $£ 8: \% 0$ per annum; and Owen Hilly to convey the Mails from and to Yass and Albury for $£ 900,-$
I request that you will favor me with your opinion as to which Tender is most to the public advantage, or if both are ineligible, as there are other Tenders, although considerably dearcr ones.

I have, \&c.,
W. H. CHRISTIE.

Captain Zoucit,
\&.., \&c.
[Similar letters to -Weaver, Esq., Police Magistrate at Gundagai, and to Gundagai Postmaster.]

No. 12.
Tie Postmaster Generat to Mr. John Spencer.
General Post Office,
Sydney, 21 August, 1857.

Sir,
With reference to your Tender for Conreyanee of Mails between Yass and Albury, I request that, in order to prevent any misconception, you will immediately inform me whether it is meant by your offer to convey the Mails for the whole term of two years and three months for $£ 1,800$, or at the rate of $£ 800$ per annum, or is it meant that the rate is $£ 1,800$ per annum?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I am, } \dot{\text { \&.c., }} \\
& \text { W. H. CHRISTIE, }
\end{aligned}
$$

Postmaster General.
Mr. Join Splencer, Gundagai.

No. 13.
Mi. Joun Spencer to The Postmatter General.

South Gundagai, 31 August, 1857.
Sir,
I bare had the honor to receive your letter, dated 21st August, 1857, and in reply beg to state, that I have never made any Tender for the Mails from I ass to Allury, neither have I given any person authority to do so for me, or to use my name in any way whaterer.

I have, \&c.,
JOHN SPENCER.
The Postmaster General, Sydney.

No. 14.

## No. 14. <br> Mr. Thomas Latdeaw to Tee Postmaster General.

Post Office, Yass,
31 August, 1857.
Sir,
Since writing you on 28 th instant, I have seen Mr. Hilley, who called upon me regarding the Burrowa and Binalong contracts. I took occasion to ask him if he had sent in any Tender for the Albury Mail, when he informed me that he had not.

I am inclined to think one or other of the competing parties must have tendered in Mr. Hilley's name, presuming he would take a portion of the road, and become the nominal contractor, which he will not do. I therefore deem it proper to acquaint you of this, for your consideration in deciding on the Tenders.

The Posmaster General,

I have, fre.<br>THOMAS LATDLAW.

## Syduey.

No. 15.
The Postmaster General to Mr. Chane. General Post Office,

Sydncy, 4 September, 1857.
Sir,
I beg to inform you that as no eligible Tonder has been received for the Conveyance of Mails betweon Yass and Albury, for the term commencing on the 1st October next, and ending on the 31 st December, 1859, the Board for opening Tenders have decided upon calling for fresh Tenders, to be opcued on the 18th instant, and I shall be glad to see an offer from you for this service.

Mr. Crane,
Mail Contractor, Sydney.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I am, \&c., } \\
& \text { T. K. ABBOT'T, } \\
& \text { (for the Postmaster Gencral.) }
\end{aligned}
$$

[Similar letters were addressd to J. J. Roberts and Robert Elliott.]

No. 16.
The Postmaster General to Tee Bench of Magistrates, Gundagat. General Post Office, Sydney, 4 September, 1857.
Gentlemen,
I do myself the honor to transmit to you Tenders received at this office for the Conveyance of Mails between Yass and Albury, and papers connceted therewith, by which it appears that some great deception has been practised on the Government; and as three out of the four partics tendering reside at Gundagai, I shall feel obliged by your furnishing me with a report on the matter, and, should you decm it expedient, suggesting the steps necessary to be taken. I may add, that it scems to me that the alleged signature of Mr. Rees Jones greatly resembles the handwriting accompanying Mr. Sheahan's Tender.

I have, \&c.,
The Bench of Magistrates,
Gundagai.
T. K. АВBOTT,
(for the Postwaster Gencral.)

No. 17.
Messrs. Crane \& Roberts to The Postmaster General.
Campbelltown, 18 Septenber, 1857.
Sir,
We bave the honor to request that you will, per return of Mail, send us a a memo. or acceptance of our Tender for the Mails between Yass and Albury. 'You will also, at the same time, inform us what lines of road in that locality are still open for Tender, as it is not likely we shall be down in time to put in our Tenders.

We are now on our road to Albury, where you will pleaso direct the letter.
We have, \&e., CRANE \& ROBERTS.
The Postmaster General,
Sydney.

No. 18.
The Postmaster General to Messrs Crane \& Roberts.

> General Post Office,

Sydney, 22 September, 1857.
Ghntlemen,
I beg to inform you that the Honorable the Colonial Secretary has decided that Messrs. Garry and Shealan's Tender to convey the Mails between Yass and Albury shall be accepted.
I am, \&c.,
W. H. CHRISTIE,

Messbs Crane \& Roberts,
Postmaster Gencral.
Albury.

No. 19.
The Postmaster General to The Poluce Magistrate, Gundagar.
General Post Office,
Sydney, 9 November, 1857.
Sir,
With reference to my letter on the 4th September last, I request that you will have the goodness to direct that the original papers enclosed therein are immediately returned to this office, as they will be required for a Return to the Legislative Assembly.
I. beg to state that I shall feel obliged in receiving your answer to my former communication.

I have, \&c.,
W. H. CHRISTIE,

Postmaster General.
Weaver, Esq.,
Police Magistrate, Gundagai.

No. 20.
Tie Police Magistrate, Gundagai, to The Postmaster General.
Court House, Gundagai,
16 November, 1857.
Sir,
In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 9th instant, received this day, I do myself the honor to return you the Tenders enclosed in your letter to this Bench on the 4th of September last.
2. There can be no doubt but there has been an attempt made to deceive the Government, but the papers forwarded by you do not, I imagine, afford any grounds upon which the Bench can move in this matter.

I have, \&c.,
CHAS. THOS. WEAVER,
Police Magistrate.
W. H. Christie, Esq.,

Postmaster General.

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zegislation gissembly. NEW SOUTH WALES.

## BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 December, 1857.
GENERAL ABSTRACT of the SWorn RETURNS, rendered pursuant to the AOT of COUNCLL 4 th Victoria, No. 13, of the Arerage ASSETS and LIABILITLES, and of the CAPITAL

The Treasury, New, Sozth Wales,
Sydney, 16 Fcoruary, 1857.
JAO: WELLS, Accountant:

tioned BANKS of the COLONY of NEW SOUTH WALES

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## 1857.

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## ASSETS. <br> LIABILITIES AND <br> BANK

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\text { Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, } 9 \text { December, } 1857 .
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1857.
zegislation $\mathfrak{m u s e m b l y}$. NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 December, 1857.
GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn RETURNS, rendered pursuant to the ACT of GOUNCIL 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITTES, and of the CAPITAL

|  | liabilities. |  |  |  |  | ASSETS. |  |  |  |  |  | capital and profits. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| banks. | Notes in Circulation. | Bills in Circulation. | Balances the to other <br> Bankg. | Deposits. | Total Liabilittes. |  | Bul | Landed <br> Properts. | Notes \& Bills <br> of <br> other Banks. | Balances duc from other Banks. |  | Capital paid up. |  | Amount of Dividend. |  |
| Bank of New South Wales., | $\begin{array}{rlrl} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 283,207 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{ccc} \boldsymbol{E} & \text { g. } \\ 250,181 & 11 & 9 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \boldsymbol{f} & \text { 8. } & \text { d. } \\ 15,008 & 8 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc} \boldsymbol{E} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 14,512 & 2 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 11,136 & 9 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{x} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 488,939 & 17 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|ccc\|ccc\|} \hline \boldsymbol{c} & \text { g. } & d & \varepsilon & \text { s. } & \text { d } \\ 1,36,53 & 6 & 2 & 2,142,027 & 15 & 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} x & \text { s. } \\ 500,000 & 0 \end{array}$ | 2048 cen | $\begin{array}{ccc} \boldsymbol{x} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 50,000 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} & \text { s. d. } \\ 140,000 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| Commercial $\qquad$ | 200,247 <br> 95 <br> 05230 |  | 1,112 6 | 918,077 1110 | 739,820 | 633,4881711 259,5881311 | ....... | $\begin{array}{llll}16,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 23,593 & 14 & 10\end{array}$ | 1,76819 4,709 4,78 | 148,661 147 | 641,363 18 8 $1,431,533$ 10 | 237,650 <br> 900000 <br> 0000 | 15ऐ cent.! | $\begin{array}{llll}17,810 & 12 & 6 \\ 30,000 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 42,313 4011 400,6671611 |
| Australasia................ | 05,230 i | 8,993 16 |  |  |  | ${ }^{250,588}$ |  | 23,8931410 12,520 8 | 4,709 422 22,661 0 | 1,038 147 | 510,374 711 888,5668 0 0  <br> 565,837 10 3 788,283 17 | $\|$900,000 <br> 820 <br> 82000 |  |  | 400,6671611 289,38 1 |
| Union of Australia ........\| | $116,89213$ | 11,3468 $20,7801410$ | 11,141 + 5 |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}184,332 & 6 & 7 \\ 136,441 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ | 2,093 <br> 1,97 <br> 17 | 10,530 8 <br> 20,915 12 | 22,601 01010 | 1,038 14 | 565,637 10  788,283 <br> 738 12 1 9 <br> 942,938 6 6  | $250,00000$ | 10 tPcent . | $12,50000$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}18,288 & 1 \\ 10,808 & 310\end{array}$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { London Chartered of } \\ \text { Australia ......................... } \end{array}\right\}$ | 16,639 6 | $1,1141510$ | ......... | 6,106 5 5 1 | 1,860 ¢ 1 | 53,067 |  | 26,084194 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lllllll}106,779 & 8 & 6 & 181,531 & 15 & 8\end{array}$ | $700,00000$ |  | 14,375 00 | 2,507108 |
|  | $35,411$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{ll}112,96188 & 8\end{array}$ | 148,375 113 | 52,700147 |  | 14,373 | 53316 | 16,153 1611 | $\begin{array}{lllllllll}367,284 & 18 & 4 & 450,462 & 0 & 8\end{array}$ | 500,000 00 | $5 \%$ cent. | $12,50000$ | 4,01588 |
| Oriental Chartered...... | 47,401 | 9,601 | ,518 141 | 394,339 12.3 | 776,063 711 ! | 160,887 911 | 2,813 181 | 15,288 1411 | 3,319 00 | 274,671 114 |  | 1,260,000 | $10{ }^{\text {cent. }}$. | 63,00000 | 258,000 00 |
| Torals......... | 946,007 12 | 57,891 1611 | $372,257511$ | 4,420,488 37 | 5,801,307 18 5 | 1,724,948 40 | 21,167 711 | 148,62309 | 46,770 43 | 967,455 33 |  | 5,167,950 00 |  | 20,183 136 | ,150,450 9 |

The I'reasury, New South Wales,
STUART A. DONALDSON.

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## 1857.

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## BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ortlered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 December, 1857



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1857. 

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## census

of the

# COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 

TAKEN ON THE

1st MARCH, 1856 ,

UNDER THE



SYDNEY:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HANSON, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET
1857.

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- NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS-1856.

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## CENSUS-1856.

## REPORT

T0
THE HON. HENRY WATSON PARKER, ESQ., M.P.

COLONLAL SECRETARY,<br>\&c., \&c., \&e.

Registrar General's Office,
Sydney, 10th March, 1857.
Sir,
I have the honor to present to you herewith Abstracts of the Returns taken in obedience to the Act of the late Legislative Council, for 19 Victoria, No. 5 . taking an account of the population of New South Wales.

It may be expected, and perhaps desirable, that I should preface the various statistical summaries by the following observations, in order to convey some information with respect to the machinery by which the Census has been accomplished, and the labor by which the results have been arrived at, as well as to account for the length of time which has been occupied in the preparation of the Tables.
2. The preparatory measures were undertaken in the Office of the Proparatory mear Colonial Secretary, the division of the country being made, as on former sures; division of occasions, according to the boundaries of the several Counties and Police Districts. The Pastoral Districts, the Towns and Villages throughout the Colony, and the Parishes in the County of Cumberland, being also separately taken and tabulated.

For purposes of comparison, the Counties present the same features Countics same as with regard to boundary and area they have ever done, but considerable before. modifications have been made in the boundaries of many of the Police Moundications of Police Districts, to make room for New Districts, and otherwise to meet the Districts. convenience of the inhabitants.

The New Police Districts are six in number, viz. :-
New Police Districts:

1. Dalby, in the District of Darling Downs.
2. Deniliquin, in the District of Murrumbidgee.
3. Gayndah, in the Burnett District.
4. Maryborough, in the District of Wide Bay.
5. Rylstone, embracing portions of the Counties of Roxburgh, Phillip, Hunter, and Cook.
6. Surat, embracing the Maranoa and part of the Darling Downs Districts.

Additional townships.

District arrangements.
ractice on former occasions.

Extra Iabor on compiler.

Arrangements for commencement of work of compilation

Modifications appear in the boundaries of no less than twenty-three districts, viz. :-

1. Albury,
2. Bathurst,
3. Balranald,
4. Binalong,
5. Brisbane,
6. Broulee,
7. Cooma,
8. Drayton,
9. Dubbo,
10. Gundagai,
11. Hartley,
12. Moulamein,
13. Mudgee,
14. Port Macquarie,
15. Qucanbeyan,
16. Scone,
17. Tumut,
18. Wagga Wagga,
19. Warialda,
20. Warwick,
21. Wee Waa, 23. Yass.
22. To kecp pace with the extension of the Squatting interests, two New Districts have been formed to the northward of the Wide Bay and Burnett Districts, extonding beyond latitude $23^{\circ}$, and embracing an area exceeding 40,000 square miles. These Districts are named "Port Curtis," and "Lcichhardt;" they are at present thinly occupied, but are capable of depasturing a vast amount of stock and supporting a large population.

Seventeen new Townships or Villages have been added to those enumerated on the last occasion\% and nine which found a place in the last Census have not been thought worthy of separate classification on the present occasion. $\dagger$
4. Over three hundred enumerators were employed in collecting the Returns which, after examination by the authorities in the respective districts, were transmitted to the Colonial Secretary, the officer appointed by the Act to receive them, and by him were forwarded to this Department for compilation.

On former occasions it had been the practice to require the Police Magistrates, Crown Land Commissioners, and Benches of Magistrates to abstract the returns into a form provided for that purpose, before transmitting them to Head Quarters, but the obligation on the present occasion was dispensed with. Among the chief reasons for which it was thought expedient to relieve them from this laborious duty were the complicated nature of the Abstracts and the inaccurate manner in which they had been in most cases prepared. The labor thus thrown upon the Sydney compiler was nearly doubled.
5. About the beginning of April the Returns began to arrive from the country, and Mr. Archibald Campbell, the Superintending Clerk, commenced arranging the Houscholders' Schedules, so as to correspond with the numerous necessary sub-divisions of the Colony-about 400 in number.

Eight clerks were employed, under Mr. Campbell's superintendence, in tabulating the Returns, at a fixed rate of pay, according to work performed. It was thought advisable to adopt this mode of remuneration in preference to fixed salaries, with the view of expediting the work, as well as of adjusting the remuneration to the proficiency and assiduity of the persons employed, as careful an estimate as possible having been first made of the quantity of work that could fairly be performed in a given time.
6. By the end of July, the contents of the Household Returns,

Completion of first portion of this work. numbering 43,094 , and representing a population of 266,189 persons, were digested into 4,910 sheets, including the sub-divisional summaries. Particulars shown in These abstracts show the number of persons of each sex, and of all ages the abstracts.

[^12]from year to year; their degrees of primary education; the number of the native born, ani uf those born in other countries; the numbers of married and single persons; the number of persons belonging to each of the principal religious denominations; the number of persons following any important occupations, distinguishing with reference to all these particulars the males from the females. They also show the number and descriptions of dwelling-houses and other residences, distinguishing the inhabited and uninhabited, the finished and unfinished, and those built of brick or stone from those built of wood.
7. At the end of July, it was suggested to the Government, that with the view of throwing further light upon the question of Education, it might be advisable to undertake an entirely new statistical combination of the facts collected, shewing education in combination with religion and age. The relationship of education with religion had not on any former lmportance of in-
 gation into the Returns, with the view of exhibiting this relationship, with Education. might exercise an important influence upon the settlement of the educational question. The appreciation in which education is held by parents belonging to the different religious denominations might be inferred from it; the actual state of education of the youthful and grown-up population amongst them would at all events be shewn; any light, indeed, that the Returns could be made to afford would be valuable, to enable the Legislature to arrive at just conclusions on a subject giving rise to so great diversities of opinion, and involving the highest interests of the community. This suggestion having met with the approval of the Government, the new tabulation was immediately entercd upon.

It may here be observed, that the superintending clerk, when he Observations with offered lis services to the Government, guided by the experience acquired regurd to ostimated in the compilation of the Census of 1851 , estimated that the work as of the work. originally contemplated, would occupy eight months; and had the abstracts been confined to their former limits, it is probable they would have been presented to you within that period. But the new investigation it was necessary to make, has protracted the completion of the Tables far beyond the time anticipated.

I have thought it necessary to enter into these particulars, to shew Further observations the amount of labor eutailed upon the compiler in bringing out the results now presented to the public, and to account for the length of time which has been occupied in their preparation, the work being regarded as fully double that performed on any former occasiou.
8. I will now take a cursory glance at the Tables, and notice some General vier of tho of the most important results which they present, premising that to avoid $\frac{\text { arrangeement of the }}{\text { Table }}$ confusion, and to facilitate comparison, the classification and arrangement of the last Census have, (except in the Table of Occupations) been as closely followed as possible.

A few of the Tables have been amplified, where it seemed desirable Ampification of to throw more light upon any particular subject of inquiry, which will be tables. noticed in the course of this Report, or by a note appended to the Table.

There are five series of Tables, namely :-
Series of Tables.

1. POLICE DISTRICTS,
2. COUNTIES AND COMMISSIONERS' DISTRICTS,
3. CTTY OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS,
4. TOWNS AND VILLAGES,
5. HUNDREDS AND PARISHES of the County of Cumberland, -
besides Summary Tables, a Table of Population with regard to Area, and a Synopsis of the whole.

Pairticulars of classification of Tables.

Gencral results of the inquiry.

Causes of dissatisfac-
Couses of dissatisfac- $\quad$ Some dissatisfaction has been felt at the rate of increasc being
tion with the results found so low, and the discrepancy exhibited between these Tables and the of the Census.

Causes of discrep muey between the Census and mlue
Bouk Retums.

Movement of the popmation to Victoris.

Want of accurate data as to overland migration to Victoris. estimated population on the 31 st December, 1855, as published in the Blue Book of last year is certainly remarkable; but whatever dissatisfaction may be felt, it ought not to excite surprise.

The Colonial Secretary's Returns put the population at the close of 1855 at 27 T, 579 persons, whilst the Census taken on the 1st of March following, including the unclassified persons, shows only 269,722 persons. It is true that such a discrepancy has never appeared on any former occasion, but it is equally true that during no former period have so great disturbing causes been at work.

The movement of the population of New South Wales to the Gold Fields of Victoria during the first three years of the period now under review was great and steady, whilst the superior richness of the yield of the precious metal during the latter part of that period has still proved to new comers more attractive than the steady labour which this country offered them on their arrival.

No attempt has ever been made to take an account of the overland migration to Victoria, and I have heard it estimated as high as 1000 persons a month. Doubtless, this is an exaggeration; yet at the very lowest esti-

Estimate of migration to Vietoria.

The information will be found classified in the Tables as follors:-

1. Age and Sex.
2. Edocation and Age.
3. Nationality.
4. Social and Domestic Condition, and Houses.
5. Religion.
6. Occupation.
7. Education, Religion, and Age.
8. Amongst the most prominent results, then, of the inquiry which has just been brought to a close, is the addition of 78,946 persons-viz. : 40,862 males, 38,084 females-to the population in the last five yearsviz.:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1851 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . & 187,243 \\
1856 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & 266,189
\end{array}
$$

This is an increase of 42.1 per cent. Thus we see that if the rate at which the population has increased from 1851 to 1856 , continues to prevail uniformly, the population will double itself in about 10 years. In England and Wales on the same hypothesis applied to the increase of their population from 1801 to 1851 , the period of doubling is calculated at 51 years. mation, the exodus is sufficient to account for a much greater discrepancy than is made to appear between the Blue Book Returns of 1855 and the Census Returns of 1856.

I believe that over 30,000 persons, and those principally able-bodied adults, have crossed the Murray River to the Gold Fields of Victoria and have never returned, and $I$ am confirmed in this opinion by the Report of the Registrar General presented to the Government of Victoria on the 6 th of March, 1855, with the Census Returns of the previous year.

Censns of Victoria in 1 Sテ̃l.

| The population of Victoria, according to the Census of 1851, was |  | 77,345 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The arrivals by sea to 30 April, 1854, were ... | 22'7,647 |  |
| The departures to same date were | 89,373 |  |
|  |  | 138,274 |
|  | Total | 215,619 |

Now the census taken on the 26th April, 1854, shows the actual Increase of popula. number of 236,798 persons in the Colony, viz.:
Males ........................155,876
Females ................ 80,900
Sex not stated .......... 22

The difference of 21,179 persons being in the words of the Report "fairly assignable to an increase arising from undetected arrivals by sea and overland, and from the probable excess of births over deaths during the intervening two years."

Now any great excess from this last cause is highly improbable. The Improbability of adults at that period formed over two-thirds of the population, and there ${ }^{\text {oxcess from Births. }}$ being only 35,408 married women, the probabilities are that the doaths equalled the births, and that the entire excess of 21,179 was attributable to ovelland immigration.

If this view is correct, and we assume the migration to have con- Assumed overland tinued at the same rate, we shall have to add 14,118 persons to the $21,179 \begin{aligned} & \text { miprintion from } \\ & \text { Soint } \\ & \text { Nullos to } \\ & \text { Vic. }\end{aligned}$ making a total loss to this Colony of 35,297 souls in the five years suc- toris in the 5 years. ceeding the 1st March, 1851.*

This drain upon our population is suggestive of very grave con-Gruve considerations siderations with regard to the employment of our Land Fund for inmigra- arising out of this tion purposes, considerations which lie beyond the province of this Report lation. to discuss, but which are descrving of the careful attention of the Government and of the Parliament of the Colony.
10. To mark the progress which the country has made in popula- Progruss of the tion during the last thirty-five years, the suljoincd Table may be uscful ${ }_{1820}$ Cons since, the yoar as shewing the numerical aud centesimal increase of the sexes during that period. A glauce at these figures will satisfy those who take an interest in the advancement of the Colony of the rapid strides she has made notwithstanding the abridgment of her territory, and the cnormous drain upon her population noticed in the last paragraph.
RETliRN shewing the Population, and the Increase of Population, at different periods between the years 1821 and 1856.

*The sejaration of Port Phillip, in the year 1s51, canses thes decreace.
$\dagger$ simple ratio.
11. It may not be uninteresting to the public to show, in $a_{\text {Progress of the City }}$ similar Table to the last, the advancement which Sydney has made in of Syluny y since 182\%.

\footnotetext{
*I find that the excess of Births over Deaths registered in Vietoria, between the $20 \mathrm{ct}_{\mathrm{t}}$ April, 1854, and the 1st March, 1856 , was 8,621 , vi\%..:

| Births | 19,805 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Deaths. | 11,234 |
|  | 8,621 |

population sincs the year 1828, when the City seems first to hare been thought deserving of distinct notice.

TABLE shewing the Numerical and Centesimal Increase of the Pupulation of Sydnoy, at diffcrent periods, from 1828 to 1806.

| Year. | MSLIEs. | Frimiza. | Total | Increase. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Numerical. |  | Centestmal. |  | Asmual Aferage. |  |
|  |  |  |  | sates. | femates. | males. | FEMALES. | mateg. | FEMALPes. |
| 1828 | 7,408 | 3.407 | 10,81\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1833 | 9,813 | 6,419 | 16,232 | 2,405 | 3,012 | 32.5 | $88 \cdot 4$ | 6.5 | 17.7 |
| 1836 | 12,111 | 7,618 | 19,729 | 2,298 | 1,199 | 29.4 | 18.7 | 7.8 | 6.2 |
| 1841 | 17,169 | 12.804 | 29,973 | 5,028 | 5,186 | 41.8 | 68.1 | 8.4 | 136 |
| 1846 | 20,810 | 17.548 | 35,358 | 3,641 | 4,744 | 21.2 | $37 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 74 |
| 1851 | 22.296 | 21,944 | 44,240 | 1,486 | 4,396 | 71 | 25.0 | $1 \cdot 4$ | 5.0 |
| 18.56 | 26,326 | 27,032 | 53,3i8 | 4,030 | 5,088 | 18.0 | $23 \cdot 2$ | 3.6 | 4.6 |
| Total |  |  |  | 18,918 | 23,625 | $205 \% 4$ | 6934 | $5 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 3$ |

Wec easu of Bourke Had in population.

Wetrancinary in-
crease of Cook
Ward.

Increase of the
Aamietsas compared with the City

Further Tables have been prepared to show the numerical and centesimal increase in each of the six Wards of the City within the last five years, and may be useful for reference. They bring to light one very remarkable fact, namely, that whilst all the other Wards have increased, Bourke Ward has decreased in population to the extent of 41 persons, there being an increase of 108 females to a decrease of 149 males. Cook Ward, which in 1846 was numerically and proportionally inferior to the others, is now the most populous of all, owing to the extraordinary extension of the City over the Surry Hills and the Valley of Wooloomooloo Bay.

## CITY OF SYDNEX.

TABEE shewing the Numerical and Centesimal Increase of each Ward of the City, in the five years from 1851 to 1856.


The annexed Table exhibits the numerical and centesimal increase of the population in the Sydney Hamlets since 1851. It will be seen that there is a net increase of 63.3 per cent. on the whole, in the 5 years. This is an excess of 42.7 per cent. on the increase of the population of the City in the same period, and shows the tendency of the Citizens to avail themselves of the advantages of the Country, and to avoid the exorbitant rents domanded by the holders of City properties. It will be seen that the Hamlets of Chippendale, and the Glebe have increased in the highest proportion, whilst Canterbury, St. Leonard's, and Surry Hills seem rather to have retrograded.

NUMERICAL and Centesimal Increase of the Sydney Hamlets during the last five ycars.


SEX AND AGE.
12. With the view of rendering the information containcd in the Analytical vier of Tables of Sex and Age more useful for reference and easy in its appli- the tablos showing cation, I beg to present to you in the Appendix to this Report, (Table 1,) a general analysis of the facts collected, showing their relative bearing upon each other, which will obviate the necessity of many calculations to render the Tables intelligible.

In the first place, it is gratifying to find that the disparity of the Proportions of the sexes, which has so long been a reproach to the Colony, is gradually dis- of Femandes. appearing.

In 1851, there was a deficiency of 252 females to every 1,000 males-the proportion in every 100 of the population being 56.8 males to $43 \cdot 2$ females, viz. :

| 1851, Males, | .106,229 | Females. | 81,014 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Increase | 40,862 |  | 38,084 |
| 1856, Males, | .147,091 | Females. | 119,098 |

In 1856 the deficiency is reduced to 208, making an increase of 44 females to every 1,000 males in the five years-the proportion being $55 \cdot 2$ males to $44 \cdot 8$ females.

If we analyze the figures, we shall find the excess of males con- Excess of Miles coifined to the adult population.
fined to the adult population.

Under 21 years of age, there is found an excess of females over males of 1,792 ; and this excess occurs in the period between the ages of 14 and 21, owing, doubtless, to the large introduction of this class of Immigrants.

Under 14, the sexes are nearly equal, the proportion being slightly Equality of Sexas in favour of the males, following in this respect the universal law of ${ }^{\text {under 14. }}$ population.

The following Table may be useful to illustrate the proportions Connrarative viow or of the sexes over and under 21 as compared with the proportions at the 21 with 18001 . Census of 1851; the result of the inquiry will be found highly satisfactory, as supporting the assertion with which this section of the Report commenced :-

TABLE shewing propurtion per cent. of Sexes, in 100 Mixed Sexes, and in 100 Males, and in 10) Females.


Further Table Urban and Rural.

Importance of Return of Age as well as Sex.

Ages of the people and excess of numand excess of numnial and decennial periods.
Diagramexplanatory of aloove.
Tride Appendix.
13. The discrimination of the Ages as well as the sexes of the population is indispensably necessary to show the proportional monbers in the various stages of life, which differ, not only iu different countries, but in the same countries at different periods of their history; and, for this reason, a Census in which only the numbers of a people are taken is necessarily incomplete.

I believe this is the first oceasion on which the precise ages of the people have been demanded, and it is curious to observe the excess of numbers at the decennial and quinquennial periods. I have caused the accompanying diagram to be prepared to illustrate this point more clearly; the males being designated by the black, and the females by the dotted lines.

The difficulties which have been found to attend inquiries of this kind in Europeau states are thus seen not to be entirely removed by change of country. We see by how large a portion of the population their exact ages are forgotten; and room is afforded for doubt on the part of those who are apt to cavil at the returns of the ages of ladies in the middle period of life. I have no reason, however, for thinking that the supposed general tendency of women to understate their ages has materially impaired the general truthfulness of the Returns, which are therefore available for every practical purpose to which they are likely to be applied.

In England the precise age of each person was for the first time observations is to demanded in the Census of 1851. In Austria, France, and Russia, the $\begin{gathered}\text { Rectuns of Age in } \\ \text { great Pritain and }\end{gathered}$ ages of females are never stated; and in Prussia the women are divided other Haropean into three classes only, which are separated by the remote ages of 16,45 and 60. This arises from no want of appreciation of the importance of this inquiry in a military point of view-or to serve as a guide in the construction of Tables of Life Assurance, and for other practical purposes -but, (as stated by the Registrar General of England), " from a deep"seated suspicion on the part of the distinguished men who have con"ducted the great statistical inquiries of the Continent, that the ages of "at least the fair part of the population could not be ascertained with " any degree of accuracy.
14. Assuming, as we may fairly do, that the population living in the Prupurtion of promiddle periods of lite sustain by their industry the extreme youth and the ductive to the nomgreat bulk of the old age of the country, it may not be uninteresting to tion. show the proportion which the productive population bears to the nonproductive.

Suppose we take the children under 14, and the people above 60 as ${ }^{\text {Proportions unter } 14}$ the non-productive portion of the community, we shall fiud that they ant over 60 in 1856. compose 40.33 per cent. of the entire population; the productive classes between 14 and 60 comprising $59 \cdot 67$ per cent., viz. :-


The comparison drawn by these figures tends to show that the pro- Comparison of the ductive population bears a larger proportion to the unproductive than it two periols. did five years ago.

Taking the ages from 10 years old up to 70 as indicating the Non-productive effective population in Great Britain, the Census of 1851 shewed 57 per Brpulution in Groat cent. of her population to be incffective by age, and dependent for education and sustenance upon the remainder.

Our classification, as published, does not admit of comparison with these ages, but the unpublished sub-divisional abstracts afford partially the means, and show as follows :-


Comparative increase of Urban an Rural population.
15. If we compare the increase of the urban and rural population lent to the age of 70 in England, not so much from the effects of climute as from exposure to the hardships and privations attending a bush life, and from intemperance, a vice unfortunately too prevalent amongst a certain class in the lower orders of our society, the remains of atate of things fast passing away. with each other during the last five years, it will create surprise in the minds of many to find that both numerically and proportionally the Country Districts have increased more than the Towns.

It seems that whilst the urban population has had an accession of 87,230 persons, equal to $38 \cdot 3$ per cent., to its numbers, the rural population has experienced an increase of 100,013 , or $45 \cdot 7$ per cent.

Comparative ratio of ; increase in Settled and Unsettled Districts.

Comparing the
Towns within and without the bounda ries.

A further investigation of the Returns shows us that the ratio of increase within the Settled Districts since 1851 is $43 \cdot 2$ per cent., whilst in the Commissioners' Districts the increase is 36.4 per cent., as will be seen by the following figures, viz. :-

| Settled Districts, 1851 | 159,546 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Increase ... | 68,849 |
| Population of 1856 | 228,395 |
| Commissioners' Districts, 1851 | 27,697 |
| c rease | 10,097 |
| Population of 1856 | 37,794. |
| Total of the Colony | 266,189 |

Comparing the Towns in the Settled Districts with those in the Pastoral Districts, it will be seen by the accompanying Table that they have progressed in a somewhat opposito ratio to their rural population.
TABLE shewing the proportionate increase of the Population in the Settled and Unsettled Districts (Rural and Urban) since 1851.


In the Settled Districts, the centesimal increase of the Urban population is $36 \cdot 2$, whilst that of the Rural is $50: 8$. In the Pastoral Districts the Urban increase is 82.9 per cent., whilst the Rural reaches only $29 \cdot 1$. This result is calculated to have an important bearing upon any new distribution of the Electoral principle, and to strengthen an assertion, which will be found in a subsequent part of this Report, as to the decrease in the Returns of persons engaged in the management of stock in the pastoral parts of the Colony.
16. With the view of shewing the comparative state of the popu-Comparativo viow of lation in the Counties and Commissioners' Districts at the two periods of Con Population in the 1851 and 1856 , I have prepared the subjoined Table, which may be useful nissioners' Districts. in the consideration of the question of electoral reform.

| Names of Cocntres and Commisstonera' Dlitricts. | Porulatron in 1851. |  | 1851. <br> Persons. | Pobclation in 1800. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argyle | 3,123 | 2,342 | 5,465 | 3.508 | 3,013 | 6,521 | 1,056 | 193 |
| Bathurst | 3,738 | 2.667 | 6,405 | 4,836 | 3,573 | 8,409 | 2,004 | $31 \cdot 3$ |
| Bligh | 650 | 354 | 1,004 | 445 | 253 | 698 | 306 | $30 \cdot 4$ |
| Brisbrane | 1,044 | 689 | 1,739 | 1,351 | 974 | 2,325 | 592 | $34 \cdot 1$ |
| Oamden | 5,372 | 4,291 | 9,663 | 8,488 | 7.333 | 15,821 | 6,168 | 688 |
| Couk | 1,934 | 1,607 | 3,541 | 2,325 | 2,046 | 4,381 | 790 | $22 \cdot 3$ |
| Cumberland | 42,035 | 39,079 | 81,114 | 50,613 | 53,469 | 108,982 | 27,868 | 34.3 |
| Durham | 4,414 | 3,514 | 7,928 | 5,765 | 4,880 | 10,445 | 2,517 | 31 \% |
| (icorgiama | 933 | 592 | 1,52\% | 1,108 | 730 | 1:838 | 313 | $20 \%$ |
| ciloucester | 1,871 | 1.278 | 3,149 | 2.484 | 2,083 | 4,567 | 1.418 | 450 |
| Hunter | 622 | 441 | 1,063 | 696 | 555 | 1,251 | 188 | 17.7 |
| King | 1,476 | 1,029 | 2,505 | 1,744 | 1,953 | 3,097 | 592 | 23.6 |
| Maequarie | 902 | 705 | 1,637 | 1,32: | 1,080 | 2,405 | 768 | 47.0 |
| Murray | 2,316 | 1,570 | 3,886 | 2,374 | 1,755 | 4,129 | 243 | $6 \cdot 2$ |
| Northumberland | 8.280 | 6,927 | 15,207 | 12,314 | 10,8:38 | 23,152 | 7,945 | 52.2 |
| Phillip | 413 | 241 | 674 | 632 | 419 | 1,001 | 377 | \%5.9 |
| Roxburgh | 1,519 | 1,019 | 2,538 | 3,487 | 2,208 | 5,695 | 3,157 | $124 \cdot 7$ |
| St. Vincent | 1,540 | 1,072 | 2,57 | 3,115 | 2,347 | 6,462 | 2,890 | $112 \cdot 4$ |
| Werlington | 995 | 614 | 1,603 | 4.178 | 2.068 | 6,246 | 4,637 | 288.1 |
| Westmorcland | 912 | 629 | 1,541 | 1,213 | 882 | 2,093 | 5554 | 35.8 |
| Stanley . | 2,941 | 1,846 | 4,787 | 5,414 | 4,461 | 9,875 | 5,088 | 106.2 |
| Bligh | 92; | 366 | 1,291. | 943 | 410 | 1.303 | 62 | 4.8 |
| Clarence | 1,116. | $60 \%$ | 1,721 | 1,450 | 909 | 2,359 | 638 | 3 r 0 |
| Darling Downs | 1,704 | 469 | 2,173 | 2,637 | 1,340 | 3,977 | 1,804 | 83.0 |
| Lachlan ...... | 1,861 | 1,031 | 2,892 | 2,022 | 1,097 | 3,119 | 227 | $7 \cdot 5$ |
| Liverpool Plains | 1,760 | 620 | 2,385 | 2,292 | 1,021 | 3,313 | 928 | $38 \cdot 9$ |
| McLeay | 242 | 149 | 391 | 350 | 302 | 657 | 266 | 683 |
| Maneroo | 2,283 | 1,406 | 3,689 | 2,884 | 2,098 | 4,982 | 1.293 | $35 \cdot 0$ |
| Moreton ....... | 234 | 38 | 272 | 334 | 153 | 527 | 250 | $93 \cdot 7$ |
| Murrumbidgee | 3,112 | 1,559 | 4,671 | 4,291 | 2,016 | 6,307 | 1,636 | 35.0 |
| New Fingland | 2,895 | 1,302 | 4,197 | 3,525 | 1,083 | 5,508 | 1,311 | $31 \cdot 2$ |
| Wellington | 1,098 | 414 | 1,512 | 1,040 | 499 | 1,539 | 27 | 1.8 |
| Burnett | 740 | 112 | 852 | 1,028 | 281 | 1,809 | 457 | 63.6 |
| Maranoa | 74 | 11 | 85 | 88 | 22 | 110 | 25 | $20 \cdot 4$ |
| Wide Bay | 319 | 87 | 406 | 48.4 | 185 | 669 | 263 | 64.7 |
| Albert ... | 96 | 36 | 132 | 121 | 39 | 160 | 28 | $21 \cdot 3$ |
| Lower Darling | 226 | 65 | 291 | 223 | $\stackrel{5}{6}$ | 279 | 12 | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| Gwydir | 520 | 208 | 737 | 750 | 261 | 1,011 | 274 | 37.1 |
| Port Ourtis and Leichhardt | .. | .... | .... | 469 | 146 | 615 | 615 | .... |
|  | 106,229 | 81,014 | 187,243 | 147,091 | 119,098 | 266,189 | 78,946 | 42.0 |

It will be seen that the nine. Counties of Camden, Gloucester, Mac- Increase in Counties. quarie, Northumberland, Phillip, Roxburgh, St. Vincent, Wellington, and Stanley, have increased in population much above the general average of the Colony. Wellington is the most remarkable, having added to its population in the 5 years no less than $288 \cdot 1$ per cent., referable, of course, to the discovery of the Western Gold Fields. The County of Bligh appears to have experienced a decreasc of 30.4 per cent., which is only to be accounted for by the reduction in the numbers of the sheep and cattle depastured within its limits.

The Pastoral Districts of Moreton Bay, Darling Downs, M‘Leay, Increase in Pastoral Wide Bay, and Burnett, have also increased beyond the general average, Districts. whilst the District of the Lower Darling has decreased 4 per cent.

The very high average of the Moreton Bay Districts is attributable to no gold discovery, but solely to the inherentrichness of their resources, and to the high spirit of enterprise for which the explorers and occupants of those districts have been so remarkable.

## EDUCA'IION.

General view of Educational Table as compared with 180.
17. In reviewing the Educational Tables we shall find a general, though not very remarkable, progression in this important branch of inquiry; such as it is, it is more particularly apparent in the urban population, and amongst the females between the ages of 21 and 45 years, owing doubtless to the introduction of an improved class of female immigrants during the last 5 years.

To illustrate this branch of inquiry I subjoin two sets of Tables, shewing the present state of Education of each scx under and over 21, as compared with the Ceusus of 1851. The first Table shews the per centage in 100 mixed sexes; and the second in 100 of each sex.

TABLE shewing the per centage of Males and Fomales who cannot Read, and can Read, and Write, in 100 mixed scres :-


TABLE shewing the above particulars in 100 of each sex.


Uneducated children in Sydney Police $D_{\text {istrict. }}$

In the Sydney Police District it appears that between the ages of 4 and 14 there are 6,042 children totally uneducated, viz., 3,030 males and Uneducated children 3,012 females, whilst of the same ages throughout the whole Colony, there in the Colony. are 14,559 boys and 13,520 girls in the same state of ignorance. These figures are not calculated to convey any very lively sense of gratification at the results of our educational system during the last 5 years.

There is, however, a much more remarkable feature presented in Grent want of Fdrthese Tables than has been already adverted to, which should be placed dation in the Rural prominently lefore the public, and this is the lamentable deficiency of ${ }^{\text {parts of the Colony. }}$ education in the rural districts of the Colony,-I might say alarming,-for the practicability of any remedial measures to meet the emergency of the case must be a matter of grave doubt with every person having a practical acquaintance with the rural economy of the country districts, and their social organization.

The connexion of ignorance with crime has been too often tested Connexion of crimo and proved both in England and France, and found to agree in both with ignorance. countries.

The French economists produce an annual official development of Results of inquirics this connexion. It appears that where there is the least instruction, ${ }^{\text {in Trance. }}$ there is fire, six, or seven times more crime. Thus of 1,041 persons convicted, there were 644 of the ignorant, 295 of those who had been partially disciplined in schools, 87 in the ordinarily educated classes, and only 15 of those who had received a superior education. Again, it appeared that of 4,222 criminals, 3,777 were such as had received no instruction at all, and only 100 had received a superior education.

Similar results have been elicited by investigations into the influ- Similar ressults in ence of education on the development of crime in England and Wales. It ${ }^{\text {England and Walos. }}$ has been found that, of a varicty of elements tested and supposed to exercise some material influence on crime, none was found subject to any definite law, or to manifest any direct control over the increase or decrease of crime except education.

During the years 1842,3 , and 4 , there were of all the criminals in England and Wales:
21,779 or $31 \cdot 3$ per cent. who could neither read nor write.
41,620 or 59.8 per cent. who could read and write imperfectly;
5,909 or 8.5 per cent. who could read and write well; and
308 or 0.4 per cent. of superior education.
$69,616 \quad 100 \cdot 0$
The records of the Registrar General of England show that in Like results from those counties in which there is an inferior degree of education, there is $\begin{aligned} & \text { records of Registrar } \\ & \text { Genural in } \\ & \text { Englpund. }\end{aligned}$ also an increased ratio of crime; and that, not a small and barely appreciable difference, but in eleven different groups of counties a difference in favor of the best educated districts varying from 13 to 43.9 per cent. More conclusive evidence could not be called for to show the lamentable results attendant upon the neglect of education.

For further elucidation of the Educational Tables, I beg to refer Anulytical view of you to Table 2 in the Appendix to this Report, which is designed to $\begin{gathered}\text { Education in Talle } \\ \text { 2. } \\ \text { (Vide Appendix.) }\end{gathered}$ exhibit an analytical view of the state of education in the Colony, distinguishing the rural from the urban population. It shows that on the Proportion of population under 21 years of age, 42.86 per cent. of the males, and chiplaren under 21 38.88 per cent. of the females in the towns and villages cannot read; whilst the proportions in the country parts are $53 \cdot \dot{9} 8$ per cent. of the males and $52 \cdot 27$ per cent. of the females. The actual numbers are as follows, viz.:

|  | kes. | des, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Urban | 12,147 | 12,536 |
| Rural. | 20,369 | 18,727 |

But if we subtract the children under 4, who are not to be pre- Per centage of Pdur sumed to have commenced their education, we shall arrive at the result cated and uncons, 4y. shown in the following Table, the first portion showing the ages between old and upwards, 4 and 21, the second portion comprising the ages 21 and upwards, viz.:-
xviii CENSUS 1856.-REPORT.

TABLE showing the comparative state of Education amongst the Urban and Rural Population.


For the whole of New South Wales it appears that there are : -

|  | Males per cent. | Females per cent. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Can either read.or write | 66.68 | 70.15 |  |
| Cain read and write | 47.96 | $49 \cdot 11$ | Afes 4 |
| Cain read only | 18.72 | 21.04 | ${ }_{21}$ |
| Cannot read. | $33 \cdot 32$ | 29:85 |  |
| Can either read or write | 83.04 | 82.30 |  |
| Can read and write... | 74.50 | $64: 83$ |  |
| Can read only... | 8.54 | 17.47 | upwards. |
| Cannot read | 16.96 | 17.70 |  |

Numbers of the un.
The actual numbers of the population between 4 and 21 who cannot
educated between 4 read are :and 21 .


Nothing need, I think, be added to thesc figures to show the necessity for promptiand energetic action. in the matter of Education in the Country Districts:

## NATIVE COUNTRY.

Explanatory viow of the Nationality of the population.
18. With reference to the nationality of the people, the tables have been amplified to distinguish those born in the United States, China, Germany, and France, from which Countries a considcrable Immigration has been attracted by the Gold Fields, and by the high rate of wages given to persons skilled in vine-dressing.

As regards the Aus-
tralian born.

It is much to be regretted that therinformation supplied by the returns on this head was generally of too vague a character to admit of a clear discernment of those born in Newi South Wales and of those born in the other Australian Colonies.

The general term " Australia" occurs so frequently as the birthplace of the Native born, as to lead to the supposition that the 20th clause of the Circular of Instructions to the Bench. of Magistrates and others charged with the duty of collecting the Census, has been misapprehended. Under these circumstances, it was thought expedient to classify under one head the entire population born in the Australian Colonies, and as the Natives of New Zealand did not exceed 40 or 50 souls, they were thrown in under the general head of "Australasia and New Zealand."

In the unpublished Abstracts of the Household Returns, however, are to be found two sets of Columns, viz. - 1 "New South Wales," and As to distinct classi2. "Other "Australian Colonies and New Zealand." In the former appears born in Nuw Sonth 53,418 males, and $\ddagger 3,392$ females-and in the latter 3,174 males, and 3,130 ales Cemales by which firures it may be githon the 118,114 ,130 classified under the head of "Australasia and New Uealand" 106,810 were born in New South Wales, and 6,304 in the other Australian Colonies and New Zealand; but, for the reasons above stated, I could not venture to affirm the accuracy of this classification, and therefore thought it better to throw them together under the one head.

I believe that the one column into which the quantities have been thrown for publication, corresponds exactly with the column of 1851, headed "In the. Colony :" and that " British America,"" and "Other British Dominions," in the present Census, are together equivalent to the column headed "Other British Dominions," in the former one. The accompanying Table will illustrate this more clearly.

TABLA shewing the Nationslity of the.Pcople, as compared withr1851.


A comparison of the relative proportions of the population as conparison witt regards Native Country at the two periods, is submitted in the accompany- 18011. ing Table.


It will be seen that the Immigration from England and Wales has raised the proportion of fernales from the mother country considerably higher than it was in 1851, but that the proportion of males and females together remains without material alteration; the same with Scotland; whilst the numbers under the head of Ircland shew a diminution of nearly 2 per cent.

Large increuse frem Forcign Conntries.

Bencfits of German Inmigration.

The greatest increase appears under the classification of "Other Foreign Countries," namely $2: 3$ per cent. principally made up of German and Chinese Immigrants; whilst the Australasian born have sustained a proportionate decrease, as compared with other countries, of 1 per cent.

The large increase of immigration from Germany is calculated to confer many benefits upon this community both socially and materially, and should be encouraged, as the men are generally moral and industrious, and are accompanied with their wives and families, whilst the Immigration from China is to be deprecated for reasons the very opposite.

## SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION.

19. We will now turn to the Tables shewing the Social and

Gomprarative and seneral viow of the Social Condition of the frople.

Proportions of Married to Single i England and New South Wales.

Proportions of Muried to Single in Great Britain. Domestic Condition of the population, and notice the most prominent features presented in them to our viow.

We shall find that the proportion of married persons to the entire population of the Colony has increased 1.2 per cent. since 1851, viz.:

|  | Males. | remales. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1851 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 30,002 | 30,363 |
| $1856 \ldots \ldots$ | 44,525 | 44,313 |

and in analysing the figures we arrive at a very curious result, namely, that whilst in each 100 married males there is shewn an increase of $2 \cdot 1$ per cent., a decrease of 0.2 per cent. appears in the same number of married females. The subjoined lable will more clearly illustrate this fact:-

TABLES shewing the per centage of Married and Single Males and Females in 100 mixed population, and in 100 Males and 100 Females.


In England in 1851, the proportions of the married popula on n were 33 in every 100 males, and 32 in every 100 females. In New South Wales the proportion is less as regards the males, but greater as regards the females.

Of the age of 20 and upwards 4 in 6 of the men and 4 in 7 of the women are living in the married state in Great Britain. The number of married persons under 20 in New South Wales is not distinguished, but assuming the married to be all of the age of 20 and upwards, the proportion would be about 53 in 100 men and 81 in 100 romen.

Unfortunately no provision was made for distinguishing the widowed population, an omission much to be regretted, as the information would have elucidated some social problems interesting in a practical as well as a theoretical point of view.

These Tables might have been claborated to show the ages of the Observations with married and singic, and I very much regret that the utility of a more $\begin{gathered}\text { recternece to extended } \\ \text { classifications of }\end{gathered}$ extended classification did not appear to me at the time sufficiently clear to tables shewns Concompensate for the extra labour which it would have involved. Upon the jugal condition of conjugal state of the population depend very much its increase, its diffusion, its manners, its character, its happiness, and its freedom. An accurate knowledgc, therefore, of the conjugal condition of a community is of importance to counteract the influence which theories, in the absence of exact lnowledge, may be permitted to exercise upon logislation. Great importance is assigned to this inquiry by the Census Commissioners in England; and, doubtless, a more extended prosecution of the inquiry on the present occasion would have afforded a solution of many intercsting social problems; and amongst others, perhaps, of that noticed at the commencement of this paragraph, namcly, of the decreased per centage in the married females.

The results, so far as they have been arrived at, will be found more Refering tn anaclearly exhibited in Table 3, in the Appendix to this Report, to which I Ititen thilles in tho cleary exsibited in beg to refer you for further clucidation of the Tables under the head of "Social and Domostic Condition."

## Houses.

20. If we examine the Tables connected with, and embodied Compurative vier of in those reviewed in the last paragraph, showing the manner in Hunses to the pupur which the population is domiciled, we shall find it distributed in the pro- lation. portion of 6.3 inhabitants to each place of residence, including the tents and drays at the diggings, and on the road, and the ships containing classified persons. The comparative increase of the houses to the population since the Census of 1851, and the proportionate means of housing the families of which our society is composed, will be seen at a glance in the accompanying Table.

TABLE shewing the relative proportions of Hinuses to the Population on 1st March, 1801, and 1st March, 18006.


It will be seen that the increase on the total number. of. houses, Increase since 1sj1. inhabited and uninhabited, in 1851, is 9,817 , or at the rate of 31 per cent.

In 1851 there were 31,662 houses, to a population of 187,243 persons ; in 1856 there were 41,479 houses, to a population of 266,189 persons: that is to say, an increase of 31 per cent. on the houses-or if we include drays, tents, \&c., which have become ordinary places of habitation at the Gold Fields, 36 per cent.--to meet the requirements of an increase of 42.1 per cent. in the population.

The only remarkable features in these Tables are the great incroase Remarkallefantures. in stone and brick houses, and the appearance of an entirely new material in house building, namely, metal. Wooden buildings of an inferiordescription; and bark roofed-which did not appear in the Census of 1851have been classified on the present occasion.

## RELIGION.

Menweral view of Re. firienal as compared vitín 1851.
21. The Abstracts of the religion of the people present no very remarkable features calling for explanation or comment; but I have propared the following Table to show the proportionate increase or decrease in the per centage of the different denominations on the 1st March, 1856, as compared with 1851, by which it will be seen that the two principal Churches have rather retrograded, whilst the Presbytcrians and Wesleyans have gained ground.

TABLE shewing the per Centage of each Religion to the Total Population.


Per Centage of Religion in 100 of both Sexes, and in 100 Males and 100 Femaics respectively


The denominations classed under the term of " other Protestants," have experienced a proportional decrease, whilst the Jews, Mahomedans, and Pagans bear a higher per centage than they did in 1851, referable, undoubtedly, to the large immigration from China.

Unfortunately the relation of religion to sex was not shown in the former Census Tables; it is impossible, therefore, to make any firther comparison of the results of this inquiry on the present occasion. The last Tables in each series will convey much interesting information on the subject of religion in conncxion with education and age, and will have special comment. I will therefore now pass on to the next subject of inquiry.

## OCCUPATIONS.

Exphanstory view of the Occupations of the people.
22. We have now to consider the occupations of the people.

An inquiry into this branch of the Returns is attended with inherent difficulties; firstly, from the absence of information on this head; secondly, from the vagueness of the descriptions given; thirdly, from the variety of names applied to similar occupations; fourthly, from the diversity of interpretation given to some of the descriptions by the several persons employed on the compilation.

A more elaborate classification has been attempted than was presented in the former Census.

Six additional heads have been introduced into the Tables, and a additional heals of different distribution of some of the trades or callings has been thought inquiry. advisable.

With regard to the additional heads, it was thought advisable to amplify the Abstracts to distinguish, first, those employed in the cultivation of the vine from horticulturists and the general agricultural population; 2nd, the mining population from others of the labouring classes; 3 rd , schoolmasters :md persons engaged in teaching from "Other educated " persons," or from " Other occupations," in one of which classifications they were included on former occasions; 4th, seafaring men temporarily residing on shore-in Sydney and the outports of the Colony-who would otherwise have gone to swell the column of "Miscellaneous occupations" alrondy sufficiently comprehensive without the addition of the maritime ropulation.

## Trade and Commerge.

23. The first head in the Table has been divided into male and female, to admit of the classification of females carrying on business in their own name, and their female assistants.

In the Tables of 1951, "Commeree, Trade, and Manufactures," Trade and Comappear in the first column combined; in the present Tables, the corres- nerce. pondiug column is confined to "Trade and Commerce" only; the persons engaged in manufactures-insignificant in numbers-being transferred to the column hoaded "Artificers and Skilled Workmen." It is probable probable cilsssificathat in the former Census various handicrafts were included under the term tion in former CenTrade ; but this is not the meaning attached to it in the present Tables. It is simply understood to signify dealing in commoditics, which is conceired to be the true sense of the word when used in the singular number without an article. The apparent falling off, therefore, in the number of Rensons of the tallpersons engaged in Trade and Commerce, is to be accounted for by the ing off in perssons removal of persons following certain manufactures, arts, or handicrafts, ang commerce. (which some may think to be rather commercial than mechanical)-to the column headed "Artificers and Skilled Workmen," which must be understood to include every person following any art, though not strictly mechanical in the popular sense.

This explanation will be rendered more satisfactory, perhaps, if we solution of the dis. add the two columns of the Censuses of 1846, 1851, and 1856 together, crpaney. and compare them, viz. :

|  | In 1846. | In 183 sin . | In 1856. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trade and Commerco | 8,027 | 12,423 | 6,094 |
| Mechanics and Artificers | 8,659 | 5,857 | 17,326 |
|  | 16,686 | 18,280 | 23,420 |

bearing to the entire population the proportions respectively of 11.3 per cent., 9.9 per cent., and 8.8 per cent., which seems to be a natural and regular progression.

## Agriculture.

24. Whilst the Census of 1851 exhibited a decrease in the number of Tucrease of $A$ gricul persons cngaged in agriculture in the five years preceding, it is very ${ }^{\text {tural }}$ population. gratifying to observe an increase of no less than 4,830 persons in the five years which follow. The numbers at the three periods were as follows :-

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text { In 1846........................ } & 12,316 \\
\text { " } 1851 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 11,898 \\
\text { ", } 1856 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 16,728
\end{array}
$$

and if we compare the number of acres in crop as shewn by the Colonial

Increase of persons as compared with acreage under crop.

Secretary's Statistics, we shall find the ratio of increase much greater in the number of persons employed, than in the quantity of land rǹr culture, and from this fact it may not unreasonably be inferred thet greater care is bestowed upon the cultivation of the land than was the practice in years gone by.

The following statement shews the number of acres in crop in each of the years from 1845 to 1855 , viz. :-

|  |  |  | Acres. |  | Agricultural Fopulation. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1845 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 138,237 |  |  |  |
| 1846 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 151,034 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 12,316 |
| 1847 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 128,598 |  |  |  |
| 1848 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 123,499 |  |  |  |
| 1849 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 135,806 |  |  |  |
| 1850 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 144,647 |  | $\ldots$ | 11,898 |
| 1851 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 152,057 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1852 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 130,643 |  |  |  |
| 1853 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 138,052 |  |  |  |
| 1854 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 130,944 |  |  |  |
| 1855 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 170,070 |  | $\ldots$ | 16,728 |
| 1856 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | *unknown | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |

Coincidence between Oensus and acroage in crop.

Shewing the cause of increase in
Acreago Returus.

It seems a singular coincidence at first sight, that at the three quinquennial periods at which the Census has been taken, the land in cultivation should have exceeded the quantity under crop in any intermediate year by many thousands of acres. I believe that the price of wheat will be found to have a very material influence upon the fluctuations which are exhibited in the foregoing Table. In the beginning of the year 1846, wheat from the Hunter District was sold in Sydney at 3 shillings per bushel. The importation of wheat in that year was treble, and of flour quadruple that of the preceding year ; this importation, and the consequent fall in prices, gave a check to agricultural operations, from which they did not recover for five years.

We find in 1850 a marvellously small importation of wheat and flour, and in 1851 an increase in the price of wheat from 4 s . to 8 s .6 d . per bushel, accompanied by a considerable increase in the acreage returns under crop in that year. The Gold excitement followed, and the Colony again suffered threc years of agricultural inactivity. In 1854 the importation of breadstuffs was very limited, and the price of wheat rose from 6 s .9 d. to 11 s .6 d. per bushel-and what was the consequence? That the quantity of land brought under crop in 1855 exceeded that of the year before by nearly 40,000 acres, there being at the same time an enormous importation of wheat and flour, and the price of wheat rising to 16 s .5 d . per bushel.

Inference drawnfrom above facts.

We infer from these facts that there is a great disposition to engage in agriculture where prices are remunerative, and to abandon it for more profitable occupations when large importations bring down the value of wheat below the paying price. We learn that whilst there is always a certain quantity of land under crop of some kind or other, and a certain number of persons necessarily engaged in its culture, the occupation has been fitful, and has not manifested that steady progress which so important a branch of industry demands. It is to be hoped that the progress of the last two years may receive no check, and that by perfecting as much as possible the Agricultural Returns of the Colony, and disseminating accurate information as to the quantity of land under cultivation, and the further provision necessary for the sustenance of the people, the trustees of power will cherish the evident inclination of the people to engage in agricultural pursuits, which are found in all countries to conduce so largely to the social and economical progress of the community.

Grazing.
25. To return, however, to the Tables, it appears that whilst a large Persons engnged in addition has been made to the agricultural population, quite the contrary Pastoral pursits. result is shown in the numbers of persons engaged in tending sheep and cattle.

|  | In 1846. | In 1851. | In 1856. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sheep-persons | .. 9,025 | 11,449 | 8,532 |
| Cattle - do. | .. 4,336 | 4,170 | 3,855 |
|  | 13,361 | 15,619 | 12,387 |

I have no doubt that this decrease is a true one, for I find that in scveral counties within the settled districts the quantity of sheep and cattle despastured has for some years been gradually decreasing.

It appears that the decrease in the year from 1854 to 1.855 in Docrrass of stack in horned cattle was 1,380 , and in sheep no less than 128,909; the decrease ${ }^{\text {Settled Districts. }}$ boing remarkably apparent in those parts of the country where a corresponding decrease is shown by the Census Tables to have occurred in the number of persons engaged in pastoral pursuits,-in the county of Bligh, for example. It should, moreover, be remarked, that by the removal of stock from the settled to the unsettled districts, owing to the very superior richncss of the herbage, and the facilities for depasturing which the latter present, the labor of tending sheep and cattle is reduced to considerably less than one-half, and that although there has been an increase in the whole Colony of over a million sheep and nearly 500,000 catile in the five years, the management has been so improved that flocks and herds are tended in thousands where they formerly were tended in hundreds, and the general cconomy of a sheep or cattle establishment so much better regulated, as fully to account for the decrease which is observable in their management.

## Unskilled Labor.

26. The increase in the class of "Unskilled Laborers" is almost Unskilled labor. exactly in the same ratio as is shown in the class of persons engaged in "Agriculture," viz. :

$$
\begin{array}{rcccccr}
1851 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 10,875 \\
\text { Increase } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 4,571 \\
& \text { Total, } 1856 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 15,446
\end{array}
$$

It includes, principally, persons resident in and about towns and villages, following no specific occupation, but hiring themselves out in multifarious capacities by the day or week, as labor may offer.

## Mining.

27. With reference to the mining population, particularly to that Persons cngaged in portion engaged in seeking for the precious metals, the number may seem ${ }^{\text {mining. }}$ small, viz., 4,451 ; but it must be taken to indicate those persons only who were resident on the different Gold Fields of the Colony on the 1st March, 1856, and actually engaged in digging for gold. It probably does not comprise more than a third of those who, at different seasons of the year, are in the habit of leaving their usual avocations to try their luck at Gold Digging.

The permanent gold digging population-I mean those who follow Permnnent Gold no other pursuit-is, doubtless, represented with perfect truth; for $\mathbf{I}^{\text {Digging population. }}$ believe that two-thirds of those who take out licenses to dig, may be said to visit the mines only in the intervals when they can be spared from agricultural or other operations.

Fitfulness of digging
operations. operations.

This fitful and uncertain movement amongst the gold digring
! population of New South Wales, and the sparscucss of the number engaged at the Gold Fields not only account for the smallness of the yield, but indicate a strong disposition on the part of the pcople not to allow the permanent industrial interests of the country to give way to the alluring yet treacherous tomptations presented to them in this gambling pursuit.

## Domestic S'ervice.

Domestic servants.
28. The increase in the number of females in "Domestic Service" is very large; and is fully accounted for by the large female immigration.
Femalc immigration. There were introduced at the public expense, between January, 1851, and January, 1856, 15,507 fenales over 14 years of age; and at their own-expense, 3,344 , or 18,851 wailable for the most part for domostic service; yet the increasc on this class of servants is less than a third of the numbers introduced, leaving it to be supposed that the remaining twothirds were married or have fom husbands. The fruits of these marriages, it may be hoped, will be seen largely developed in the accession to the numbers of the infantine population on the next occasion of taking the Census.

Proportion of's.rr-
vants to population.

The proportion which the domestio servants of both sexes bear to the population, has increased from 1 to every 18 persons in 1851 , to 1 to every 16 persons in 1856 , viz. :


## Teacemers.

Schoolmasters and Teachers.
29. If we pass on to the column in which are classified the persons engaged in tuition, we shall find that they bear the proportion of protty nearly 1 in 50 to the children between the ages of 4 and 14 ; of the 1,360 of both' sexes, 662 are female teachers, who may be supposed to have the charge of 34,294 girls of the ages above named, whilst the education of 34,526 boys may be supposed to devolve upon 698 male teachers. Of these no less than 143 male and 302 female tachers are employed in the Sydney District, the latter including goveriaesses and ladies engaged in private tuition. This classification was included in the column headed "Other Educated Persóns" in the Census Tables of 1851.

## Other Edducated Professions

30. The decrease shewn under the head of "Other Elucated Pro-

Explanation of ducrease in column of other edueatod persons.

Classification of lunnties.

Nature of occupation comprehended.

## Alms People and Paupers.

31. The classification under this head includes Lunatics, and it will be seen that (beyoud the Districts of Sydney and Parramatta, where large Government Establishments are maintained for paupers, lunatics, and such like, the column is in almost all cases blank; this is certainly a congratalatory feature in the Table. The children in the Orphan Schools have not been ineluded under this head on this or any former occasion.

## Miscellaneods Odoopations.

32. The column headed "Miscollaneous Occupations" comprises fersons such as Government Officors and Clerks, the Military, Publicans,

Board and Lodging-house Keepers, Cab Proprietors, Horse Dealers, Fruiterers, Poulterers, and other occupations not mechanical, nor capable of classification under any of the other heads. This column corresponds with "All other Occupations" in the Census of 1851, upon which it shows a very large increase, viz. : 1851, 6,337; 1856, 10,309 males, and 6,976 females, none of which latter sex were separately classified on the former occasion, but were all placed under the head of "Occupations not Stated;", in the last column.

On a future occasion it might be desirable to classify separately all persons employed in the Public Service of the Colony, a classification overlooked in the present Tables.

## No Occupation or not Stared.

33. The last column in the Table of Occupations corresponds with Residuc of populathe last column in the same Table for 1851, hended "Residue of tim. Population," and is made up principally of women and children. It shows an increase of nearly fifty per cent. upon the former Census, and has on this occasion been divided into males and females, viz. :- 180 Ttotal, 109,159. 1850-males, 53,898; females, 98,315; total, 152,213.

## RELIGION; AGE, AND EDUCATION.

34. With regard to the Table showing Religion in combination Arrangenent of with Education and Age, it is proper to observe that it was found impos- Table of enelision, sible to classify every religious persuasion separately, by reason of the Age, and Eduction, diversity which is found to exist in the descriptions of the Dissenting body of Christians; the tabulation, therefore, has been confined to five main heals, viz. :-
35. Church of England.
?. Presbyterians.
36. Other Protestants, including Wesleyans, Congregationalists, Baptists, Lutherans, Unitarians, Sivedenborgians, \&c., \&c.
37. Roman Catholics.
38. Other Denominations, including Jews, Pagans, Mormons, Mahomedans, and Free-thinkers.
It was my intention to classify the Wesleyans by themselves, but 1 found that I should be conlarging the abstracts to an impracticable size, and was therefore obliged to abandon the intention. These Trables will be found sufficiently clear to explain themselves, and sufficiently comprehensive to need but littlc illustration from me. It, will be seen with Luw state of Elncaregret, that whilst they show a higher range of Education amongst the tion aumnst the Protestant bodies than amongst the Romanists, the Church of England hers of the Churudh has cause of reproach that her members stand much lower in the scale than of tingland.
do the Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and other dissenting sects. Whether this state of things be owing to the opposition of her Glergy, to the National System of Education, or to the want of zeal in her members, it is not for me to say-here the fact stands out in bold relief, and if the inquiry which has clicited such a result is productive of no other good effect than that of directing the attention of the Bishops, Clergy, and Members of the Churches of England and Rome to the lamentable deficiency of Education amongst their people, and exciting them to the earnest application of remedial measures, the time and labor which have been expended on the inquiry will not have been thrown away. Perkaps the fact that the Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and other dissenting bodies: are found congregated principally in the towns and villages where the means of Education are nearcr at hand, may be allowed to qualify, to a certain extent, the observations which the result of this inquiry has compelled me to offer.

I present to you in the Appendix (Table t) an analytical view of these Tables, which will.render the information they convey both easy of application, and uscful for reference.

## POPULATION AND AREA.

Propocution of persons to teach square mile of arca.

Furtsacr detailed Abstracts can be pristed if required.

As to expense of taking the Census.

Comparison with 1851.

As to the effect of the separation of Moreton Pay upon the population of New South Wales.
36. The first portion of these Tables embracing the nine abstracts which commence the series, and which show the state of the population with regard to all the particulars that have been made the subject of inquiry, arranged according to the ordar of the "Police Districts" of the Colony, was completed on the 12 th of December last, but in the anticipation of an earlier completion of the work than it has been found possible to realise, it was thought advisable to withhold its publication until the whole could be presented in a complete state. The Tables are published in much the same form as those of the years 1846 and 1851, but I beg to observe that, should it be considered desirable, the detailed abstracts of which these Tables are mere condensations, are available for publication at very little expense beyond the printing, although I cannot see what good use such an extended publication would serve, unless it were to give evidence of the amount of labour necessary to bring out the present results.

In reviewing these Tables, I am made aware of many defects which may be remedied on a future occasion; some few of these have been adverted to in the course of this Report: on the whole, however, I think the Abstracts will be found not inferior to former documents of the kind.
37. The expensc with which the compilation of the Census has been attended on the present occasion, (exclusive of printing, \&c.,) has exceeded the cost of the Census of 1851 in a very trifling degree, whilst the cost of collection has been more than double that of 1851 , as will be secu by the following statement furnished by the Audit Office, viz. :-


It is curious to observe by these figures, that whilst the cost of compilation exceeded the cost of collection over $£ 200$ in the year 1851, the reverse of the picture is presented in the year 1856 , the cost of collection being more than double the cost of compilation. It is impossible that the printing, paper, stores, and furniture required for the work-the cost of which I have no means of ascertaining-can account for the difference, exceeding, as it does, the sum of $£ 2000$. I am unable to offer any solution of the problem, and merely point it out as a singular coincidence, supposing (as there is no reason for doubting) that the figures are accurately given. The sum voted was $£ 10,000$. There will therefore be a saving of over $£ 2,000$ on the vote taken for this service.
38. As there is reason to expect within a short time the separation of the Northern or Moreton Bay Districts from New South Wales, with a view to their establishment into a separate Colony, it may not be uninteresting to show the effect it will have upon the population of the Parent Colony.

If, as is proposed, the division be made at latitude $30^{\circ}$, we shall Poice Districts lose the following Police Districts, viz. :-

Grafton and Tabulam, in the District of Clarence River.
Wellington and Tenterfield, in the District of New England.
Warialda, in the District of the Gwydir.
Part of Wee Waa, in the District of Liverpool Plains.
Drayton, Warwick, and Dalby, in the District of Darling Downs.
Brisbane and Ipswich, in the District of Moreton.
Surat, in the Maranoa District.
Gayndah, in the Burnett, and
Maryborough, in the Wide Bay Districts, with the Districts of Port Curtis and Leichhardt, in the far North.
These 16 Districts comprise a population of 22,239 inhabitants, as will be seen by the accompanying Table.

TABLE shewing the Police Districts lying to the North of Latitude 30 degrees South, with their Topulation on 1st March, 1850.


Supposing, however, that the representations which have been made to the Imperial Government should have the effect of preserving to New South Wales intact the entire Pastoral Districts of New England, the Clarence River, the Gwydir and Liverpool Plains, the loss to the Colony will be reduced to 10 Districts, (last named in the Return,) comprising a population of 16,907 inhabitants.
39. Bcfore closing this Report, I wish to express my sense of Mr. Acknowledgment of Camplell's valuable services in conducting the very laborious and difficult viccs. Camploell's serduties with which he has been entrusted in this investigation.
40. A National Census is amongst the most important statistical Importance of operations which a Government can execute, as its results must form the Census. basis for many highly important administrative and economical measures, and supply the elements of almost every other statistical investigation.

The importance of unity, as to the time and method of taking the As to unity in time Census, has been made the suljject of discussion by the ablest Statists in and method of taking Europe, and pressed by them upon the differcnt European Governments.

Importance of a con-
temporaneous taking Now, if so much advantage is supposed to be derivable from of the Census for all uniformity amongst Nations, differing in origin, in language, in laws, in
Colonies. religion, and in general habits and character-how much more material must it be for Colonies so intimately connected, as are those of which New South Wales forms the chief, to secure uniformity in the time and method of instituting and conducting this important inquiry. We should thus have a basis of comparison which would severally and unitedly illustrate their social condition and prospects, and facilitate the means by which they may be beneficial to one another.

I would therefore close this Report by respectfully urging upon the Government the expediency of attempting, (when the period again comcs round, ) a simultaneous Census of all the Australian Colonies. It is hardly to be doubted that were the advantages of unity and uniformity in this important statistical inquiry pointed out to their respective Governments the suggestion would meet with favourable consideration.

> I have the honor to be,
> Sir,
> Your most obedient servant,
> CHRIS. ROLLESTON, Registrar General.
P.S.-In order to bring up the Census to the latest period, I append the following statement to shew the estimated population on 1st January, 1857 :-

| Classified persons on 1 March, 1856... |  | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 147,091 | 119,098 | 266,189 |
| Unclassified | ... ... | 3,397 | 136 | 3,533 |
| Totals, Census | . ... | 150,488 | 119,234 | 269,722 |
| Increase by Immigration | ... ... | 12,600 | 3,043 | 15,643 |
| Excess of Births over Deaths | -.. | 2,191 | 2,850 | 5,041 |
| Totals.. | ... ... | 165,279 | 125,127 | 290,406 |

TABLE 1.

| AGES． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ［ Under 2 years ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7，189 | 982 | 8，171 | 1，503 | 563 | 1，688 | 3，744 |
| ¢ 2 and under 7 | 16，321 | 2，437 | 18，758 | 3，205 | 1，113 | 3，710 | 8，028 |
| 囬 7 ＂$\quad 14$ | 20，649 | 2，798 | 23，347 | 4，127 | 1，504 | 4，518 | 10，149 |
| ＂́c 14 ＂＂21 | 13，294 | 2，501 | 15，795 | 2，937 | 783 | 2，696 | 6，416 |
| 兑 21 ＂ 45 | 46，189 | 12，275 | 58，464 | 11，323 | 2，755 | 10，640 | 24，718 |
| 穵 45 | 14，185 | 3，295 | 17，4 | 2，583 | 720 | 3，130 | 6，433 |
| 60 and upwards | 4，388 | 688 | 5，076 | 648 | 177 | 914 | 1，739 |
| Total，Males．．．．．．．．． | 122，115 | 24，976 | 147，091 | 26，826 | 7，605 | 27，206 | 61，227 |
| 莺 <br> Total，Fkhales．．．．．．．． | 7，069 | 987 | 8，056 | 1，479 | 580 | 1，660 | 3，719 |
|  | 16，344 | 2，322 | 18，666 | 3，244 | 1，174 | 8，677 | 8，095 |
|  | 20，763 | 2，497 | 23，260 | 4，532 | 1，459 | 4，774 | 10，765 |
|  | 16，237 | 1，644 | 17，881 | 4，689 | 1，224 | 3，754 | 9，667 |
|  | ．37，169 | 4，599 | 41，768 | ．10，909 | 3，120 | 8，330 | 22，359 |
|  | 6，800 | 655 | 7，455 | 1，656 | 517 | 1，508 | 3，681 |
|  | 1，898 | 114 | 2，012 | 623 | 136 | 392 | 1，051 |
|  | 106，28 | 12，818 | 119，098 | 27，032 | 8，210 | 24，095 | 59，337 |
|  | 5.89 | 3.93 | 5.56 | $5 \cdot 71$ | $7 \cdot 27$ | 6.18 | 6.12 |
|  | 13.36 | 9.76 | 12.75 | 12，18 | 14.64 | 18.59 | 13．11 |
|  | 16.83 | 11.20 | 15.81 | 15，68 | 19.78 | 16.65 | 16：58 |
|  | 10.89 | 10.01 | 10.74 | $11 \cdot 16$ | 10.30 | $9 \cdot 88$ | $10 \cdot 48$ |
|  | 37.82 | $49 \cdot 10$ | 39.75 | 43.01 | 36.21 | 38.98 | $40 \cdot 37$ |
|  | 11.62 | $13 \cdot 20$ | 11.89 | $9 \cdot 81$ | $9 \cdot 47$ | 11.47 | 10.60 |
|  | 3.69 | 275 | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 45$ | $2 \cdot 33$ | $3 \cdot 35$ | $2 \cdot 84$ |
| 产密 | 6.64 | $7 \cdot 70$ | 6.76 | $5 \cdot 47$ | 7.06 | 6.89 | $6 \cdot 27$ |
|  | 15.38 | 18.11 | 15.67 | 12.00 | 14.30 | 15.26 | 13.64 |
|  | 19.54 | （19．48 | 19.53 | 16.77 | 17.78 | 19.81 | 18.14 |
|  | 15.28 | 12.82 | 15.01 | 17.34 | 14.91 | 15．68 | 16.90 |
|  | $34 \cdot 97$ | 35.89 | 35.07 | 40.36 | 38.00 | 34.67 | 37.68 |
|  | $6 \cdot 40$ | $5 \cdot 11$ | 6.25 | 6.18 | $6 \cdot 30$ | 6.26 | 620 |
|  | 1.79 | 0.89 | 171 | 1.93 | 1.65 | 1.63 | 177 |
|  | 98．32 | 100.51 | 98．58 | 98.40 | $104 \cdot 88$ | 98.34 | 98.33 |
|  | 100：14 | 95.28 | 99.56 | 101.22 | $105 \cdot 48$ | 99.11 | 100－83 |
|  | 101.03 | 89.24 | $99 \cdot 63$ | 109.81 | 97.01 | 105.67 | 106.07 |
|  | 122．14 | 65.73 | 113.21 | 159.75 | 156.32 | $139 \cdot 24$ | $150 \cdot 67$ |
|  | $80 \cdot 48$ | $37 \cdot 47$ | $71 \cdot 44$ | 96.34 | 133．25 | $78 \cdot 29$ | 90．45 |
|  | 47.94 | 19.85 | 42.65 | 64：11 | 71.80 | $48 \cdot 17$ | 57：22 |
|  | 43．2\％ | 16.57 | 39.64 | 80.71 | 76.84 | 43.98 | 60：14 |
| ＇Total，Ratio ．．．．．．．．．． | 87.03 | $51: 32$ | 80.97 | 102，68 | 107.95 | $88 \cdot 27$ | 96.91 |

TABLE 2.


TABLE 3.

| males. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mistricts. | Social Condition. |  |  |  | ratio of the Mabitad to Portlation above 14. |
|  | marrivd. |  | sinole. |  |  |
|  | Number. | Per Cent. | Number. | Per Cent. |  |
| Counties | 38,728 | 31.7 | 83,387 | 68.3 | $40 \cdot 61$ |
| Commissioners' Districts | 5,796 | 23.2 | 19,180 | 76.8 | $30 \cdot 89$ |
| Total of Now South Wales | 44,524 | $30 \cdot 3$ | 102,567 | 69.7 | 45.98 |
| Oity of Syduey.. | 9,177 | $34 \cdot 8$ | 17,149 | 65.2 | 52-47 |
| Suburbs of Sydney . | 2,817 | 37.0 | 4,788 | 62.0 | 63.52 |
| Towns and Villages | 8,673 | 31.8 | 18,623 | 68.2 | $49 \cdot 90$ |
| Totai Urban Population of New South Wales | 20,667 | $33 \cdot 8$ | 40,560 | 66.2 | $57 \cdot 13$ |
| Total Rural Population of New South Wales | 23,857 | 27.8 | 62,007 | $72 \cdot 2$ | $41 \cdot 48$ |
|  | fales. |  |  |  |  |
| Counties | 39,038 | 36.7 | 67,242 | $63 \cdot 3$ | 61.89 |
| Commissioners' Districts | 5,275 | $41 \cdot 1$ | 7,543 | 58.9 | 75.22 |
| Total of New South Wales | 44,313 | 37.2 | 74,785 | 62:8 | $64 \cdot 11$ |
| City of Sydney . . | 9,848 | 36.4 | 17,184 | 63.6 | 55.40 |
| Suburbs of Sydney . | 3,035 | 37.0 | 5,175 | 63.0 | 60.74 |
| Towns and Villages . | 8,734 | 36.2 | 15,361 | 63.8 | $62 \cdot 46$ |
| Total Urban Population of New South Wales | 21,617 | $36 \cdot 4$ | 37,720 | 63.6 | 58.81 |
| Total Rural Population of New South Wales | 22,696 | 38.0 | 37,065 | 62.0 | 70.14 |




$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { CENSUS - } 1856, \\
\text { POLLICE DISTRICTS, } \\
\text { COUNTIES ANJ) COMIMISSIONERS' DISTRRICTS, } \\
\text { CITY OF SYDNET ANI) SUBURBS, } \\
\text { TOWNS AND VILLAGES, } \\
\text { HUNDREDS ANJ) PARISIIES OF CUMBERLANI), } \\
\text { \&c., \&c., \&c. }
\end{gathered}
$$

$722$

## ERGATA.

Th the Report, page xxiii, 7th line, for "simplify" read "amplify the Abstracts," d̀c.

Tin page 13, in the heading, for "Police Districts" read " Counties and Commissioners' Districts."

In page 32 , in the first column of "Totals," for 11287 reme 11285 , ant for 2444 read 2446 ; and, in the second columm of "Tutals," for 29.901 read 27903 , for 6791 read 6889 , and for 19995 rend 19595.

In page 48 , fur 30430 , in the column of " 'otals," read 30440 .

In page 49 , in the column of $A$ verages for 1856 , for 090 (opposite Georgiana) read 0.96 , and for 0.0 is (opposite Aibert iml Lowor Dirling) read 0'01.

## EXPLANATIONฐ.

Throughout the Eacational matter, the terms "Read" and " liead only" are used as equivalent; the term" Write" as equivalent to "Read and Write"; also, the term "Elementary," in pages 11, 12, 30, 31, as equivalent to "Primary" elsewhere.

Every similar Table is intended to exhibit similar matter, notwithstanding any slight variation in the heading.
$724$

## NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS－1856．

## SEX AND AGE．

## ABSTRACT of the Popolation in the Police Distriots，from the Returns at ？at March，1856，classified with reference to Sex and Age

| Policedistricis． | males． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | females． |  |  |  |  |  |  | total． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { 荗 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\dot{6}$ | ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | $8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 要 | 蓸 | 复 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Abur } \\ \text { Armid } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $369$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 39 \\ .784 \\ \hline 887 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $5$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \pi i 30 \\ 480 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 689 \\ & 4800 \\ & \text { cos } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Balra | 13 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 42 | 375 | ${ }^{67}$ | ${ }^{28 \%}$ | ${ }_{13}$ | 15 | ${ }_{12}$ | 1000 | ${ }^{661} 14$ | ${ }^{169}$ | $\begin{gathered} 76 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | 505 | 142 | 694 |
| ${ }^{\text {Ber }}$ | ${ }_{48}^{90}$ | ${ }^{73}$ | ${ }_{87}^{106}$ | ${ }_{2}^{200}$ | ${ }_{135}^{135}$ | 411 | 180 | 73， | ${ }_{4}^{60}$ | ${ }_{4}^{66}$ | ${ }^{105}$ | ${ }_{118}^{211}$ | ${ }^{138}$ |  |  | 1968. | 539 | ${ }^{2227}$ |
| Bo | 388 | 31 | 72 | $1+0$ | $5{ }^{5}$ | 241 | 101 | 2 |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{52}$ | 118 | 79 | ${ }_{167}^{167}$ |  | ${ }^{733}$ | 540 | 1273 |
| Bra | ${ }_{103}^{228}$ | ${ }_{85}$ | 242 | ${ }_{254}^{421}$ | ${ }_{17}^{31}$ | ${ }_{778}^{1426}$ | ${ }_{238}^{239}$ | 㐌 68 | ${ }_{2}^{2+8}$ | 192 | 3 | ${ }_{229}^{468}$ | 181 | S4 |  | （1819 | ${ }_{1226}^{2728}$ | 544 |
| ${ }_{\text {Bronlee }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{14}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 113 |  | 86］ |  | 653 | 554 | 207 |
| den |  | 266 |  | 829 |  |  |  |  | 275 | 24 |  | 826 | 497 | 10842 |  | 4182 | 3645 | ${ }^{7827}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 315 | 171 |  | 263 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Casas }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{36} 111$ | 229 | － | 359 | ${ }_{159}^{88}$ |  |  | ${ }_{74}^{26}$ |  |  |  | 103 |  | 488 | 738， | ${ }^{61}$ |
| Dulby | 17 |  | 15 |  |  | 277 | 47 |  |  | 20 | 15 | 34 | 29 | 94 |  | $4{ }^{4} 7$ | 221 | 678 |
| Denilq |  |  | 24 | ${ }_{95}^{31}$ | ${ }_{100}^{30}$ | ${ }_{521} 3$ | ${ }_{107}^{64}$ |  |  | ${ }_{40}^{16}$ |  | ${ }_{72}^{29}$ | ${ }_{52}^{21}$ | ${ }_{14}^{936}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{536}$ | ${ }^{195}$ | ${ }_{457}^{7725}$ |
| Du | 32 | ${ }^{31}$ | ${ }^{62}$ | ${ }^{127}$ | 129 | 504 | 202 | 44 | 20 | 28 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 110 | ${ }_{52}^{29}$ | ${ }^{175} 5$ | 2 | 1331 | 495 | 1626 |
| ${ }_{\text {Pangog }}$ | 40 | ${ }_{4}^{86}$ | ${ }_{56}^{149}$ | ${ }_{3} 120$ | ${ }_{73}^{154}$ | ${ }_{315}$ | ${ }_{74}^{18}$ | $\stackrel{4}{24}$ | ${ }_{30}^{106}$ | ${ }_{42}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 114 | 15 | （190） |  | ${ }_{72}^{137}$ | 523 | ${ }_{1251}^{2582}$ |
| Cisyndah | 20 620 |  | ${ }_{82}^{25}$ | 200 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{66}^{22}$ |  |  | －${ }_{175}^{175}$ | ${ }_{121}^{24}$ |  |  | 104 | 81 | 1389 <br> 1884 |
| Go | 21622 | 220 | 332 | 679 |  | 1206 | \％is9 |  | 241 | 236 |  | 724 | 474 | 9898 | 52 | 3782 | 3246 | 7028 |
|  |  | ${ }_{26}^{37}$ | 40 | ${ }_{78}^{104}$ | 500 | ${ }_{269}^{276}$ | ${ }_{88}^{73}$ | $2{ }^{8}$ |  |  |  | 70 | 65 | $\begin{array}{lll}162 \\ 122 & 19 \\ 14\end{array}$ | $1$ | cier 6 | ${ }_{364}^{441}$ | － 1069 |
| Hen |  |  | ${ }_{16 \pm}^{116}$ | ${ }_{266}^{236}$ | ${ }_{\substack{100}}^{\substack{10}}$ | ${ }^{388}$ | 1.0 | 59． | ${ }_{165}^{65}$ | ， | 109 | 260 | ${ }^{1+2}$ | ${ }^{269}$ 869 | $5$ | ${ }_{2}^{126}$ | 1188 | 2275 |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { and } \\ \text { Kin }}}$ | 1611 | 138 | ${ }_{227}^{124}$ | 34 | ${ }_{248}^{243}$ | ${ }_{693}^{1493}$ | ${ }_{19}^{197}$ | ${ }_{51}^{22}$ | ${ }_{147}^{168}$ | ${ }_{128}^{138}$ | （165） | ${ }_{380}^{29}$ | ${ }_{301}^{248}$ | 801 ${ }^{808}$ | 31 | ${ }_{205}^{267}$ | 1881 | 4358 |
| M．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 16 |  |  | ${ }^{79}$ | ${ }_{0}^{48}$ |  | 48 |  | 31 |  |  | 85 |  | ${ }^{7} 7{ }^{7} 7$ |  | 385 |  | ${ }^{723}$ |
| Ma |  | 1 |  |  |  | 292 | 55 |  |  | 18 |  | 129 |  | 258） |  |  | 185 | ${ }_{669}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Ma }}$ | 488 |  |  | ${ }_{117}^{63}$ | 51 <br> 79 <br> 7 | ${ }_{398}^{197}$ | ${ }_{61}^{61}$ | ${ }_{34}^{17}$ | 24 | － 39 |  | 103 | 5 | $\begin{array}{lll}144 \\ 164 & 20 \\ 127\end{array}$ |  | 515 | ${ }_{497}^{447}$ | ${ }^{962}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 113 |  | 26 |  |  |  |  |  | － 10 |  |  |  |  | 299 |
| ${ }_{\text {Mu }}$ | ${ }_{31}$ | ${ }_{31}^{8}$ | 141 | ${ }_{63}$ | ${ }_{47}^{2+9}$ | ${ }^{1493}$ | ${ }_{37}^{37}$ | ${ }_{6}^{69}$ | 103 |  |  | 290 |  |  |  | ${ }^{284}$ | ${ }^{1868}$ |  |
| Mortone |  |  |  | 10 |  | 191 | 109 |  |  |  |  | 10 t |  | 134 |  | 58 | 44 | ${ }^{2028}$ |
|  | ${ }_{6 i}^{1+3}$ | ${ }_{64}^{121}$ |  | ${ }_{207}^{407}$ | ${ }_{115}^{2+2}$ | ${ }_{4}^{119} 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 783 <br> 848 <br> 48 <br> 18 |  | ${ }^{249}$ | 84 | 30 |
| ${ }_{\text {Ora }}^{\text {Pram }}$ | ${ }^{636} 4$ | ${ }^{469}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1167}^{167}$ |  |  |  |  | 1499 |  | 5050 566 | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{850}^{120}$ | 841 | ${ }^{2017}$ |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Pat } \\ \text { Pat } \\ \\ \text { ate }}}$ | ${ }^{688}$ | ${ }_{16}^{97}$ | l 140 | ${ }_{340}^{239}$ | ${ }_{223}^{152}$ | ${ }_{568}^{366}$ | ${ }_{280}^{164}$ | 42 |  |  | ${ }_{165}^{139}$ | 378. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 176 \\ \hline 176 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{184}^{125}$ |  | 2399 319 |
|  |  | 156 |  |  |  |  | 350 |  |  | 148 | 218 | 488 | ${ }^{387}$ | 6791163 | 2 | 2se |  | 4804 |
| Po |  |  | 112 | 242 |  | ${ }^{549}$ | 178 |  |  | ${ }^{82}$ |  | ${ }^{233}$ | ${ }^{193}$ | ${ }^{372}$ |  | 146 | 1186 | 2652 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{496}^{288}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{55}$ | 236 | ${ }_{122}$ | ${ }_{3}^{176}$ |  | 152 | 109 | 1222 |
| Ra | 144 | 118 |  | 45 |  | 704 | 213 | ， |  | 12.9 | 212 | ${ }^{109}$ |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}{ }_{27}^{20}$ | ${ }_{2148}^{1024}$ | 109 |  |
| Ryliston |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 112 28 <br> 152  <br> 15  |  | ${ }_{\substack{587 \\ 641}}$ | ${ }_{459}^{410}$ | ${ }_{100}^{997}$ |
| Sh | ${ }_{12}^{119} 1$ | ${ }_{7}^{121}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1843 | cile |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{17552}$ |  | （10） |  | 415 |
| Tabula |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 170 |  | 19 | ${ }^{164}$ | ${ }^{1283}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Te }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{37}^{192}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{21}^{20}$ | ${ }_{89}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {TV}}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{114}$ |  | $48{ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48 | ${ }^{67}$ |
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| W | 41 | 30 |  | 69 | ${ }_{68}$ | 49.5 |  |  | 451 | 50 |  |  |  | 190 |  | 882 | ${ }_{480}$ |  |
| We |  | ${ }_{36}^{7}$ | ${ }_{39}^{13}$ | ${ }_{7}^{22}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{6} 8$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{41}^{36}$ |  | 274 | 100 | ${ }_{\substack{374 \\ 1091}}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 134 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
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|  |  | ${ }_{16+}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{711}^{245}$ | ${ }_{262}^{113}$ | ${ }_{82}$ |  |  | ${ }_{236}^{69}$ |  | ${ }_{368}^{108}$ |  |  |  |  | 506 |
|  | 145 | 127 | 208 | ${ }^{439}$ |  | 687 | ， 3202 | 116 |  | 1333 | ${ }^{290}$ | 416 | 273 | 521121 |  | ${ }_{229}$ | 1800 | 4099 |
| Leit |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{178}$ | ［ 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 264 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ |  | 328 <br> 87 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 91 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 23281 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## EDUCATION.

ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Poputation in tlie Police Districts, at 1st March, 1856, elassified with reference to the degrees of Primary Education, denoted by the distinctions below mentioned.


## EDUCATION.

ABSTRACT of the Refurns of the Population in the Pohice Districts, at 1st March, 1856, classifed with reference to the degrees of Primary hiducation, denoted by the distinctions below mentioned.


## NATIVE COUNTRY.

ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the Police Districts, at the 1st March, 1856, classified with relation to the Native Countries of the individuals.


## SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION.

Abs'rrac'T of the Refurns of the Population in the Police Districts, at 1 st March, 1856, classified with reference to Social Condition and Rusidences.



## RELIGION.

ABStract of the Returns of the Population in the Police Districts, at the 1 st March, 1856 , classified with relation
to Religiots Persuasions.



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## SEX AND AGE.

Abstract of the Returns of the Population in the Counties and Commissioners' Districts, at st March, 1856, classified with reference to $\operatorname{Sex}$ and Age


## EDUCATION.

ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Pobulation in the Counties and Commissioners' Districts, at the lst March, 1850, classified with reference to the degree of Elementaby Education.


## EDUCATION,

abstract of the Returns of the Population in the Counties and Commissioners' Districts, at 1st March, 1856, classified with reference to the degree of Elementary Education.


## NATIVE COUNTRY.

abstract of the Returns of the Population in the Ponice Districins, at the 1 st March, 1856 , classified with relation to the Native Countries of the individuals.



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tal-Unsetled Districts $\}$


## SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION.

ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population of the Counties and Commissionerg' Districts, at 1 st March, 1856, classified aecording to Social and Domestic Condition.


## RELIGION.

AbStract of the Returas of the Population of the Counties and Commissioners' Districts, at 1st March 18ó6, elassified according to Reliaion.


NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS-1856.


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## SEX AND AGE.

Abstract of the Returns of the Porulation in the City of Stdney and Suburbs, at 1st March, 1856, classified with reference to Sex and Age


## EDUCATION.

AbStract of the Returis of the Population in the City of Sydney and Suburbs, on the 1st March, 1856, classilied with reference to the degree of Primary Education.


## EDUCATION.

AIBSTRACT of the Retunns of the Population in the Caty of Symexy and Suburbs, on the 1 st Mareh, 1856, classified with reference to the degree of Primary Education.


## NATIVE COUNTRY.

ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the City of Sydney and Suburbs, at the 1st March, 1856, classificd with reference to Place of Birth.


## SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION.

## AbStract of the Returns of the Population in the City of Sydney and Suburbs, at 1st March, 1856, classified with reference to the Conjugal State and Description of Dwelling.



## RELIGION.

## AbStract of the Returns of the Population of the City and Suburbs of Sydney, at 1st March 1856, classificd

 with reference to Religious Denomination.
AbSTRACT of the Returivs of the Popolation in the Cify of Sydney and Suburbs, at the 1st March, 1856, classified with reference to Occupation.


abstract of the Refurns of the Population of the City of Sydnet and Suburbs, at 1st March, 1856, classifed with reference to Reinaton, Edication, and Age.


RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND AGE.

SUMMARX—SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.


## SEX AND AGE.

ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Pofulation in the Several Towns and Villages, on the Ist March, 1856, classified with reference to Sex and Age


EDUCATION．
AbStract of the Returns of the Population of the several Towns and Viniages，at the 1st March，1856， classificd with referonce to the degree of Elementary Education attained．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Towns．} \& \multicolumn{19}{|c|}{males．} \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
4 \text { AND UNDER } \\
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\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{7 AND UNDRK 14 Y＇ears．} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{14 and under 21 Tears．} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{21 and ender 45 Years．} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
45 AND \\
UPWARDS．
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total．} \\
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\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 础 } \\
\& \text { H } \\
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\] \&  \\
\hline Aberdeen ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 6 \& \& \& \& \& \& 2 \& \& \& 2 \& 1 \& 1 \& 16 \& 1 \& \& 4 \& 9 \& 2 \& 24 \\
\hline Albury ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 39 \& 16 \& 7 \& …… \& 7 \& 16 \& 25 \& 5 \& 2 \& 29 \& 14 \& 14 \& \({ }^{161}\) \& 10 \& 7 \& 45 \& \({ }_{18}^{91}\) \& 46
9 \& 266
47 \\
\hline Appin \& \({ }_{4}^{9}\) \& \({ }^{2}\) \& 3 \& \({ }^{-1 . .} 3\) \& 19 \& 1 \& 15 \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& 4 \& \(\stackrel{2}{3}\) \& 1 \& \(\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 158 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 4
20 \& \({ }_{12}^{4}\) \& \({ }^{7} 4\) \& 178 \& 57 \& 9970 \\
\hline Armiaie \& 202 \& \({ }_{6} 6\) \& 35 \& 15 \& \(\stackrel{19}{22}\) \& 62 \& \({ }_{178}\) \& 19 \& 13 \& \({ }_{1} 10\) \& 99 \& 75 \& 532 \& 62 \& 28 \& 211 \& 450 \& 213 \& 1086 \\
\hline Berrima \& 12 \& 1 \& \& 3 \& ． \& 4 \& 16 \& \& ．．．．． \& 11 \& 1 \& 1 \& 30 \& ， \& 1 \& 1.5 \& 20 \& \({ }^{6}\) \& 75 \\
\hline Binalong ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 14 \& －5 \& 3 \& I \& 2 \& 8 \& 113 \& 3 \& 1 \& 6 \& 9 \& 5
3 \& \({ }_{51}^{41}\) \& \({ }_{7}\) \& 3 \& \({ }_{16}^{9}\) \& 39
64 \& 17 \& \({ }_{97}^{69}\) \\
\hline Brambala \({ }^{\text {Bra }}\) ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& \(\stackrel{21}{33}\) \& 15
8
8 \& \(\stackrel{4}{8}\) \& \(\xrightarrow[2]{1}\) \& 6
6 \& 8 \& 19
28 \& 4 \& 1 \& \({ }_{21}^{10}\) \& 111 \& 3
6 \& \({ }_{93} 91\) \& 7 \& \(\stackrel{2}{3}\) \& \({ }_{35}^{16}\) \& \(\frac{64}{7}\) \& 17 \& \({ }^{979}\) \\
\hline Brisbane \& 222 \& 73 \& 33 \& 9 \& 24 \& 39 \& 135 \& 6 \& 6 \& 118 \& 93 \& 54 \& \({ }_{5} 515\) \& 21 \& 5 \& 107 \& 439 \& 137 \& 928 \\
\hline ， \& 120 \& \(4{ }^{4}\) \& 17 \& 5 \& 23 \& 26 \& \(6{ }^{3}\) \& 6 \& 6 \& 56 \& 35 \& 29 \& 229 \& 6 \& \({ }_{6}^{6}\) \& 32 \& 232 \& 84 \& \({ }^{407}\) \\
\hline Bungendore \& 7 \& 6 \& \(\frac{1}{1}\) \& 1 \& İ \& \(\stackrel{2}{3}\) \& 4
13 \& 3 \& 1 \& 5 \& 1 \& 7 \& 19 \& \({ }_{0}^{6}\) \& \(\stackrel{4}{2}\) \& \({ }_{8}^{8}\) \& \({ }_{15}^{30}\) \& \& \({ }_{39}^{36}\) \\
\hline Cangen \& 29 \& 151 \& 11 \& 2 \& 2 \& 1 \& 29 \& 2 \& 2 \& 22 \& 10 \& 6 \& 70 \& 7 \& 3 \& 1.5 \& 6.5 \& 23 \& \({ }_{1} 138\) \\
\hline Campbeli \& 46 \& 24 ！ \& 9 \& 1 \& \& 8 \& 39 \& ， \& 2 \& 22 \& 3 \& 5 \& 78 \& \(\stackrel{2}{4}\) \& 3 \& 37 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
81 \\
52 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 27 \& 377 \\
\hline Carconr． \& 21 \& 7 \& \& \({ }_{1}^{6}\) \& \(\stackrel{4}{2}\) \& \(\frac{1}{3}\) \& \({ }^{28}\) \& 4 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2 \\
1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 20
8
8 \& 12 \& 5 \& 70
4.4 \& 4 \& 1 \& \({ }_{22}^{23}\) \& 4 \& \& 146
90
90 \\
\hline Clarence \& \(\stackrel{20}{9}\) \& 17
5 \& 3 \& 2 \& \(\stackrel{4}{4}\) \& 6 \& \(\stackrel{-1}{8}\) \& \& 3 \& 4 \& 7 \& 1 \& 29 \& 2 \& i \& 12 \& 2 \& 14 \& 51 \\
\hline Dalby． \& 7 \& 1 \& ．．．．．． \& ．．．．．． \& 2 \& \& 3 \& ．．．．．． \& i \& \({ }_{5}^{2}\) \& 5 \& ， \& 31 \& \& \& 3 \& 15 \& 1 \& 39 \\
\hline Dalkeith \& 11 \& 2 \& 1 \& ．．．．．． \& \(\cdots\) \& 3 \& 5 \& \％ \& 1 \& 5 \& II \& 2 \& \({ }_{48}^{14}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{1}\) \& i \& 7 \& \(\stackrel{14}{31}\) \& \({ }_{11}{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 312 \\
\hline Deniliqu \& \(\stackrel{6}{27}\) \& 1 \& 2 \& 1 \& 2 \& 4 \& 1 \& 2 \& 1 \& 1.91 \& \({ }_{24}\) \& 3 \& 6. \& 2 \& \& 16 \& 63 \& 10 \& 91 \\
\hline Durgo \& 25 \& 19 \& 3 \& 1. \& 3 \& 7 \& 30 \& 2 \& 1 \& 17 \& 5 \& 2 \& 4. \& 5 \& 2 \& 15 \& \({ }_{5} 5\) \& 15 \& 105 \\
\hline Eder \& 10 \& 4 \& 2 \& ．．．．． \& 3
4 \& 2 \& 10 \& 1 \& …． \& 7 \& 4 \& 5 \& 75 \& 3 \& 1 \& \(1 \begin{aligned} \& 15 \\ \& 10\end{aligned}\) \& 24 \& 10 \& \(\begin{array}{r}107 \\ 38 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \\
\hline Emu \& \(\stackrel{9}{5}\) \& 1 \& 3
4
4 \& \(\cdots 3\) \& 4 \& \(\stackrel{2}{1}\) \& 5 \& 1 \& ．．．．．．． \& \({ }_{3}\) \& \({ }_{16}^{2}\) \& i \& 51 \& \(\stackrel{1}{2}\) \& 2 \& 8 \& 24 \& \({ }_{8}^{8}\) \& 70 \\
\hline Geringong \& 7 \& 2 \& ．．．． \& \& …＂． \& 1 \& 4 \& \& \& 1 \& 1 \& 15 \& 16 \& 1 \& \& 3 \& 10 \& \(\stackrel{2}{8}\) \& 24 \\
\hline Gladstone： \& 12 \& \({ }_{3}\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \({ }^{-\cdots .1}\) \& 1 \& \(\stackrel{2}{2}\) \& \({ }_{14}^{4}\) \& 1 \& \(\cdots \cdots\) \& \(\stackrel{2}{6}\) \& 5 \& 5 \& 101
46 \& 4 \& \(\ldots\) \& 17 \& 15 \& 4 \& 113
64 \\
\hline  \& 8 \& 4 \& 1 \& \& \& 4 \& 8 \& \& \& \& 1 \& 5 \& 12 \& \& 1 \& 8 \& 15 ： \& 11 \& 31 \\
\hline Goulburn ．． \& 99 \& 62 \& 22 \& 3 \& 19 \& 36 \& 107 \& 2 \& \({ }^{4}\) \& \({ }_{6}^{64}\) \& 30 \& \(\stackrel{29}{4}\) \& 288 \& 29 \& 16 \& 91
40 \& \({ }_{117}^{230}\) \& 107
21 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
538 \\
209 \\
\hline 20
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Grafton． \& 50
11 \& \({ }^{28}\) \& 4 \& \(\cdots\) \& 19 \& 10
7 \& \(\begin{array}{r}41 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 2 \& 3 \& \({ }_{6}^{31}\) \& 12 \& 4 \& 118
42
28 \& \(\stackrel{0}{2}\) \& ．．．．．．． \& 40 \& 117
23 \& 21
10 \& 249
3
3 \\
\hline Gundagai \& 12 \& 9 \& 2 \& i \& 4 \& \& 2 \& 4 \& 3 \& 5 \& 9 \& 5 \& 47 \& 5 \& \(\cdots\) \& 15 \& 41 \& 25 \& 71 \\
\hline  \& 14 \& 3 \& 2 \& ．．．．．． \& 5 \& 4 \& 1 \& 1 \& ］ \& 5 \& \& 1 \& 2 \& ．．．．． \& 2 \& 7 \& 29
8 \& \({ }_{6}^{10}\) \& 35 \\
\hline Hartley． Hasdon To \& \(1{ }^{7}\) \& 7 \& \(\stackrel{5}{2}\) \& ． \& ．．．．． \& ．．．．．． \& 10 \& 1. \& \& G \& 10 \& \& 36 \& 5 \& ．．．．．． \& 13 \& 32. \& 2 \& 96 \\
\hline Hexham \& 6 \& 5 \& \& …．．． \& 5 \& 3 \& 14 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\underline{2}\) \& 8 \& 3 \& i \& 22 \& \& \& 7 \& 21. \& 6 \& 51 \\
\hline Hiaton \& 21 \& 21 \& 2 \& 2 \& 8 \& 7 \& 18 \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& 27 \& 14 \& 5 \& 48 \& 4 \& 5 \& 28 \& \({ }^{70}\) \& 19 \& 123 \\
\hline Ips \& 167 \& 65 \& 17 \& 5 \& 42 \& 44 \& 83 \& 13 \& 12 \& 122 \& 105 \& 51 \& 525 \& 16 \& 15 \& 65 \& 408 \& 139 \& 800 \\
\hline Jugion \& \& \({ }^{5}\) \& 10 \& 1 \& 7 \& －\({ }_{12}^{2}\) \& 213 \& 4 \& ．．．．．8 \& 14 \& 5 \& 9 \& 17
42 \& \(\stackrel{2}{7}\) \& 1 \& \(2{ }_{2}^{4}\) \& － 32 \& 42 \& \(\stackrel{23}{98}\) \\
\hline Kelso．
Kempes \& 9 \& \(\stackrel{12}{2}\) \& 1 \& \(\cdots\) \& 1 \& \(\stackrel{3}{3}\) \& 11 \& ．．．．． \& \& \(\stackrel{4}{4}\) \& \& \& 8 \& 2 \& \& 9 \& 15 \& 7 \& 33 \\
\hline Jiama \& 31 \& 16 \& 6 \& ， \& 9 \& 6 \& 18 \& 2 \& 2 \& 20 \& 1 \& 3 \& 84 \& 5 \& 2 \& 22 \& 64 \& 19 \& 34.4 \\
\hline Liverpool． \& 33 \& 14 \& 10 \& 4 \& 11 \& 4 \& 42 \& 1 \& \& 35 \& 5 \& 8 \& \({ }_{64}^{85}\) \& \({ }^{8}\) \& \& 40
38 \& 81 \& \({ }_{18} 11\) \& 206 \\
\hline Macquarie \& 31
78 \& 13
45
4 \& 5
21 \& 4 \& 17 \& 482 \& \(\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 110 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 18 \& 19 \& \({ }_{87}^{13}\) \& 5 \& 19 \& －64 \& 18 \& 12 \& \({ }_{97}\) \& 226 \& \({ }_{93}^{18}\) \& ＋156 \\
\hline Mraitiand， \(\mathbf{w}\) \& 29888818 \& 120 \& \& \& 51 \& 90 \& \({ }_{2} 1.5\) \& \({ }_{22}\) \& 12 \& 193 \& 70 \& 35 \& \(7 \times 4\) \& 59 \& 17 \& 226 \& 620 \& 209 \& 1423 \\
\hline Ma＂yborough \& 20 \& 9 \& 4 \& 1 \& 5 \& 5 \& 10 \& \& \& 18 \& 7 \& 5 \& 12， \& 4 \& \(\frac{1}{3}\) \& 24 \& 45 \& 15 \& 178 \\
\hline Merriwa \& 15 \& 12 \& 1 \& ， \& \({ }^{6}\) \& 30 \& \(8{ }_{8}{ }^{9}\) \& 5 \& 1 \& 71 \& 6
38 \& \(\stackrel{4}{4}\) \& －261 \& 4
30 \& 10
10 \& 17 \& \(2{ }^{23}\) \& \& \({ }^{60}\) \\
\hline Morpeth \& 81
12 \& \({ }_{4}^{49}\) \& 11 \& 4 \& \(\stackrel{19}{2}\) \& \& \(\stackrel{86}{13}\) \& 5 \& \& 4 \& 38812 \& 27 \& 221
20 \& 1 \& 10 \& 9 \& 24 \& 8 \& 49 \\
\hline Mudgec． \& \({ }_{1}\) \& 28 \& \& 5 \& 25 \& 7 \& 43 \& 12 \& 3 \& 41 \& 18 \& 10 \& 334 \& 18 \& 1 \& 59 \& 153 \& 27 \& 288 \\
\hline Murrurun \& 10 \& 4 \& 3 \& \(\stackrel{2}{2}\) \& \& \& 4 \& 4 \& － \& 31 \& 10 \& 9 \& \(2 \cdot 3\) \& 8 \& 3 \& 88 \& 18 \& \({ }_{3}^{4}\) \& 181 \\
\hline Muswellibroor \& \(\stackrel{23}{13}\) \& 15
3 \& 3
2
2 \& 2 \& 7 \& 75 \& \(\stackrel{26}{5}\) \& 4 \& \& \& \& 2 \& 14 \& －8 \& 1 \& 8 \& \({ }_{23}^{61}\) \& \& 141
31 \\
\hline Nerrcast \& 72 \& 32. \& 10 \& 3 \& 12 \& 28 \& 73 \& 7 \& 2 \& 69 \& 26 \& 10 \& 364 \& 10 \& 5 \& 86 \& 159 \& 55 \& 595 \\
\hline Orange \& 17 \& 12 \& 5 \& 1 \& 1 \& 9 \& \(1{ }_{13}\) \& ．．．．． \& \& 7 \& 5 \& 3 \& 43 \& 7 \& 2 \& 10 \& 4 \& 19 \& \({ }_{7}^{7}\) \\
\hline Partula
Parramat \& \(\begin{array}{r}19 \\ 27.1 \\ \hline 1.1\end{array}\) \& 16 \& 35 \& 18 \& \({ }_{79}^{4}\) \& \(9{ }^{6}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 388 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& 19 \& \({ }_{7}\) \& 2.17 \&  \& \(4{ }^{1}\) \& \begin{tabular}{r}
3 \\
\hline 30 \\
743
\end{tabular} \& \(13{ }^{2}\) \& 5 \& 385 \& 31
801 \& \(\xrightarrow{29}\) \& \({ }_{1791}\) \\
\hline Paterson \& 17 \& 12 \& \({ }_{3}\) \& \& 8 \& \& 17 \& \& \& 11 \& ， \& 3 \& no \& 15 \& 2 \& 19 \& 49 \& － \& 99 \\
\hline Pearith．．． \& 22 \& \({ }_{\sim}^{10}\) \& 7 \& 2 \& 7 \& 11 \& 28 \& 3 \& \(\cdots\) \& 17 \& 8 \& 1 \& 80 \& 12 \& 3 \& 39 \& 62 \& 24 \& 166 \\
\hline Picton \& ？ \& \％ \& 1 \& ． \& 2 \& \& 7 \& 1 \& \& \({ }_{5}^{4}\) \& \(\stackrel{3}{3}\) \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 10 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) \& \& \(\stackrel{2}{3}\) \& \({ }_{7}^{10}\) \& \& \({ }_{8}^{4}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{42}\) \\
\hline Pitt Town \& \({ }_{17}^{6}\) \& \& 1 \& ．．．．．．． \& 2 \& \& 14 \& \& \(\cdots\) \& \({ }_{7}\) \& 7 \& 3 \& 15 \& 2 \& 1 \& \& 33 \& 15 \& 45 \\
\hline Queanbeyan \& 3.5 \& 22 \& 3 \& …．．． \& 12 \& 12 \& 3 \& 3 \& 2 \& 16 \& 13 \& 5 \& 79 \& \({ }_{8}\) \& 5 \& 24 \& \({ }_{81}^{91}\) \& 9 \& 151 \\
\hline Karmond \& 4.5 \& 12 \& 5 \& 1 \& 5 \& 10 \& 40 \& 6 \& 2 \& 19
50 \& 11 \& 14 \& 87
101
101 \& \({ }^{9} 1\) \& \({ }_{11}^{4}\) \& 45 \& \({ }_{1} 88\) \& 5 \& 162
.253 \\
\hline kichmond \& 61 \& \(\stackrel{34}{2}\) \& 5 \& 1 \& 15 \& \& 11 \& 6 \& 2 \& 20 \& \(\stackrel{1}{2}\) \& \& 111 \& \& 1 \& 45 \& －14 \& 5 \& 29 \\
\hline St．Aubin＇s \& 2 \& 4 \& 1 \& ．．．．． \& 1 \& 3 \& 10 \& \(\cdots\) \& \& 5 \& 4 \& \(\stackrel{2}{2}\) \& 24 \& \({ }_{6}^{6}\) \& 1 \& 7 \& 17 \& 7 \& 46 \\
\hline St．Mary＇ \& 13 \& 11 \& \& 1 \& 5 \& 6 \& 13 \& 3
2
2 \& 1 \& \({ }_{8}^{10}\) \& 5 \& 5 \& 27
48 \& \(\stackrel{2}{4}\) \& 1 \& 11
13 \& \(\stackrel{38}{34}\) \& 13
15 \& 63
76 \\
\hline Scanc．．．． \& \({ }_{4}^{1.5}\) \& 17 \& \(\stackrel{2}{11}\) \& 2 \& 4 \& \({ }_{15}^{6}\) \& 4 \& 2 \& \(\frac{1}{3}\) \& 8 \& －\({ }^{5}\) \& ¢ \& \(\begin{array}{r}43 \\ 103 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 15 \& \({ }_{2}^{1}\) \& 44 \& 9 \& 15 \& 22.5 \\
\hline Snfala \& 33 \& 16 \& 4 \& ．．．．． \& 2 \& 10 \& 28 \& \& 1 \& 15 \& 13 \& 8 \& 152 \& 5 \& ， \& 36 \& 71 \& 23 \& 231 \\
\hline stockton \& 7 \& 9 \& 5 \& ．．．．．3 \& 4 \& \& 3 \& 1 \& 2 \& 19 \& 17 \& \(\stackrel{2}{3}\) \& 20 \& \({ }_{6}^{2}\) \& 2 \& \({ }^{4}\) \& \({ }^{30}\) \& 10 \& 110 \\
\hline Stroud \& 18
25 \& \({ }_{21}^{15}\) \& 3 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3 \\
1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 4 \& 7 \& 111 \& 3 \& 2 \& 19
19 \& 17
18
18 \& 3
4
4 \& 98 \& 7 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2 \\
4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 18
28 \& 881 \& 19 \& 110
148 \\
\hline Tenterield \& 8 \& 1. \& 2 \& ．．．．． \& 4 \& 4 \& 5 \& 1 \& \(\stackrel{\stackrel{2}{2}}{2}\) \& 2 \& 15 \& 1 \& 24 \& 1 \& \& 9 \& 31 \& 9 \& 40 \\
\hline Tinonee ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 3 \& 3 \& \& …．． \& \& 4 \& \& \& 1 \& 15 \& 1 \& 3 \& 16 \& 8 \& ， \& \({ }_{6}^{6}\) \& 10 \& 9 \& \(\stackrel{23}{87}\) \\
\hline Tamnt ．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 15 \& \& 5 \& …．．． \& 7 \& 6
4
4 \& 16
2 \& 1 \& 2 \& 15
5 \& 11 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3 \\
2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 19 \& 1 \& 3 \& \(\stackrel{9}{3}\) \& \& 19 \& 87 \\
\hline Wagga wagga，\({ }_{\text {N }}\) N．．． \& \(2{ }^{6}\) \& 10 \& 4 \& －．．．．i \& \(\stackrel{2}{3}\) \& 4 \& 18 \& 4 \& 4 \& \(\stackrel{5}{7}\) \& 10 \& 9 \& 15 \& 8 \& 1 \& 14 \& 55 \& 12 \& 75 \\
\hline Wrarwick ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 40 \& 15 \& \& ， \& 4 \& 7 \& 18 \& 2 \& \& 13 \& 11 \& \({ }_{6}^{6}\) \& 1218 \& 5 \& \& 19 \& \& \& 171

22 <br>
\hline Warialda．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 2 \& 3
3 \& …．． \& ${ }^{-1.1}$ \& \& i \& － 5 \& $\cdots$ \& ．．．．．． \& 1 \& 4 \& 3
3
3 \& 1 \& 3 \& ．．．．． \& $\stackrel{3}{3}$ \& 16 \& ${ }^{6}$ \& 22
26 <br>
\hline Wellington ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 17 \& 6 \& ．．． \& \& 5 \& 6 \& \& 3 \& ．．．．．．． \& 5 \& 8 \& 5 \& 38 \& 4 \& 1 \& 17 \& 43 \& 16 \& 68 <br>
\hline Windsor ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 99 \& 47 \& 14 \& 4 \& 17 \& 33 \& 115 \& 17 \& 14 \& 99 \& 28 \& 23 \& 210 \& 57 \& 28 \& 102 \& 260 \& 112 \& 530 <br>
\hline Wingham．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& $\stackrel{2}{7}$ \& 5 \& 2 \& － \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& 11 \& i \& …．．． \& $\cdots$ \& \& 2 \& 2989 \& 3 \& 1 \& 3
4 \& $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 19 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 3 \& ${ }_{62}^{8}$ <br>
\hline Woliongong．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 44 \& 22 \& 8 \& ．．． \& 2 \& 13 \& 72 \& 1 \& \& 42 \& \& 10 \& 130 \& 7 \& 4 \& 59 \& 8 8 \& 35 \& 305 <br>
\hline Yass ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 37 \& 18 \& 11 \& 3 \& 13 \& 17 \& 42 \& \& $\cdots$ \& 26 \& 15 \& 7 \& 103 \& 10 \& \& 44 \& 96 \& 43 \& 218 <br>
\hline Total in Country Towns．．． \& 3196 \& 1596 \& 526 \& 150 \& 672 \& 942 \& 2901 \& 268 \& 190 \& 2238 \& 1229 \& 701 \& 8710 \& 813 \& 356 \& 2875 \& 7704 \& 2715 \& 16877 <br>
\hline ，in Sydney \＆Suburbs \& 3736 \& 1834 \& 634 \& 170 \& 743 \& 1122 \& 3760 \& 172 \& 151 \& 3397 \& 865 \& 624 \& 12589 \& 495 \& 289 \& 3314 \& 7845 \& 2820 \& 23206 <br>
\hline Total Urban Population \& 6932 \& 3360 \& 1160 \& \& 1415 \& 2064 \& 6670 \& 440 \& 341 \& 4635 \& 2094 \& 1325 \& 21299 \& 1308 \& 6.15 \& 6219 \& 15549 \& 5535 \& 014 <br>
\hline ，Rural\＆Pastoral parta \& 8818 \& 5193 \& 998 \& 198 \& 4591 \& 3602 \& 5005 \& 1767 \& 1304 \& 6708 \& 6187 \& 3310 \& 24249 \& 4143 \& 1644 \& 8597 \& 30699 \& 10808 \& 44357 <br>
\hline Total in the Colony．． \& 15750 \& 8553 \& 2108 \& 518 \& 6006 \& 5666 \& 11675 \& 2207 \& 1645 \& 11013 \& 8281 \& 4635 \& 45548 \& 5451 \& 2289 \& 14816 \& 46248 \& 16343 \& 84500 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## EDUCATION．

Abstract of the Returns of the Population in the several Towns and Viluages，on the 1st March，1856，classified with reference to the degree of Elementary Edudation attained．

| TOWNs． | females． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unner } \\ & \text { Hears. } \end{aligned}$ | 4 AND UNDER 7 Ybars． |  |  | 7 and under 14 Years． |  |  | 14 and under 21 Years． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \text { AND UNDER } \\ & 45 \text { Ygans. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 45 AND Upwands． |  |  | Total． |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 㟧 } \\ & \text { 俞 } \\ & \text { 呂 } \\ & \text { 号 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 出 } \\ & \text { 总 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ※் } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{y} \\ & \text { 突 } \\ & \text { 呙 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت゙ } \\ & \text { 心 } \\ & \tilde{y} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 范 } \\ & \text { 范 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 递 } \\ & \text { 出 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ※ } \\ & \text { シ } \\ & \text { 范 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { ñ } \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 兲 } \\ & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { 号 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Aberdeen．． | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ |  |  | 6 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 |  | 1 | 10 | 3 | 23 |
| Albury ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 29 6 | 16 6 | 10 4 | 1 | ${ }_{1}^{9}$ | 12 | $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2 | ${ }_{1}$ | ${ }_{8}^{26}$ | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ | 18 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 74 | 38 15 | 130 35 3 |
| Appin Armidale．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 60 | 3 |  | 1 | 10 | 29 | $4{ }_{4}^{8}$ | 6 | 4 | 31 | 13 | 26 | 76 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 125 | 76 | 165 |
| Bathurst | 103 | 82 | 43 | 7 | 38 | 75 | 188 | 26 | 36 | 131 | 71 | 91 | 338 | 27. | 28 | 83 | 4.37 | 273 | 790 |
| Berrimi | 10 | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 1 | T | 4 9 | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | ${ }^{24}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 2 | 2 | ${ }^{24}$ | 17 | $4{ }^{46}$ |
| Binalong | $\stackrel{12}{20}$ | ［5 | 1. | ． | $\frac{1}{6}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | ${ }_{15}^{6}$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 170 | 9 10 | 5 | 18 28 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1} \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 3 4 | 31 57 | $\stackrel{11}{3}$ | ${ }_{61}$ |
| Sombaia | 34 | 12 | ${ }_{9}$ | 7 | 2 | 12 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 10 | 8 | 53 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 62 | 38 | 131 |
| Brisbaue | 221 | 71 | 36 | 8 | 48 | 59 | 130 | 23 | 43 | 173 | 90 | 84 | 415 | 5 | 6 | 54 | 458 | 298 | 790 |
| ，．Suburb | 117 | 36 | 23 | 3 | 8 | 55 | 68 | 9 | 26 | 66 | 27 | 60 | 151 | 3 | 11 | 35 | 200 | 169 | 3\％3 |
| Eungendore | 11 | 5 | 1 | ．．．．． | 5 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | ${ }_{11}^{10}$ | 4 | 1 | 4 | 131 | 13 | $\stackrel{29}{27}$ |
| Bungonia ．．．．． | 28 | $1{ }_{3}^{3}$ | 1 | ．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 12. | $\stackrel{5}{36}$ | 1 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 11 | 6 t | 3 | 1 | 13 | 51 | 38 | ${ }_{143}^{27}$ |
|  | 41 | 23 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 52 | 6 | 5 | 40 | 18 | 11 | 75 ！ | 8 | 6 | 19 | 114 | 47 | 188 |
| Carcoar．．． | $\geq 3$ | 9 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 28 |  | 2 | 20 | 7 | c | 38 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 48 | 15 | 9 |
| Clarence $\mathbf{T}$ | 30 | 8 | 7 |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 9 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 13 ： | 9 | 9 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 4 |  | 27 | ${ }^{63}$ |
| Comma | 16 | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | 2 | ．．．．．． | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 13 | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | 5 | 12 | ．．．．＂ | 1 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 38 |
| Dalby | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | ．．．．． | ．．．．． | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 10 |  |  | 1 | ${ }_{6}$ | 5 | 19 |
| Dalkeith ${ }^{\text {Deniliquin }}$ | 7 | 5 | $\ldots$ | i | 4 | 2 | 1 |  | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 20 |  | ．．．．．． | 2 | 17 | 9 | 25 |
| Draytón． | 20 | 4 |  |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 10 | $\stackrel{4}{9}$ | 8 | ${ }_{38}^{24}$ |  |  | 4 | ${ }_{69} 5$ | 16 | 48 |
| Dungog | $\stackrel{24}{8}$ | 18 8 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | ${ }_{8}^{3}$ | 5 | 2 | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9 | 9 | $\stackrel{38}{38}$ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 622 | 22 14 | 等 |
| Exen ．．．．．． | ${ }^{6}$ | 4 | 2 | － | 3 | 3 | ， | 4 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 |  | 4 | 22 | 6 | 33 |
| Gaymdah． | 12 | 3 | 1 | …．．． |  | ， | 4 | ．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 3 | 1 | 2 | 18 |  | 1 | 4 | 16 | 5 | ${ }^{29}$ |
| Geringong ． | ${ }_{18}^{6}$ | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 3 3 | ．．．．．． | ${ }^{. . . .7}$ | 7 | ${ }_{-} \cdot \underline{4}$ | 3 | 10 24 | 1 | －．．．． | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 11 29 | 3 | 18 36 |
| Gladsione | ${ }_{9}^{18}$ | ${ }_{1}^{5}$ |  | 1 |  | 3 | －3 ${ }^{3}$ | 1 |  | 11 |  | 2 | 17 | 3 | i | 6 | 14 | 10 | 48 |
| Gosiord，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． | ${ }^{8}$ | 3 | 4 |  | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{ }{2}$ | 11. |  | 1 | 6 | 3 |  | 13 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 17 |  | 35 |
| Gnuiburn ．．．． | 117 | 47 | 26 | 4 | 20 | 48 | 122 | 14 | 15 | 110 | 37 | 45 | 223 | 5 | 16 | 35 | 240 | 150 | 494 |
| Graftnn．．． | 40 | 26 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 35 | 17 | 18 | 67 |  |  | 6 |  |  | 144 |
| Guaning ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15 | ${ }_{10}^{4}$ | $1$ | i | 1 | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ | 3 | $\stackrel{6}{9}$ | ${ }_{8}^{2}$ | 4 | 18 | ${ }_{1}$ | 2 | 4 | 43 | 16 | ${ }_{36}$ |
| Gutudagai，N．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15 | ${ }_{5}^{10}$ | 1 | 1 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 5 | 1 | ， | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 9 |  | 2 |  | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| Hartieg ．．． | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  | － 1 | 13 |  |  | 10 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 2 |  | 3 |  |  | 4 4 |
| Hnydan Town | 14 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ．．．．．． | 1 | 2 | ${ }_{6}^{9}$ | 3 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 7 | 7 | 1 | ${ }_{11}^{20}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 2 | 5 | 31 10 | $\stackrel{8}{5}$ | 39 |
| Hexham ．．．． | 29 | $\frac{2}{7}$ | 3 |  | 9 | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | $\begin{array}{r}68 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5 | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 29 | $\stackrel{4}{9}$ | 10 | 38 | 7 | ， | 13 | 66 | 33 | 117 |
| Ipswich ．．． | 162 | 7 | 18 | 6 | 48 | 49 | 97 | 19 | 33 | 110 | 74 | 79 | 297 | 10 | 11 | 25 | 387 | 130 | 53.5 |
| Jugiong ．．． | 5 | 4 |  |  | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |  | 2 |  |  | 10 | 1 |  | 1 | 19 | 3 | 15 |
| Kelso ．．．．．． | 22 | 11. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 15 | $\stackrel{29}{ }$ | 3 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 41 | ${ }^{69}$ |
| Kempsey ． | 87 | ${ }_{12}^{4}$ | 5 | ．．．．． | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | ${ }_{16}^{6}$ | 9 | 4 | 4 |  | ${ }_{8}^{4}$ | 8 | 71 | 3 |  | 4 | ${ }_{6} 6$ | 13 39 | － 169 |
| Kjams． <br> Liverpnol | 45 | 12 10 | 9 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 4 | 14 | 3 | 4 | ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }_{46}^{46}$ | 10 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 2.5 | 82 | 45 | 188 |
| Macquari | 28 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 50 | 5 | 2 | 38 | 7 | 7 | 65 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 61 | 23 | 170 |
| Maitand，E | \％4 | 38 | 13 | 3 | 15 | 41 | 08 | 13 | 30 | 121 | 41 | 48 | 192 | 17 | 11 | 51 | 198 | 183 | 465 |
|  | 249 | 114 | 66 | 10 | 53 | 95 | 285 | 46 | ${ }_{1} 1$ | $\begin{array}{r}276 \\ \hline 13\end{array}$ | 99 | 120 | 532 | 37 | 28 | 108 | 598 | 380 | 1211 |
| Marsborough | 19 | $\stackrel{8}{\sim}$ | 1 | ．．．．． | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | $\stackrel{13}{10}$ | 7 5 | 9 | 36 17 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 38 36 | 18 | 38 |
| Merriwa ．．．． | ${ }_{87}^{20}$ | ${ }^{7}$ | $\stackrel{2}{10}$ | 6 | 23 ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{34}^{6}$ | 83 | 17 | 21 | 111 | 48 | 48 | 178 | 15 | 12 | 28 | 36 22 | 185 | 360 |
| Moriya． | 8 | 8 | 1 |  | ${ }_{3}$ | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 18 |  | 2 | 1 | 23 | 18 | 26 |
| Madgee | 45 | 39 | 4 | i | 15 | 7 | ${ }^{61}$ | 7 | 1 | 30 | 16 | 17 | 75 7 13 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 123 | 36 | 177 |
| Murruran | 23 | 16 | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{8}^{3}$ | 11. |  | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ | 1 5 | ${ }_{25}^{11}$ | 11 | 14 | 13 <br> 38 | 2 | 8 |  | ${ }_{64}$ |  | ${ }^{34}$ |
| Muswell | 5 | ${ }_{3}^{16}$ |  | …．．． |  |  | 7 |  | 2 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 1 |  | 6 | 11 | 15 | 27 |
| Neweastle | 65 | 28 | 19 | $\cdots$ | 8 | 20 | 64 | 16 | 12 | 85 | 17 | 32 | 176 | 1 | 9 | 37 | 140 | 92 | 363 |
| Orange ． | 17 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 11 | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ | 15 | 3 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 11 | 6 | ${ }_{11}^{3}$ | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ${ }_{43}^{26}$ | 18 | 64 |
| ${ }^{\text {Panbula }}$ Parramata | 261 | 1.45 | 41 | 21 | ${ }_{72} 1$ | 93 | 439 | 30 | 39 | 315 | 168 | 157 | 648 | 84 | $\ddot{7}$ | 165 | 760 | 357 | 1488 |
| Paterson | 17 ： | 13 | ， | ， | 5 | 12 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 7 | 31 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 42 | 27 | 84 |
| Perrith．．．． | 35 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 17 | 33 | 5 | 2 | 32 | 11 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 83 | 48 | 134 |
| Picton ． | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | $\stackrel{1}{8}$ | 2 | ．．．．．． | 4 |  | ${ }_{1}^{8}$ | 1 | $\ddot{2}$ | 11 5 | 3 | 4 | 12 |  |  | 5 | 18 | 16 14 | 36 14 14 |
| Pitt＇Town | 10 | 11 |  |  | 2 | 4 | 13 |  |  | 11 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 28 | 14 | 48 |
| Queanbeyan ．．． | 38 | 24 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 8 | ${ }^{2} 6$ | 3 | I | 17 | 19 | 20 | 40 |  | 2 | ${ }^{2}$ | 104 | 38 | ${ }^{9} 91$ |
| Rnymind Terrac | 37 | ${ }_{88}^{18}$ | ${ }_{8}^{11}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{23}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{61}^{30}$ | ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | 11 | 29 | 15 12 | 18 27 | 68 | 9 | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | ${ }_{21}^{17}$ | 83 119 | 49 80 | 1 |
| St．Alban＇s | \％ | 28 | 8 |  | $\stackrel{12}{2}$ |  | 15 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 2 |  | 1 | 4 | 311 |
| St．Aubin＇s． | 5 | i |  | ${ }^{-1 . .} 4$ | 1 |  | 6 |  | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 1 |  | 2 | 11 | 5 | 28 |
| St．Mary＇ | 10 | 7 | 8 | ．．．．． | 3 | 5 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | 15 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 5 | ${ }_{3}^{31}$ | 14 | 40 |
| Scone． | 42 | 22 | 11 | ${ }^{-1 . .} 6$ | 16 | 17 | 68 | 6 | 9 | 47 | 14 | 15 | 89 | 4 |  | 17 | 104 | 52 | 227 |
| Sofala | 38 | 11 | 1 | ．．．．． |  | 11 | 24 | 2 | ．．．．．． | 13 | 8 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 2 | 3 | ， | 63 | 36 | 104 |
| Stockton ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 11 | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | 6 | ${ }_{5}$ | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{6} 1$ | 7 | 3 9 | 13 | ．．．．． |  | 2 | ${ }_{4}^{31}$ | 5 | － 34 |
| Stroud ${ }^{\text {Sathyorth }}$ | 26 | ${ }_{13}^{14}$ | 1 | 4 | 9 | ${ }_{12}$ | 31 25 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 2 | 21 26 | 158 | $\stackrel{9}{7}$ | 48 44 | 3 | 2 | ${ }_{10}^{6}$ | 47 68 | 22 | 109 109 |
| Tenterfield | 11 | 10 | I | ．．．．． | 2 | 6 |  |  | ．．．．． | 1 | ， | 2 | 14 | ．．．．．． |  | 1 | 27 | 10 | 16 |
| Tinanee ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 5 |  | ．．．．．． | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ${ }_{9}$ | 4 | 5 | ${ }_{8}^{2}$ | 8 | \％ | 1 |  | 12 | 5 | 15 |
| Tumut．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{8}^{15}$ | 6 | 1 .1 | …．．． | 5 | 3 2 2 | 10 3 | 3 $\cdots$ | 9 4 4 | 10 | 5 1 | 8 4 4 | 22 8 8 | 3 |  | 2 | 38 | 21 10 | 4， 13 |
| Wagga Yagga，${ }_{\text {c }}$ | 11 | 7 | 2 | …．．． | 5 | 5 | 8 | …．． | 2 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 19 | ， | $\cdots$ |  | 27 | 19 | 37 |
| Warvick ．．．．．．．．．． | 44 | 9 | 5 | ．．．．．．． | 9 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 15 | ${ }^{-1.7}$ | 3 | 21 | 6 | 18 | 43 | ．．．．．． |  | 1 | 79 | 33 | 9 |
| Warialda | ${ }_{7}^{7}$ | 3 | 2 | ．．．．． | 2 | ${ }_{4}^{3}$ | 2 |  | 1 |  | ．．．．． | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | ${ }_{8}^{4}$ | ．．．．．． | 2 | 1 | 12 6 | 7 | 12 |
| Wellingrove | ${ }^{2}$ | 12 | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | …．．． | 2 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 3 |  | $\cdots$ | 10 | 18 |  |  | 1. | 41 | 24 | 36 |
| Windsor ．． | 97 | 64 | 2 |  | 20 | 43 | 113 | 8 | 18 | 109 | 34 | 57 | 191 | 25 | 17 | 52. | 218 | 157 | 469 |
| Wingham．．． | $\stackrel{3}{15}$ | 3 8 | 2 |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | 16 |  | 1 | ${ }_{10}^{6}$ | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | －18 | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | 1 | 2 | ${ }_{34}^{6}$ | 31 | ${ }_{46}^{6}$ |
| Wollongong．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 45 | 25 | 17 | \％ | 6 | 10 | 43 | 3 | 11 | 653 | 18 | 13 | 128 | 9 | 9 | 20 | 106 | 60 | 271 |
| Yass ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 37 | 22 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 13 | 43 | 5 | 9 | 30 | 22 | 8 | 73 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 103 | 4 | 156 |
| T＇otal in Country Towns，．． | 3135 | 1462 | 599 | 41 | 687 | 1125 | 2362 | 380 | 522 | 2852 | 1194 | 1369 | 5767 | 417 | 354 | 1120 | 7275 | 3969 | 12851 |
| ＂in Sydney \＆Suburbs | 3787 | 1801 | 716 | 173 | 793 | 1421 | 3777 | 491 | 726 | 4695 | 1675 | 1981 | 10373 | 487 | 406 | 1939 | 9034 | 5250 | 20958 |
| Total Urban Population ．．．． | 6022 | 3263 | 1315 | 314 | 1480 | 2546 | 6739 | 871 | 1248 | 7518 | 2869 | 3350 | 16140 | 904 | 760 | 3068 | 16309 | 9219 | 33809 |
| ，．Rural\＆Pastoral parts | 8766 | 4945 | 999 | 198 | 3832 | 3539 | 5124 | 1184 | 1331 | 5699 | 3890 | 3864 | 11655 | 1399 | 981 | 2355 | 24010 | 10714 | 25031 |
| total in the Colony ．．．f | 15688 | 8208 | 2314 | 012 | 5312 | 6085． | 11863 | 2055 | 2579 | 13247 | 6759 | 7214 | 2795 | 2303 | 1741 | 5423 | 40325 | 19933 | 58810 |

## NATIVE COUNTRY.

ABStract of the Returns of the Population in the sevcral Towns and Vilitages, at the 1st March, 1856, classificd with reference to Place of Brirth.


SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION.
abStriait of the Returns of the Population in the several Towns and Vhlages, at 1st Mareh, 1856, classified with referonce to the Consugal State and Description of Dwelling.


## RELIGION.

ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the several Towns and Viliages, at the lat March 1850, classified with reference to Rehgious Denomination.

abstract of the Returns of the Populatton in the several Towns and Villages，at the 1st March， 1856 ，elassified with reference to Occupaction．

| Towns． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Trade and } \\ & \text { Commerce. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 镍要 | Grazing． |  | 锶嫏 |  | Mining． |  |  | 罆 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Teacmbrs |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { OTHER } \\ \text { EDUCATED } \\ \text { PROFRSSRONS. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Andispropir |  |  |  | Ocourations |  | totals． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M． | P． |  | Shaee， | $\xrightarrow{\text { Eatitanic }}$ |  |  |  |  | Coal． |  |  |  | м． | ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Tegal． | Medical | Clerical | M． | F． | M． 1 | E． | M． | F． | M． | F． | M． | F． | Maxas | Pexatses | ${ }^{\text {Prasasese }}$ |
| Aberdeen |  |  | 2 | 1 | － 2 | 1 |  |  | ， | $\ldots$ | 3 | 87 |  | $\stackrel{8}{17}$ | 18 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 30 | 7 | ${ }_{129}^{12}$ | 33 206 206 | ${ }_{403}^{35}$ | $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 242 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{645}^{71}$ |
| Albury | $\stackrel{22}{4}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{23}$ | 2. | ${ }^{2}$ | 4 | ．．． | 2 |  |  | ${ }_{11}^{73}$ | ${ }^{87}$ | 2 | ${ }_{1}^{17}$ | 2 |  | ${ }_{1}^{4}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ |  | 1 |  |  |  | ${ }^{30}$ | 4 | ${ }_{40}^{129}$ | 206 55 50 | 403 <br> 74 | ${ }_{65}^{242}$ | 645 139 189 |
| ${ }^{\text {Appin }}$ Apmide | $2{ }_{2}^{4}$ | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | \％6 | ii | 13 | 2 | $\ldots$ | i | $\ldots$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | 79 |  | 33 | 30 | 1 | 4 | 4 | $s$ | 1 |  |  |  |  | 34 | 15 | 174 | 315 | 491 | 366 | 857 |
| Bathurst | 147 | 6 | 29 | 8 | 10 | 8 |  | 17 |  | 1 | 323 | 218 | 4 | 109 | 194 | 5 | 12 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | 10 | 15 | 7 |  |  | ．．．． | 173 | ${ }_{6}^{94}$ | 694 | 1191 | ${ }_{101}^{1749}$ | 1500 | 3249 |
| Berrima ．． | 4 | 1 | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | $\%^{1}$ | 6 | i |  |  |  |  | 12 | 10 | ．．．． | 8 | 8 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 18. |  | 43 | 69 | 122 | 77 | 199 |
| Binalong Bombalo． | ${ }_{18}$ | i |  | － 8 | 7 | I |  | 2 | …＂ | －．． | 23 | 14 | $\ldots$ | 4 | ${ }^{10}$ |  | ， | 1 | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  | $20^{\circ}$ | 9. | 79 | 121 | 178 | ${ }_{2141}^{141}$ | ${ }^{319}$ |
| Braidwood．． | 13 | 1 |  | 22 | ${ }^{2} 11$ | 8 | 1. | 3 |  | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 209 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － 42 | 79 | ${ }_{40}^{10}$ | $\stackrel{21}{209}$ | 3 | 2 | 3 8 8 | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | 1 | $\stackrel{1}{9}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{217}^{30}$ | 178 | ${ }_{571}^{105}$ | －1922 | 276 1504 | － 1474 | $\begin{array}{r}597 \\ 2980 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Brisbane }}$ Súb | ${ }_{17} 1$ |  | 30 | 65 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 2 | ．．．． | ．．．． | 6 | 115 | 25 | 10 | 57 |  | ．．． | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 45 | 21 | ${ }^{323}$ | 608 | 723 | 692 | 1415 |
| Bungendore ． |  | ．．．． | 7 | 3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 16 | ${ }_{15}^{17}$ |  | 4 | $\frac{1}{3}$ |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | \％ | $\stackrel{2}{25}$ | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 29 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{19}^{70}$ | ${ }_{61}^{81}$ | 78 47 | 154 108 108 |
| Bungonia ．． | 2 |  | 18 | 2 | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | 49 | 16 | \％ | 6 | 24 | ．．．． | $\cdots$ | i | 2 | ＇i | 1 | $\ldots$ |  | ．．．． | 21 | 11 | 94 | 193 | 226 | 232 | 458 |
| Camden | 7 | 11. | ${ }_{5}$ | 2 | 4 | ， |  | ， | ．．． |  | 49 | 14 |  | ${ }^{16}$ | 42 |  | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | ．．． | 27 | 19 | 150 | ${ }_{2} 266$ | 288 | ${ }^{339}$ | 627 |
| Carcoar． | 2 | 1 | ${ }_{4}^{5}$ | 8 | ${ }_{1}^{6}$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{83}^{87}$ | ${ }_{11}^{34}$ | ${ }_{3}$ | 12 | 23 |  | 1 | 1 | i | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | － | $\stackrel{37}{7}$ | $\stackrel{9}{5}$ | 69 <br> 78 <br> 8 | $\underset{139}{124}$ | ${ }_{149}^{207}$ | $\begin{array}{r}107 \\ 146 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －364 |
| Clarence Town | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |  | 4 | 8 | 7 | ．． |  |  |  |  | 10 | 13. |  | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ |  |  | 1 | 2 | － | ． | ．．．． | ．．．＊ |  | 7 | 8 | 39 | 59 | 95 | 71 | 166 |
| Daiby．． | ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | 3 | ${ }_{8}^{3}$ | $\cdots$ |  | i | \％ | $\ldots$ | 8 | 8 | ． | 8 | ${ }_{3}^{7}$ |  | 1 |  | － | 1 |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{9}{10}$ | ${ }_{2}$ | ${ }_{22}^{15}$ | ${ }_{25}^{42}$ |  | 54 30 30 | $\begin{array}{r}109 \\ 82 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |
| Dalkeith． | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | ．．．． | － 1 | 2 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | $\cdots$ | … | ． |  | $\cdots$ | 21 | 19 | $\cdots$ | 7 | 8 |  | i |  | 1 |  | ．．． |  |  | $\ldots$ | 21 | ．． | 21 | 43 | 104 | 51 | 150 |
| Drayton． | ${ }^{6}$ |  | ．．．． | 10. | $\ldots$ | 3 |  | ． |  | 1 | $\pm$ | ${ }_{7}^{53}$ | 1 | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | ${ }_{8}^{11}$ | a．＊ | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{11}^{14}$ | 50 | $\stackrel{51}{52}$ | 88 118 | 164 179 179 | ${ }_{177}^{99}$ | ${ }_{356}^{263}$ |
| Dungog | 11 |  | ${ }_{2}$ | ．．． |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | ． 9 | 21 | 41 | 5 | 15 |  |  | ．．．． | 1 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 18 | 7 | ${ }^{33}$ | 72 | 141 | 94 | 235 |
| Emia | ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 18 | 3 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 12 | ${ }^{2}$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 4 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |  | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | ${ }_{1}^{4}$ | ${ }_{20}^{33}$ | 50 45 48 | 64 102 108 | 61 50 | 125 152 15 |
| Gayndah | 8 |  | 11 | 18 |  | 1 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | ${ }_{8}$ |  |  | 2 |  |  | i |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 30 | ${ }^{36}$ |  |  |
| Geringong | 4 |  | 1 | 4 | $\cdots$ | i |  | i | … | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{20}^{22}$ | 30 | 20 | 9 | 7 | ．．． | 1 |  | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ． |  |  | ${ }^{31}$ |  | ${ }_{29}^{28}$ | ${ }_{64}^{64}$ | 152 | ${ }_{7}^{78}$ | ${ }_{125}^{224}$ |
| Gosford，${ }_{\text {W }}^{\text {E．}}$ ． | ${ }_{1}^{3}$ | $\frac{1}{5}$ |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | …＂ |  | 20 | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | $\stackrel{6}{2}$ |  | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | $\stackrel{29}{29}$ |  |  |  | 117 |
| Gölbarr | 59 | 21 |  | 2 | ${ }^{6}$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 196 | 86 | 4 | 43 | 117 | ${ }_{1}^{6}$ | 3 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 1 |  |  |  | cse | ${ }_{9}^{98}$ | 84 | ${ }^{363}$ | ${ }_{6}^{651}$ | 895 | 888 | 1779 |
| Graftonin | 11 | 1 | ${ }_{1}^{11}$ | 1 |  |  |  |  | ． |  | 7 | ${ }^{27}$ |  | $\stackrel{8}{5}$ | ${ }_{6}$ |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  | … | $\ldots$ | 10 | ${ }_{3}$ |  | ${ }^{47}$ | 69 |  |  |
|  | 1 |  | 4 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | H | ．．．． |  | 28 | 18 |  | 4 | ${ }_{9}^{9}$ |  | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | ．．．． | ． | $\begin{array}{r}40 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4 | ${ }_{37}^{39}$ | ${ }_{41}^{82}$ | ${ }_{71}^{136}$ | ${ }_{45}^{95}$ | 231 |
| ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 5 |  | 1 | ${ }^{-}$ |  |  | 7 | ．．．． | İ． | 10 | 10 | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{5}{4}$ | ${ }_{12}^{2}$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | － | i | i |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{11}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ | ${ }_{21}$ | ${ }_{40}$ | 68 | 60 | 128 |
| Haydon | 5 |  | 5 | 6 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 22 | 3 | ：．．． | 7 | 3 | ．．． | 3 | $\cdots$ |  | 1 |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | 8 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{47}^{37}$ | ${ }^{75}$ | 78 | ${ }_{44}^{78}$ | ${ }_{122}^{177}$ |
| Hexham | 6 | 1 | ${ }_{24}^{4}$ |  | 1 | B |  | ．．． | ， |  | $2{ }^{2}$ | 44 |  | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | 17 |  | i． | 2 | 1 |  |  | ． | … | $\ldots$ | 16 | 8 | 83 | 181 | 212 | 206 | 418 |
| Heinton | 71 | ．．．． | 23 | 78. | 33 | 7 | 8 | ．．．． | $\ldots$ | 1 | 211 | 243 | 19 | 53 | 200 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 列 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 141 | 55 | 442 | 882 | 1347 | 1112 | 2459 |
| ${ }_{\text {Jugiong }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{3}$ | ＇i |  | 5 | 1 | 1 |  |  | … | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{38}$ | 20 | 1 | 12 | 18 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{*}$ | 12 | s | ．．．． |  | ．．．． |  | 14 | iô | ${ }_{77}$ | 114 | 192 | 151 | 343 |
| Kempsey | 2 | 8 | 2 |  | 2 |  |  | $\cdots$ | ．．．＊ |  | 2 | $6^{6}$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | m． |  | $\cdots$ | 4 | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | ${ }_{9}^{32}$ | 42 | ${ }^{55}$ | 57 | 112 |
| Kiama． | ${ }_{19}^{13}$ | 8 | 14 <br> 3 | ．． | 4 | i | \％ |  | $\cdots$ | ． | 68 | ${ }_{38}^{27}$ | 1 | 17 | ${ }_{42}$ | 1 | ${ }_{3}$ | 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | \％ | $\ldots$ |  | 23 | 10 | 137 | 253 | 318 | 309 | ${ }_{627}$ |
| Mactinaie | 7 | 3 | 4 | 8 |  | 2 |  | 1 | ．．．． |  | ${ }^{31}$ | ${ }^{26}$ | 28 | 3 | ${ }^{27}$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | 3 | 5 | ， | 1 | \％ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ${ }_{82}^{18}$ | 21 | ${ }_{340}^{104}$ | ${ }_{617}^{200}$ | ${ }_{849}^{241}$ | ${ }_{806}^{254}$ | ${ }^{495}$ |
| Maitland，E．E． | 69 176 | ＋${ }_{4}^{3}$ |  | 1 | －9 ${ }_{25}$ | 18 |  | 1 |  | 11 | ${ }_{\substack{108 \\ 502}}^{108}$ | 201 | $\stackrel{3}{5}$ | 30 97 | ${ }_{270}^{131}$ | 6 | ${ }^{5} 6$ | 2 | －${ }^{5}$ | 16 | 4 | 1 |  |  | ${ }^{186}$ | 193 | ${ }_{930}$ | 1670 | ${ }_{2252}$ | ${ }_{2189}$ | ${ }_{4441}^{1655}$ |
| Maryborough | 12 |  | 1. | 3 | 16 | 2 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | ${ }^{63}$ | 39 |  | 10 | $9^{\text {．}}$ |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |  | 99 <br> 83 <br> 8 |  | 113 <br> 92 |  |
| Merriwa | $\stackrel{4}{52}$ |  |  | 138 | 7 | $\cdots$ | ．．．． | 1 | ．．．． | ． | 108 | ${ }_{98}^{14}$ | $\ddot{88}$ | 25 | 80 | 2 | ${ }^{2}$ | $\because 4$ | 6 | 2 | 3 | ． | ．．．． | ．．． | 56 | 38 | 265 | 587 | 765 | 707 | 1472 |
| Morpeth | 3 | 2 | 7 | 1 | ． | 1 |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 | 7 | 1 | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{3}$ | 2 | $\ldots$ |  | ， | $\cdots$ |  | ${ }_{38}^{11}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}40 \\ 186 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 58 286 288 | 81 461 481 | ${ }_{64}^{67}$ | ${ }_{803}^{148}$ |
|  | ${ }_{7}$ |  | 11 | ．．． | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 9 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | I | ．．．． |  | 12 |  | 27 | 52 | 70 | 63 | 133 |
| $\frac{\text { Muswellibrool }}{\text { Narellan．}}$ | 14 |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 1 | 12 | 1 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{10}^{35}$ | 17 | ．．．． | 14 | 21 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{3}^{36}$ | 1 | ${ }_{38}^{102}$ | ${ }^{174}$ | ${ }_{26}^{241}$ | ${ }_{5}^{209}$ | ${ }_{4}^{450}$ |
| Narella， | 51 | 4 | 6 |  | 2 | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 6 | 115 | 33 | 211 | 34 | 114 | i | 9 | 6 | 6 | ¢ | \％ 5 | $\cdots$ | ． |  | 67 | 41 | 257 | 431 | 809 |  | 1404 |
|  |  | 1 |  |  |  | \％ |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 29 | 18 | $\cdots$ | 9 | 9 | ． | 1 |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  | 10 |  | ${ }_{49}^{58}$ | 84 95 98 | ${ }_{97}^{134}$ | 102 | ${ }_{203}^{236}$ |
| （ | 101 | 12 | II | $\ddot{2}$ | 14 | 28 |  | 2 | ．．．． | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{438}$ | 241 | 15 | 76 | 244 | 4 | 15 | 9 |  | 27 |  | ， | 306 | 138 | 254 | 185 | 1249 | 2002 | 2824 | 2605 | 5429 |
|  | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29 | 7 | 3 |  | 13 |  |  | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 22 |  | ${ }^{67}$ | ${ }^{130}$ | 156 | 153 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Penrith }}$ Picton．． | 176 | 6 |  |  | 1 | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | … | $\ldots$ |  | 17 | ${ }_{5}^{21}$ | ． | ${ }_{6}$ | ${ }_{3}^{31}$ |  | ${ }_{1}$ | $\because$ | 1 | 1 | ， |  |  |  | 2 | 5 | 24 | 58 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Pieton．}}$ ． |  |  | 7 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | ．．． |  |  | 8 | 11 |  | ¢ | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | ${ }_{4}^{5}$ | 45 | $\stackrel{41}{75}$ | ${ }_{93}^{49}$ | ${ }_{90}^{46}$ |  |
| Pitt Town | $\stackrel{3}{3}_{13}^{8}$ | 2 | ${ }_{2}^{11}$ | i | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{48}^{9}$ | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ |  |  | ${ }_{26}$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ |  | K． |  |  |  | 30 | 1 | ${ }_{117}$ | 205 | 269 |  | \％04 |
| Raymond $\mathrm{T}^{\text {a }}$ | 12 | 1 | 15 |  | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots{ }^{\prime}$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{56}$ | ${ }_{10}^{17}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 14 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 2 | $\stackrel{3}{4}$ | ＊ |  | ．．．． |  | ${ }_{21}^{21}$ | 10 | 132 | 254 <br> 338 | 269 452 4 | ${ }_{428}^{282}$ | 551 880 |
| Richmond | 16 4 | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ | ${ }_{3}^{66}$ |  | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{103}$ | 10 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | ${ }_{1}^{4}$ | $\stackrel{8}{1}$ | － |  | $\ldots$ |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {St．Aubins }}$ St | ， |  |  | $\cdots$ | 6 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{14}$ | i | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  | i |  |  | ， | ．．．． |  | 12 10 | ${ }_{4}^{3}$ | $\stackrel{22}{55}$ | 85 70 | ${ }_{113}^{70}$ | ${ }_{85}^{44}$ | $\begin{array}{r}114 \\ 198 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |
| St．Mary＇s | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ |  | 12 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{6}^{2}$ | 2 |  |  | $\ldots$ | ． | ${ }_{23}^{12}$ | $\stackrel{18}{18}$ |  | $\stackrel{2}{7}$ | 10 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | \％： |  |  |  | 15 | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ | 47 | 101 | 128 | 116 |  |
| Scone ${ }_{\text {Sta }}$ | 26 | 2 | $\dot{8}$ | $\cdots 3$ |  | 1 | ．． | $\cdots$ | …＂ |  | 71 | 30 | $\ddot{2}$ | 15 | ${ }^{36}$ |  | 2 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 2 | 5 | \％ |  | ．．．． |  | 41 | ${ }_{12}^{14}$ | 150 | 336 | 356 <br> 325 <br> 20 | ${ }_{203}^{383}$ | 739 <br>  <br> 598 |
| Sofala．．． | 2 |  | 11 |  | 2 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 117 | … | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{30}^{30}$ | 5 | 10 | 16 | ${ }_{1}^{11}$ |  | 3 |  |  | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{i}$ | 4 |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{48}$ |  | 29 | 180 <br> 59 | 70 | 60 |  |
| Stocktoon | it |  | ${ }_{32}$ |  | 7 |  |  | ．．． | … | $\cdots$ | 26 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 10 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | ＊ | ， |  |  | 9 |  | 74 | ${ }^{168}$ | ${ }_{290}^{190}$ | ${ }_{201}^{178}$ | 8488 |
| Tamworth | 9 |  | 3 | 8 | 7 <br> 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 哭 | 137 13 | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{12}{3}$ | 14 |  | 2 | 1 | 3 |  | 8． | \％ |  |  | 21 | 1 | 34 | $\begin{array}{r}185 \\ 52 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | －${ }_{138}^{448}$ |
| Tinonee | 4 |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1. | 2 |  | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | ＋ |  | $\cdots$ | 4 |  | 10 | ${ }_{88}^{80}$ | ${ }_{153}^{42}$ | ${ }_{103}^{32}$ |  |
| Tumut | 7 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 7 | ．．．． |  | 98 | 13818 | 1 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }_{3}^{12}$ |  | 2 | 2 |  | … | \％ | \％ |  |  | 16 | $\cdots$ | 22 |  | ${ }_{60}$ |  |  |
| Wagga Wagga， $\mathbf{S}$ ． | 4 |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 23 | $\ldots$ | 10 | ${ }^{5}$. |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}$ |  | 4. | \％ | i |  | 18 | 1 | 59 | ${ }^{76}$ | ${ }^{152}$ | 83 | 235 |
| Warwick ．．．．．． | 5 | ．．．． | 3 | 3 | 14 |  |  |  |  |  | $4{ }^{4}$ | $\stackrel{39}{4}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{9}$ | 18 |  |  | ． 1 | 1 |  | \％． | \％．． |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | i | i |  | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | ${ }_{5}$ | 7 |  | 2 |  | $\ldots$ |  | 1 | 1 |  | \％．． | 者： | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 1 | 28 | ${ }_{97}^{22}$ | ${ }^{46}$ | 25 | 71 |
| Wellington． | $\stackrel{5}{56}$ | $\cdots{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{31}^{11}$ | 8 4 4 | 6 4 4 | 4 | 1 |  |  | ．．．． | 19481 | 15 <br> 98 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{38}^{48}$ | 88 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 1 | ＋i | \％ | i |  | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ 62 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\frac{1}{59}$ | － 394 | ${ }_{715}^{97}$ | ${ }_{907}^{127}$ | ${ }_{874}$ | 1781 |
| Wingham | 1 |  |  | ， |  |  |  | ．．． | ．．．． | ．．．． | 5 |  | $\ldots$ | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ＊ |  |  | 4 |  | 3 | ${ }_{78}^{17}$ | 14 | 17 | ${ }^{31}$ |
| Wollombi ． | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }_{6}^{1}$ | ${ }_{11}^{1}$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ |  |  | … | $\cdots$ | ．．．． | ${ }^{19}$ | ＋${ }^{3}$ | 21 | 21 | 66 | 2 | ${ }_{6}^{2}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 2 | ${ }_{9}$ |  | \％． | i |  | 41 | 15 | 196 | 342 | $\begin{array}{r}88 \\ 427 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 437. | － 864 |
| Yass ．．．． | 16 |  | 1 | ${ }_{3}$ | 14 | 2 |  | 3 |  |  | ${ }_{52}$ | 14 |  | 18 | 38 |  | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  | \％． |  |  | 53 | 24 | 166 | 237 | 357 | 303 | 660 |
| Total in Country Towns．．．．．． <br> ＊in Sydney and Suburbs．， | 1387 <br> 8439 | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \\ & 199 \\ & 198 \end{aligned}$ | 883 141 | 359 64 | 401 50 | ${ }_{251}^{161}$ | 1 | 179 174 18 | 2 | 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 4618 \\ & 7233 \end{aligned}$ | 3008 2736 | 584 1010 | 1122 989 | 2688 4842 | 47 150 | $\begin{aligned} & 177 \\ & 779 \end{aligned}$ | 130 <br> 85 | 187 116 | $\begin{gathered} 292 \\ 202 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{103}$ | 1i2 | $\begin{aligned} & 813 \\ & \hline 85 \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{178}^{135}$ | 2698 <br> 3639 | 1392 2797 | 10997 1.3370 | ${ }_{2}^{195942}$ | 27296 38931 | ${ }_{3}^{24095}$ | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{51391}$ |
|  | 4826 826 | 380 62 | 1024 <br> 15704 <br> 195 | 423 8109 | $\begin{aligned} & 451 \\ & 3404 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{412}{681}$ | 117 | $\begin{array}{r} 353 \\ 4098 \end{array}$ | 27 | ${ }_{346}^{25}$ | $\underset{\substack{11889 \\ 5475}}{17}$ | 5744 <br> 9704 | （1594 | 2048 <br> 2288 <br> 28 | 7825 4850 | 197 <br> 36 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 356 \\ 85 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{215}$ | 303 395 | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{202}^{462} \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 335 \\ \hline 102 \\ \hline 102 \end{array}$ | $12$ | $\begin{aligned} & 448 \\ & 268 \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{313}$ | ${ }_{3}^{6337}{ }_{3972}$ | 4189 <br> 2787 | ${ }_{2}^{29621}$ | 46456 <br> 58859 | 61227 <br> 85864 | ${ }_{59761}^{5937}$ | 120564 145625 |
| Totalin trim Colony， | 5652 | 442 | 16728 | 8532 | 3850 | 1093 | 126 | 4451 | 29 | 371 | 17326 | 15446 | 2146 | 4311 | 12375 | 233 | 441 | 293 | 698 | 662 | ． 437 | 14 | 716 | 314 | 10309 | 6976 | 58898 | 98315 | 147091 | 119098 | 266189 |

abstract of the Remurns of the Population of the several Towns and Vilagers, at 1st March, 1856, classifed with reference to Religion, Educapton, and Age,

abstract of the Returns of the Population of the several Towns and Viliagess, at 1st March, 1856, elassified with reference to Religion, Edtoation, and Age.



## NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS-1856,

RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND AGE.

SUMMARY.


## SEX AND AGE.

abstracT of the Returns of the Porulation in the Hundreds and Parisurs of Cumberland, at Ist March, 1856, classified with reference to Sex and Aae


## EDUCATION.

ABSTRACT of the Population of the Hundreds and Parisues of Cumberland, at 1st March, 1856.


## EDUCATION.

abstract of the Population of the Hundreds and Parishes of Cumberiand, at 1st March, 1856.


## NATIVE COUNTRY.

abstract of the Returns of the Population in the Hundreds and Parishes of Cumberland, at 1st Mareh, 1856.


SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION.
abstract of the Returns of Population in the Hundreds and Parisues of Cumberland, at 1st March, 1856.


[^13]abstract of the Returxs of the Population in the Hundreds and Parishes of Cumberland, at Ist March 1856.


NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS-1856.
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RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND AGE.

SUMMARY-COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.


## AREAS.

A Table shewing the Proportion of the Areas of Counties and Commissioners' Districts to the Number of Inhabitants.

| Name of <br> COLNTY OR COMMISSIONER'S DISTRICT: | Population 'in each Division in 1850. | Area <br> in Square Miles. | Average Proportion of $\mathbf{P}$ 'ersons to One Equare Mile in 1851. | Average Proportion of Persons to One Square Mile in 1856. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argyle. | 6,021 | 1,591 | $3 \cdot 43$ | $4 \cdot 10$ |
| Bathurst | 8,409 | 1,860 | $3 \cdot 44$ | $4 \cdot 52$ |
| Bligh ................................ | 698 | 1,683 | 0.60 | 0.41 |
| Brisbanc | 2,325 | 2,344 | 0.74 | 0.99 |
| Camden | 15,821 | 2,188 | $4 \cdot 41$ | $7 \cdot 23$ |
| Cook.. | 4,331 | 2,665 | $1 \cdot 33$ | $1 \cdot 62$ |
| Cumberland | 108,982 | 1,445 | 56.13 | $75 \cdot 42$ |
| Durham | 10,44\% | 2,117 | 3.74 | $4 \cdot 93$ |
| Georgiana | 1,838 | 1,924 | 0.79 | $0 \cdot 90$ |
| Gloucester | 4,567 | 2,930 | 1.07 | 1.56 |
| Hunter. | 1,251 | 2,056 | 0.52 | 0.61 |
| King................................. . . . . . . | 3,097 | 1,781 | $1 \cdot 41$ | 1.73 |
| Macquario . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,405 | 2,220 | 0.74 | 1.08 |
| Murray.. | 4,129 | 2,248 | 179 | 1.83 |
| Northumberland | 23,152 | 2,342 | $0 \cdot 49$ | 9.88 |
| Phillip.............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,05I | 1,618 | $0 \cdot 42$ | 0.65 |
| Roxburgh................................... . . | 5,695 | 1,519 | 1.67 | 3.75 |
| St. Vincent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,462 | 2,667 | 0.96 | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| Wellington.. | 6,246 | 1,656 | 0.97 | 3.77 |
| Westmoreland... | 2,095 | 1,592 | 0.97 | $1 \cdot 31$ |
| Total of the Old Counties, | 218,520 | 40,446 | 3•83 | $5 \cdot 40$ |
| Reputed County of Stanley................... | 9,875 | 5,460 | 0.88 | $1 \cdot 81$ |
| Total of the Settled Dibtbiots | 228,395 | 45,406 | $3 \cdot 48$ | 4.97 |
| Bligh . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,353 | 13,020 | 0.10 | $0 \cdot 10$ |
| Clurence.. | 2,359 | 9,760 | 0.18 | $0 \% 4$ |
| Darling Downs . | 3,977 | 25,640 | 0.08 | $0 \cdot 15$ |
| Lachlan. | 3,119 | 22,800 | 0.13 | $0 \cdot 14$ |
| Liverpool Plains . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,313 | 16,901 | $0 \cdot 14$ | 0.20 |
| Maclcay. . | 657 | 3,180 | $0 \cdot 12$ | $0 \cdot 20$ |
| Mancroo.. | 4,982 | 8,335 | $0 \cdot 44$ | 0.59 |
| Moreton.. | 527 | 2,460 | 0.11 | 021 |
| Muriumbidgee ............................. | 6,307 | 26,897 | 0.17 | 0.23 |
| New England... | 5,508 | 13,100 | $0 \cdot 32$ | 0.43 |
| Wellington. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,539 | 16,695 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| Burnett . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,309 | 7,050 | $0 \cdot 12$ | $0 \cdot 18$ |
| Maranoa . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 110 | 12,815 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Wide Bry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 669 | 5,255 | $0 \cdot 08$ | $0 \cdot 12$ |
| Albert ........ | 160 |  |  |  |
| Lower Darling ............................... | 279 \} | 80,690 | 0.01 | 0.06 |
| Gwydir.................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,011 | 11,075 | 0.07 | $0 \cdot 09$ |
| Total of the Squatting Digthigts ....... | 37,179 | 275,673 | $0 \cdot 10$ | $0 \cdot 13$ |
|  | 265,574 | 321,579 | 0.58 | 0.82 |

SYNOPSIS.


4-SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION.


Also, 1,720 Tents, 50 Drays, and 75 Ships ; besides Ships containing Unclassified Persons.

## SYNOPSIS-(Continued.)



SYDNEY:-PRJNTED BY WILLIAM HANSON, GOYERNMENT PRINTER.
$776$

## STATISTICS

$O F$

## NEW SOUTH WALES,

FROX

1847 to 1856,

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFPICE.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, BY COMBAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY TIIE GOVERNOR GENERAL. 20ti October, 1857.


SYDNEY:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HANSON, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

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$$

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## STATISTICAL RETURNS,

## 1847 to 1856.

N.B.-The Export Returns, from pages 22 to 29, include only Articles, \&c., the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales and the Fisheries.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.


No. 1.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
Return of the Itcrease and Decrease of the Population of New Soutir Wailes, from 1st March to 31 st December, 1856; and of the Total Number

$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Colontal Secretary's Office, } \\ \text { Sydney, } 1 s t \text { Alay, } 1857 .\end{array}\right\} \quad$ HY. WATSON PARKER, $\begin{gathered}\text { Colonal Secretary. }\end{gathered}$

2

## NEW SOUTH WALES．

 （MMMIGRATION．）|  |  |  |  |
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3
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (IMMIGRATION.)

RETURN shewing the Total Amount of Money paid out of the Revenues of New South Wales, on Account of Immigration, from 1st January, 1832, to 31st December, 1856 , inolusive.

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[^14]4
No. 4.
NEW SOUTH WALES. (IMMIGRATION.)


- Of these, 48,800 were paid of by the issuc of new Debentures, bearing Interest at $\tilde{0}$ per cent. per annum for twenty ycars.
W. C. MAYNe, Auditor General.

No. 5.
NEW SOUTH WAJES.
(BIRTHS.)
RETURN of the Number of Burus Registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| Jestr. | Males. | Temaliss. | 'Totaf. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 184.7 | 3,645 | 3,533 | 7,178 |
| 1848 | 3,576 | 3,350 | 6,926 |
| 1849 | 3,803 | 3,673 | 7,476 |
| 1850 | 3,705 | 3,578 | 7,283 |
| 1851 | 3,893 | 3,782 | 7,675 |
| 1852 | 4,000 | 3,866 | 7,866 |
| 1853 | 4,403 | 4,367 | 8,860 |
| 1854 | 4,906 | 4,757 | 9,663 |
| 1805 | 5,192 | 5,152 | 10,344 |
| 1856 | 5,093 | 5,004 | 10,097 |

No. 6.
(MARRIAGES.)
RETURN of the Number of Marmages Registered in the Colony of Now Suth Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856 , inclusive.

| Churches in which Solemsized. | 1847. | 1848. | $18+9$. | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1850. | 1856. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chureh of England.. | 645 | 2\%2 | 650 | 830 | 765 | 860 | 1,133 | 1,192 | 了,119 | 1,109 |
| Preslyyterian | 39.3 | 421 | 499 | 434 | 426 | 222 | 503 | 5 | 6:18 | 595 |
| Wesleyan Methodist.. | 43 | 62 | 72 | 73 | 100 | 97 | 154 | 1\%is | 135 | 167 |
| Primitive do. ...... |  | B |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | , | - | 0 | $\stackrel{3}{1}$ |
| Tndependent | 10 | 8 | 1.1 | 7 3 | 8 4 | 25 | 33 | 35 2 |  | 162 |
| Buptist ... Unitarion | .... | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 3 | 9 4 | 10 3 |
| Lutheran |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | 4 | 1 |
| Roman Catholic | 375 | 347 | 3003 | 504 | 605 | 664 | 736 | sol | 80.5 | 732 |
| Jows' Synagogu2 | 4 |  | 3 |  | T |  | 10 | 10 |  | 21 |
| Registrars Office |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 74 |
| Totats. | 1,476 | 1,401 | 1,603 | 1,856 | 1,015 | 2,175 | 2,569 | 2,761 | 2,705 | 2,778 |

No. 7.
(DEATHS.)
RETURN of the Number of Deates Registered in the Colony of Now South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856 inclusive.

| yenr. | MALE. |  | Female. |  | TOTAL. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mev. | Children. | Womes. | Cumdren. |  |
| 1847 | 811 | 606 | 377 | 508 | 2,302 |
| 1848 | - 812 | 484 | 375 | 432 | 2,103 |
| 1849 | 994 | 632 | 491 | 586 | 2,703 |
| 1850 | 984 | 629 | 424 | 548 | 2,585 |
| 1851 | 1,026 | 587 | 476 | 511 | 2,600 |
| 1852 | 1,440 | 775 | 710 | 680 | 3,605 |
| 1853 | 1,446 | 865 | 927 | 938 | 4,176 |
| 1854 | 1,281 | 1,308 | 782 | 1,140 | 4,511 |
| 1855 | 1,341 | 1,029 | 720 | 1932 | 4,022 |
| 1856 | 1,533 | 991 | 781 | 898 | 4,203 |

[^15]Colonital Secretary's Office; \} Sydney, 1st May, 1857.

HY. WATSON PARKER,
Colonial Sccretary.

No. 8.

## NEW SOUTH WALES. (SCHOOLS.)

RETURN of the Number of Schools, and Schomars attending the same, in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| YEAR. | Number $\mathrm{Or}^{\prime}$ Schours. | Number of Scholars. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| 1847 | 876 | 9,848 | 8,752 | 18,600 |
| 1848 | 382 | 10,267 | 8,722 | 18,989 |
| 1849 | 444 | 10,721 | 9,250 | 19,971 |
| 1850 | 493 | 11,214 | 10,170 | 21,384 |
| 1851 | 423 | 11,118 | 10,002 | 21,120 |
| 1852 | 351 | 12,4:8 | 11,940 | 23,668 |
| 1853 | 420 | 13,575 | 12,085 | 25,660 |
| 1854 | 413 | 13,557 | 12,396 | 25,953 |
| 1855 | 476 | 14,365 | 12,878 | 27, 443 |
| 1856 | 565 | 15,760 | 13,666 | 29,426 |

No. 9.
(SCHOOLS.)
RETITRN of the Number of Schoors, \&e., for the Year 1856.


No． 10.
NEW SOUTH WALES．
（LUNATICS－TARBAN CREEK，SYDNEY．）
Return of the Number of Patifnts in the Lunatic Asmidm，Tarban Cneek，during the Year 1856

| $\int \begin{aligned} & \text { In } t l_{1} \\ & \text { on } 31 \end{aligned}$ | he Asylum Docember， 1855. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Almittcd } \\ \text { during } \\ \text { the Ycar } \\ 1856 .\end{array}\right\|$ | Discharged during the Year 1856. |  | Abscouded during the Year 1856. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Died } \\ \text { during the } \\ \text { Year } 1850 . \end{gathered}$ |  | Remaining in the Asylum on 31 December， 1800. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Cured． | Improved | ata | en． |  | cn． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\dot{3}}{\underset{\sim}{x}}$ |  | ; |  | 宅 宽 | 号 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { 号 } \\ \text { É } \\ \text { 总 } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\stackrel{\text { 号 }}{\underset{\sim}{x}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l}  \\ \text { 号 } \\ \text { 号 } \end{array}$ | 悹 |  | 㤩 |  | $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\Xi}$ |  | $\frac{\dot{y y y}}{\underset{y y}{c}}$ |  |
| 107 | 76183 | 87 ${ }^{\text {P2 }}$ | 2818 | 2.2 |  |  | 3 | ．． | 9 | 1 |  |  |  | 33 | 107 | 83 |

Transferred to the Asyluni at Parramata
R．GREENUP，
Visitor．
$\left\{{ }^{t 5}\right.$ Males．
F．CAMPBELLL，MD．
Superintendent．．

No． 11.
（FREE LUNATICS－PARRAMATTA．）
Return of the Number of Patients in the Luxatic Asylum，Parramatta，during the Year 1856.


No． 12.
（CONVICT LUNATICS AND INVALIDS－PARRAMATTA．）
Return of the Number of Patients in the Convict Lunatic and Infalid Estabiamment，Parramatta， during the Year 1856.

| Lunatics Invalids | In the Estab－ lishment on 31 December， 1805. |  | Admitted during the Year 18 an． |  | Discharged during the Ycar． 1856. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Absconded } \\ \text { duting the Year } \\ 1856 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Died } \\ \text { during } \\ \text { the Year } \\ 1856 . \end{gathered}$ | Remaining in the Establishment on 31 Dccember， 1856. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 |  |  |  | ed． |  |  | Reta | ken． | Not Retaken． | i | Supposed Curable． | Supp | $\overline{\text { posed }}$ rable | ＇rotal． |
|  | 家 | 家： | 灾 |  | 导 |  | 色 |  | 䔍 |  |  | $\text { 号 } 1$ |  | － | － | \％ |
|  | 81 | 18 7 | 15 | 2 | 1 3 | 1 2 | 4 | $\because$ | － 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 . <br>   | 4 1 <br> 3 .. | $\begin{array}{ll}\cdots & \cdots \\ . & \\ \end{array}$ | 77 03 | 16 7 | 77 16 <br> 53 7 |
| Total．． |  | 25162 | 16 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 4 | ． | 1 |  | $1,$. | $7{ }^{\text {｜}} 1$ | ． | 130 | 23 | 130， 23 |
| R．GREENUP， <br> Medical Suporintendent． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

8
NEW SOUTH
WALES.

## (AGRICULTURE.)

No. 14.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(VINEYARDS.)
Return of the Number of Acres of Land planted with the Grape Vine, and of the Quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the Produce thereof, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year ended 31st March, 1857.


No. 15.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

(VINEYARDS:)
RETURN of the Number of Acres of Jand planted with the Grape Vine, and of the Quantity of Wine and Brandy made frem the Produce thereof, from the Year 1847 to 1856 , inelusive.

| year. | ACRES | PRODECE. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $W_{\text {isf. }}$ | Braspr. |
|  |  | Callous. | Gallons. |
| 1847 | 899 | 54,035 | 1,402 |
| 1848 | 887 | 97,300 | 1,163 |
| 18.49 | 963 | 95,843 | 1,266 |
| 1850 | 1,069 ${ }^{3}$ | 111,085 | 1,958 |
| 1851 | 1,0604 | 84,843 | 1,641 |
| 1852 | 1,096 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 92,744 | 1,581 |
| 1853 | 962 年 | 57,491 | 1,587 |
| 1854 | 913 | 57,959 | 674 |
| 1855 | 1,0301 | 115,614 | 1,426 |
| 1856 | 1,018 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95,645 | 1,547 |

No. 16.
(LIVE STOCK.)
RETURN of Live Stock in the Colony, from the Year 1847 to 1856, jnclusive.

| Year. | Honses. | Morned Cattle. | Pies. | Sheet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1847* | 90,118 | 1,270,706 | 57,395 | 5,673,266 |
| 18.18 | 97,400 | 1,366,164 | 65,216 | 6,530,542 |
| 1849 | 105,126 | 1,463,651 | 52,902 | 6,784,494 |
| 1850* | 111,458 | 1,374,968 | 52,371 | 7,092,209 |
| 1851 | 116,397 | 1,375,257 | 65,510 | $7,396,895$ |
| 1852 | 123,404 | 1,495,984 | 78,559 | 7,707,917 |
| 1853 | 139,76.5 | 1,552,285 | 71,395 | 7,929,708 |
| 1854 | 148,851 | 1,576,750 | 63,255 | 8,144,119 |
| 1855 | 158,159 | 1,858,407 | 68,091 | 8,602,499 |
| 1356 | 169,929 | 2,023,418 | 105,998 | 7,736,323 |

*18. $7 .-1850$.-To these Years have been added information from the Lower Darling District, not received when the General Returns of Live Stock were published in 1848 and 1851.

Colonial Secretary's Office, $\}$
Sydney, 1st May, 1857.

HY. WATSON PARKER,
Colonial Secrelary.

No. 17.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(LIVE STOCK.)
RETURN of Live Stock in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st January, 1857.


[^16]No. 18. ${ }^{-}$
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(TALLOW AND LARD.)
RETURN of Live Stock Slaugherede, and the Quantity of Tatlow and Lard produced from the same, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| Year. |  | $\underset{\text { Slagater }}{\text { Shed. }}$ | Horsed Cattle Slaughterid. | Tallow Produced. | Jigas Shaughtered. | $\underset{\text { Producrd. }}{\text { Lard }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number. | Nunber. | Cwt. | Number. | Ibs. |
| 1847 | 49 | .128,741 | 32,012 | 58,963 | 54 | 1,680 |
| 1848 | 55 | 165,701 | 33,097 | 60,842 | 56 | 1,865 |
| 1849 | 80 | 393,071 | 35,744 | 85,675 | 252 | 29,659 |
| 1850 | 94 | 292,416 | 60,385 | 128,330 | 45 | 2,916 |
| 1851 | 75 | 269,845 | 42,231 | 88,145 | 25 | 2,000 |
| 1852 | 72 | 292,000 | 74,194 | 147,947 | 24 | 1,200 |
| 1853 | 39 | 96,895 | 29,959 | 64,485 | $\ldots$ | ...... |
| 1854 | 36 | 69,229 | 21,120 | 48,268 | ...... | $\ldots$ |
| 1855 | 31 | 223,134 | 23,459 | 61,839 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1856 | 36 | 266,726 | 45,239 | 84,798 | 788 | 31,716 |

Colonial Secretary's Office,
.Sydncy, 1 st May, 1857.

HY. WATSON PARKER,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 19.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(MILLS.)
RliTURN of the Number of Mulls for Grinding and Dressing Grain, in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| ylar. | Steabr. | water. | wind. | Horse. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1847 | 49 | 31 | 25 | 30 |
| 1848 | 57 | 36 | 25 | 38 |
| 1849 | 64 | 35 | 27 | 27 |
| 1850 | 75 | 45 | 28 | 22 |
| 1851 | 68 | 33 | 25 | 25 |
| 1852 | 78 | 28 | 20 | 19 |
| 1853 | 72 | 28 | 23 | 20 |
| 1854 | 74. | 27 | 22 | 17 |
| 1855 | 82 | 29 | 19 | 17 |
| 1856 | 92 | 26 | 21 | 15 |

No. 20.
(MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, \&c.)
RETURN of the Number of Manufactories, Works, \&c., in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856 , inclusive.

| manufactories, Sic. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. | 1850. | 1801. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distilleries | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Rectifyingand Compounding | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 13reweries ......... ....... | 15 | J2 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 9 |
| Sugar Refining | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Soap, \&c. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 23 |
| 'Tobacco . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4 | 4 | 15 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Woollen Cloth | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Hat. | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Rope | 8 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Jannerics, \&c. . . . . . . . . . . | 28 | 33 | 65 | 65 | 55 | 64 | 66 | 03 | 60 | 24 |
| Salt . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Salting and Meat Prescrving Estahlishments | \} 1 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Potteries.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Gas Works | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Smelting Works (Copper)... | 1 | 1 |  |  | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Iron \& brass Foundaries, doc. | 12 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 16 |
| Vitriol . .................... | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | $\cdots$ | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Steam Biscuit .. .. .- | , | . . |  | .. |  | . |  |  | 2 | 2 |
| Dyc.. .. .. .. .. |  | - | . $\cdot$. | - | -• | * | $\cdots$ |  | 1 | 1 |
| Steam Machinery for making | Brick | . | .. . | . | . | .. . | . |  | 1 | 2 |
| Quartz Crushing Machine.. |  | . | .. .. | . | . | .. . | $\ldots$ |  | 1 | 1 |
| Reaping and Thrashing Mach | inies | . | .. . | . | . |  | . |  | 11 | -23 |
| Type Foundry $\quad$ : $\quad . \quad$. | . | . | .. . | . | . . | .. | -. |  | 1 | 1 |
| Stcam Saw Mills :. .. .. |  |  | .. .. |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 19 |
| Ship and Anchor .. .. .. |  | $\cdots$ | .. .- | . | . . | . | - |  | 3 | 4 |
| Stcam Vessels ... . |  | . | .. .. |  |  |  |  |  | 39 | 60 |
| Patent Slips for Repairing Vos | asscls | $\cdots$ | .. . | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 |
| Dry Docks .. .. .. .. |  |  |  |  |  | - | - |  | 2 | 2 |
| Fire Engines.. .. .. |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  | 5 | 8 |
| Railways . . . . . | . | . |  | * |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 |

[^17]No. 21.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(WOOLLENS MANUFACTURED.)
RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Woollens Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusire.

| yeaf. | NIDMBER OF nestabinifgients. | CLOTH <br> AND THEEDS. | HLANFETS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1847 | 8 | Yards. | No. 42.1 |
| 1849 | 6 | 164,749 | 248 |
| 1849 | 6 | 180,197 | 48 |
| 1850 | 7 | 190,791 | 326 |
| 1851 | 0 | 114,394 | ... |
| 1852 | $* 7$ | 231,378 | .... |
| 1853 | *7 | 146,000 | .... |
| 1854 | 7 | 184,502 | . . . |
| 1850 | +5 | 35,760 | . $\cdot$ |
| 1850 | + | 26,581 |  |

No. 22.
(SOAP MANUFACTURED.)
RETURN of the Number of Listablishments and Quantity of Soar Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| TEAR. | NUMBER OF <br> ESTABLISIDIENTB. | QUANTITE. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1847 | 14 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cwt. } \\ 19,92 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| 1848 | 12 | 18,900 |
| 1849 | 15 | 24,6こ3 |
| 1850 | 16 | 25,986 |
| 16:3 | 12 | 33,065 |
| 1852 | 16 | 36,042 |
| 1853 | 11 | 41,678 |
| 1854 | 18 | 74,878 |
| 1855 | 17 | 47,430 |
| 1856 | 23 | -57,781 |

No. 23.
(TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.)
REIURN of the Number of Estallishments and Quantity of Tobacco Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Xear 1847 to 1850, inclusive.

| EEAR. | SOMRER OF ESTABLISHMENTS. | QUANTITY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1847 | 4 | Crit. |
| 1818 | I | - 714 |
| 18.59 | 15 | - 2,758 |
| 1850 | 14 | 3,833 |
| 1851 | 6 | 4,841 |
| 1852 | 9 | 6,504 |
| 1853 | 14 | 3,52.4 |
| 1854 | 9 | 1,963 |
| 1805 | 8 | 1,376 |
| 1856 | 9 | 3,428 |

*One no Return of Manafacture.

$$
\text { No. } 24 .
$$

(REFINED SUGAR MANUFACTURED.)
RETURN of the Number of Establisliments and Quantity of lefined Sugar Manufactured in the Colony of Netv South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856 , inclusive.

| YEAE. | NCMBER OE ESTABLISHMINTS. | QUANTYTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1847 | 2 | Cwt. 39,600 |
| 1848 | -2 | 26,000 |
| 1849 | 2 | 35,000 |
| 1850 | 2 | 61,000 |
| 1851 | 2 | 74,000 |
| 1852 | 2 | 83,100 |
| 1853 | 3 | 81,200 |
| 1854 | 2 | 68,000 |
| 1850 | $\dagger 2$ | 110,009 |
| 1856 | $\stackrel{4}{4} 2$ | 122,000 |

*One not worked.
$\ddagger \quad$ Ditto.
Colonial Secretary's Office, $\}$
IIY. Watson Parker,
Syducy, 1st May, 1857. \}
Colonial Sccretary.

No. 25.

## new south wales. <br> (IMPORTS.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Inported into the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1856.

| ARTICLES IMPORTED. |  | estimated ralle in pounds steridig. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deschiption. | Qdamtity. |  | $\left\lvert\, \frac{\text { British } C}{\text { New }}\right.$ | Colonics. <br> Elsewhere. |  |  |  |  | Total. |
| Agricultraral Implements | 4,248 pkgs. | $\xrightarrow[1 H, 099]{+}$ | ${ }_{56 \mathrm{f}}$ | $\underset{1,888}{ \pm}$ | L | 4 | $\underset{4,191}{ \pm}$ | 540 | $\underset{16,744}{ }$ |
| Alkali (Soda) .............. | 3 ,575 do. | 8,184 | 3 |  |  |  | ${ }^{100}$ | 28 | 10,210 |
| Auchors ........ | 267 No. | 1,431 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,4:11 |
| Apparel ............... | 2,881 pkgs. | 96,984 | - | 2,275 | 418 | .......... | 40 | 943 | 101,130 |
| Arms and ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { Guns } \\ & \text { Gunomador .................. }\end{aligned}$ | 12,059 do. | 17,515 | \% | 960 | 10 |  | 1,100 | 47 | 8,143 19,715 |
| Ammunition $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Shat } \\ \text { Percusion Caps }\end{array}\right.$ | 1,888 do. | 4,034 | 10 | $\ldots$ | ........ | ......... | ........ | ... | 4,014 |
| Arrow Root and Sago..................... | 8\%0 do. | 329 | 70 | 1,186 | 108 |  |  |  | 3\% 1.973 |
| Magn and Sacks,................................. | 1,918 do. | 17,191 | 460 | 3,571 |  |  | 50 | 927 | 22.202 |
| 1ark .a..................................... | 146\%4 tons |  |  | 1,510 |  |  |  |  | 1,510 |
| Maskets | 98 pkgs . | 817 | 260 |  |  | ......... | 70 | 18 | 1,193 |
| Junehn-le-Mer Juer and Ale | 8 tons 1,470,120 gallons |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 415$ |
| 3her and Ale. | 1,470,120 gatlons | 215,122 | no | 118 |  |  | 1,380 | 59 | 247,168 |
| Bellowe, Smithy: | 109 No. | ${ }_{657}^{207}$ | 11 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{668}$ |
| Jlacking.... | 1,208 pkgs. | 4,250 |  | 150 |  |  |  | 5 | 4,451 |
| 31/unketg aud Count | $6 \pm 6$ do. | 2:2,40: | 389 | 60 |  |  | 50 |  | 23,902 |
| Bonto Brsn | 7 No. <br> 33,836 bushels | 1,40 | 197 | $\cdots$ | 30 |  | 65 | 60 | 1,609 |
| Bricks. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bath } \\ \text { den }\end{array}\right.$ | 3775 pkg . | 1,029 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | - | 1, 1,28 |
| Bricks. \{ Fire. | $220,556 \mathrm{No}$. | 642 | 367 | 386 |  |  |  | 728 | 2,123 |
| Irrushware | $1,187 \mathrm{pkgs}$. | 6,633 | 25 | 115 | 30 |  | 925 | 343 | 8,076 |
| Butter and Cheese | 14,656 do. | 39,796 | 4,080 | 3,604 |  |  | 3,002 | 6,513 | 50,990 |
| Candles. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tapliow } \\ & \text { Sperm }\end{aligned}$ | $52,497 \mathrm{do}$ | 13,411 | 100 | 1,375 |  |  | 2,36.3 | 14,034 | 83,194 |
| Candewick..... | 1238 do | 8.8.3 |  |  |  |  | 1,50 | ........... | 103 |
| Cnnvas | 1,192 do. | $12, \times 71$ 4,223 | 13.7 | 1,522 |  | . | 1,510 |  | 16,038 |
| Chaphting | 21. | 4,228 |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | ${ }_{17}^{4,505}$ |
| Corila... | 1,083 tous | 2,282 | 63 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,335 |
| Conrrlages ..... | 167 No. | 11,013 |  | 205 |  |  | 240 | 180 | 11,658 |
| Carlage Materlals | 303 ckga $00 \mathrm{No}$. | 2,319 2,140 | 32 | ${ }_{4}^{10}$ |  |  | 310 |  | 2,191 <br> 2,680 <br> 1050 |
| Cencent | 11,06. plegs. | 10,150 |  | 4,251 |  |  | 1,837 | 1,457 | 17,708 |
| Chocolnte, and C | 135 do | 608 | 12 | 18 |  |  |  | 88 | 106 |
| Coffeo | $472,67716 \mathrm{~s}$ | 4.4 |  | 1,610 | 2 | . ....... | ........ | 11,868 | 13,524 |
| Chicory ... | 12, 226 dm | 1,018 | ........ | 36 |  | ........ | 200 |  | 1,016 |
| Cocos Nuts | 15,900 No | 4,010 |  | 36 | 96 |  | 220 |  | 4,296 |
| Confeetious and | $5,649 \mathrm{pkg}$. | 12,151 | 17 | 386 | ......... |  | 292 | 3,335 | 16,501 |
| Chain Cables | 327 No. | 3,035 |  | 26 |  | .... | ......... | .......... | 3,061 |
| Copper | 1,173 pkgs. | 21,074 | 267 | 810 | 730 |  |  |  | 25,881 |
| Copper Ore ...... | $\begin{aligned} & 762 \text { thiss } \\ & 21 \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | ......... | $\begin{array}{r}1,780 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 7,003 | ........ |  | ........ |  | \%,780 |
| Corlage and rope | 13,314 plkgs. | 15,911 | 76.5 | 5,920 | 129 |  |  | 20,17i | 48,806 |
| Corks amd Bungs | 22 do. | 2,149 | 10 |  |  |  | 100 |  | 2,261 |
| Cuthons | 1,145 do. | 41,139 | 440 | 635 | 43 | ......... | ....... | 856 | 43,113 |
| Cutlery ${ }^{\text {Curiositics }}$ | 134 6 do. do | 6,385 | 100 | 1663 |  | ........ | ........ | so | 7,288 |
| Drugn and Mele | 5,638 do. | 46,920 | 156 | 6,556 |  |  | 1,300 | 2,506 | 57,444 |
| Dycs...... | 11 do. | 125 | ........ |  | ........ | ......... | ........ |  | 125 |
| Earthenware a | 14,052 ${ }^{4}$ do. | 29,675 | …..... | 105 | ........ |  | 100 | 420 | 50 |
| Fireworks | 55 do . | 432 | ....... |  |  |  | 46 |  | 478 |
| Fish, Salt | 6,447 do. | 0,907 |  | 1,405 |  |  | 2,958 | 388 | 14,658 |
| Fhex and Hemp. | 1893 tons | 12 | 7100 |  |  | ........ |  |  | 712 |
| Flour nnd 3read ${ }^{\text {Dred }}$ and Yres................. | 16,4893/4 do. | 7,553 | 5,426 | 93,434 | 4,180 | ........ | 156,494 | 151,680 | 491,777 |
|  | 1,037 tous 17 ewt . | 46,399 | 23 | 3,821 | …… |  | 4,643 | 3,236 | 68,122 |
| Oranges, Apples, \&e. <br> Furnituro | ene |  | 302 | 2.379 | 70 | ........ |  |  | 2,751 |
| rurs. | 14 do. | [85 |  | 2.60 |  |  | 3,04 | 10,48 | 62,7], |
| Gluse, Window | $4,613 \mathrm{do}$. | 7.425 | 88 | 1,568 |  |  |  |  | 9,081 |
| " Ware .. | 2,098 do. | 10,162 | 29 | 1,352 | ........ |  | 1,000 | 2,023 | 23,586 |
| Glue looking | - | 1,363 | ........ | ...... |  |  |  | 721 | 2,084 |
| Wheat | 333,244 bushela | 15 | 13,342 | 42,604 | 850 |  | 17,375 | 30,201 | 101,390 |
| Maize .... | 534 do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1095 |
| Grain. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Barlcy ......................... }\end{aligned}$ | 8.352 do . |  | 20 | 38 |  | ... |  | 1,668 | 2,230 |
| Grain. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Qats .... } \\ \text { Ryo.... }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{1}^{68,062}$ do. | 6,151 | 1,215 | ${ }_{125}^{805}$ | 000 | …...... | 342 | 8,323 | 17,439 |
| Rice | 2,0821/ tons | 857 | 28 | 22,478 |  |  | 440 | 13,509 | 87,311 |
| Grindery ...... | $199 \mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{k} k \mathrm{c}}$. | 3,788 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,788 |
| Gum... | 686 tons | 222 | 12,023 |  | 30 | ...... | ......... | 42 | 12,322 |
| Guano......... | 674 do. |  | 4.5 |  |  |  |  | 5,620 | 5,665 |
| IIaburdashery Truware and Tronmongery |  | 191,1130 | 305 605 | 7,271 | 775 | …… | 18,129 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}, 008$ | 33,491 |
|  | 946 do . | 30,490 | ..... | 706 | 15 | .... | 230 | 1,183 | 242,42.1 |
| Huttere: Minterials | 14 do, | 650 | ..... |  | ... |  | ........ | , | 550 |
| Hny sud Strsw...... |  |  | 11 | 1,158 | ........ | ........ | ......... | ........ | 1,158 |
| Honfs, Horns, and J Hops | ${ }_{3}^{2} .005 \mathrm{da}$ prgs. | 21.718 | 120 | 70 |  | ......... | 4,355 | 1,128 | 13 27.391 |
| Horse Halr | 122 do. | 2,149 |  | 160 |  |  |  | 20 | 2,329 |
| Hosiery and Glores ........................ | 173 do. | 11,064 | 100 | 1868 |  |  | ........ | 929 | 12,361 |
| Honses, Irou ................................. | ${ }^{4} 41$ Yo. | 760 |  | 1,800 |  | .... | -5, 8 -78 | .......... | 2,560 |
| ..........Musical | 318 pkgs. | 12,038 | 150 | 1,297 | 30 |  | 5,878 | 1,876 | 15,441 |
| Instruments. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Scientific } \\ \text { Surgic }\end{array}\right.$ | 79 do . | 3,250 | ........ | 90 |  |  | 50 | 293 | 3,683 |
| Ion aud Stal Surgical ................ $\}$ | 38 do | 1,669 |  | 230 | ....... |  |  | 410 | 2,309 |
| Iron ant Jowellery....... | 341,836 do. | 171,546 10,200 | 6,199 30 | 18,397 1,500 | ..... .. |  |  | 500 870 | 106,642 |
| Tuckered Ware ....................................... | 5 do. | 110 |  | 1300 |  | …....... | ... | 86 | 13,300 |
| J^ard........................................... | 96 do. | 506 |  |  |  |  | -....... |  | 506 |
| Lend ..................................... | 1,244 do. | 11,779 |  | 646 | ........ | ........ | -....... | ........7io | 12,430 |
|  | 107 do. | 4,523 | 760 | 138 | ........ | -....... |  | 120 | 5,531 |
| Lenther $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Mranufactured, } \\ \text { (Boots, Shoes, \&c.) ......... }\}\end{array}\right\}$ | 9,789 do. | 19\%,420 | 1,140 | 3,168 | ........ |  | 5,095 | 522 | 205,345 |
| Iinne................. | 330 tons |  |  | 812 | 110 |  |  | 330 | 1,252 |
| , Juice | 1.732 pkgs | 135 | 25 | 208 | 10 | ........ | 812 | 360 | 1,550 |
|  | ${ }_{19} 15.280$ do. | 731,515 1,030 | 2,344 30 | 11,482 70 | 390 | ........ | 2,895 | 1,279 | 749,935 |
| Horses Horned Cattio.................... | 31 | 1,780 2,780 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.630 |
| Livo Stock Sheep ......................... | 74 |  | 40 | 40 |  |  | ......... | 418 | 498 |
| Goats Hogs | 654 |  |  | ${ }_{100}^{2}$ | 518 |  |  |  | 2 |
| Lucifer Matches ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,207 pkgs. | 6,210̈ | 20 | 100 |  |  | 276 | 6,080 | (11,69\% |

IMPORTS-Continucel.

| ARTICLES MMPORTED. |  | estmated valle in pounds stmrding. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Degcription. | Quanittx. |  | British Colonics. |  |  |  |  |  | тотal. |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Now } \\ \text { Zcaland. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Elige- } \\ \text { where. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 3,148 \text { pkge. } \\ 142 \text { do. } \\ 132 \text { do. } \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{ \pm}{\text { f }}$ |  |  | $\pm$ | ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{x}, \underset{4}{4,289} \\ 115 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{287}$ | ${ }_{53,717}^{\text {f }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 1,578 |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{2,152}{2}$ |
|  |  | 2,775 | ........ | 30 |  |  |  |  | 2,805 14,506 |
|  | 32,026 bushels | 13,898 |  | 20 | .......... |  |  | 10 | 2,0 |
|  | 2364 pk 564 do. | 430 | 45 | 300 |  |  | ..... | 347 | 1,122 |
| Mats and Rugs Millinery |  | , ${ }_{24}$ |  | ${ }_{3,000}^{45}$ |  |  | … | 2.439 | 5 5,533 |
|  | 13,097 pigs. | 22,635 | 71 | 2289 |  |  | ....... |  | 22,995 |
|  | ${ }_{3} 343$ do. | 4,150 |  | 297 | ..... |  | ......... | ..... | +4,447 |
|  | ${ }^{825}$ | 1,381 | 403 200 | ${ }_{60}^{95}$ |  |  | 3,859 |  | 5,105 |
| Oakum <br> Oars | 3,699 pkg | 5,283 |  | 1,625 |  |  |  | 315 | 7,2033 |
| Oars .. <br> Oatmeal and Pearl Barley <br> Groats. | 140 do | 844 |  | 179 | 8,488 | 38,720 |  |  | 51,058 |
|  | 6388/4 tons |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,850 \\ & 2,425 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2,460 | 3,20 |  |  | 5,385 |
|  | 83,175 5asions | 13,801 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 15\end{aligned}$ | 1,465 |  |  |  | 3,137 | 18,420 5,891 |
|  | 3,089 pkgs. | 4,965 | 15 | 113 400 | 20,323 |  | 546 | ${ }_{296}$ | 21,565 |
|  |  | 5,6,68 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 290 | 5,908 |
|  | 49,798 do. | 113,879 | 195 | 7 |  |  | 1,230 | 3,221 | 121,967 |
| Onionf........................................... | 2,031 do. | 13,1/190 | 195 | 1,207 |  |  |  | 207 | 13,492 |
| Praints -............................................ | ${ }_{\text {10, }}^{10,597}$ do. do. | T,170 | 3 | 15 |  |  |  | 419 | 7,639 |
|  | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{3 , 1 6 9 4}$ do | 3,145 | 30 | 350 | ... |  | 114 | 909 | 4,545 |
| Pens, Split ............................... | 1,158 do. | 1,074 | 21 | 2,034 |  |  |  | 302 | 4,051 |
| Perfomery | ${ }_{6} 2_{273}^{213}$ do. | 6,6,9 |  | 37 | 13 |  |  | 330 |  |
| piekles and Saz | $5,732 \mathrm{do}$ | 5,606 | 29 | 49 |  |  | 60 | 71 |  |
| Pietures and Painting | 268 do | [,885 | 356 | 100 |  |  | 1,812 | , 1207 |  |
| Pitch, Tar, nnd Resin ......................... | 7,984 do. | ${ }^{7}$ | 5 | 2,8565 |  |  | 3,82 | 482 | 2,659 |
| Plants and seeds .............................................. | 417 do. 40 do. | 4, | 30 |  |  |  | … | 260 | 5,109 |
| Plated Ware | 101 do . | 6,512 |  | ${ }_{5}^{362}$ | 150 |  |  |  | 6,864 |
| j’otatoes and Yams <br> Printing Materials, T'ype, \&e. | 2,542 tons |  | 5,447 | 5,828 |  |  | 60 | \% |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 93 \mathrm{pl} \\ 978 \mathrm{dd} \end{gathered}$ | 7 | 095 | 1, 1 M |  |  | 795 | 66. | 35 |
|  | 2,123 do | 3,140 | 169 | 3,158 | 31 |  | 1,200 | $\stackrel{2,218}{2,367}$ | 7,955 |
| Provisions $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Lams } \\ \text { Sicoun } \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~\end{array}\right.$ | 5,949 do. | $\begin{array}{r}13,868 \\ 5,089 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 179 | 3,523 |  |  | ${ }^{9,3300}$ | 2,367 | ${ }_{5,861}$ |
|  | 1,060 do. | 5,089 |  | ........ |  |  | 300 |  | 300 |
|  |  | 3,366 |  | 137 |  |  | 818 | 84 | ,405 |
| Quicksilver --...................................... | 15 | 30 |  |  |  |  | 1,775 |  | 5 |
| Saddery and Harness | ${ }_{1,226}^{8} \mathrm{~d}$ | , |  | 212 |  |  | 393 | 398 | 5,929 |
|  | 6,525 tons | 28,830 | 387 | 2,852 |  |  | 300 | 589 | 32,938 |
| Saltpetre..................................... Sbip Chandiery..................... | ${ }_{5137}^{337}$ pkg | 616 |  | 59 |  |  |  |  | 7794 |
| Stip Chandiery ........................... | 1,6i4 do. | 2,713 | 705 | 104 |  |  | 20 |  | 3,540 |
|  | 119 do. | 14,849 |  | 358 | 100 |  |  | 39 | 17,046 |
| Sks... Horned Cattle ................... | $3,229 \mathrm{No}$ |  | 1,989 | 376 |  |  |  |  | , 6,417 |
|  | ${ }^{20} \mathrm{p} \mathrm{pkgs}$ | . | 23 | ${ }_{74} 6$ | 6 |  |  | 36 | ,793 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slates ...........................................................Soap ......... | 1,732,584 |  |  | 3,090 |  |  |  | 3,095 | 23,733 |
|  | 28,177 pkg |  | 48 | 1,05 |  |  |  | 2,423 |  |
|  |  | 149 | 20 | 20 |  |  |  |  | 220 |
|  | $274,025 \frac{23}{3 \frac{3}{3}}$ gallo | 142,405 | 3 | 4,217 | 352 |  | 3,000 | 149 | 161,916 |
|  | 278,302銤 do. | 66,471 | 452 | 9,815 | 848 |  | 40 | 212 | 77,838 |
| Spirits Gin | 149,5899\% do. | 58,887 | 30 | 720 | 119 | ......... |  | 2,635 | 62,391 |
| Spirits $\quad$ Whi | 39,698 ${ }^{\frac{8}{32}}$ do. | 15,080 | 1 | 310 |  |  | ........ |  | 15,391 |
|  | 1,137 ${ }^{\frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{2} \text { 2 }}$ do. | 2,222 |  |  |  |  |  | 367 | 2,589 |
| Liqueu | 1,577 $\frac{1}{32}$ d | 311 |  | 8 | 10 |  |  | 978 | 1,537 |
| Starch a ad MlueStationery and |  | 5,470 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,520 |
|  | 1,283 do. | 29.570 | $8^{80}$ | 9918 |  |  |  | ${ }_{685}^{865}$ | 32,463 |
| Stationery $\{$ | $788 \mathrm{do}$. | 39,116 90 | ....... ${ }^{61}$ | 984 |  |  |  | 685 | 104 |
| ( Mil | 88 do. | 1,645 |  | 270 |  |  |  |  | 1,915 |
| Stoncs | 2,124 No. | 1,142 | …… |  | -.... |  | 84 | 150 | 1,376 |
| Stores | 4,071 do. | 2,60 |  | 35 | …... |  |  | 1 | 106 |
|  | 14,212 tons 16 cm |  |  | 63,596 | ….. |  | ....... | 237,921 | 301,607 |
| Sugnr |  | 810 |  | 4,625 |  |  |  |  | 11,979 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Sundries }}$ |  | 26 |  |  |  |  | 129 | 631 |  |
|  | 14 tons |  | 243 |  |  |  |  |  | 413 |
| Tarpawlings | ,09792 |  | ${ }_{270}^{12}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1,290 |
|  | ${ }^{3,097,925}$ | 1,544 | 270 | 1,179 |  |  |  | 15t, | 160 |
|  | 99,091 | 9,376 | 1,8i0 |  |  |  | 1,822 | 8,962 | 29,030 |
|  | 297,780 do. |  |  | 1,647 | .-.... |  | $\frac{120}{300}$ |  | 1,767 |
|  | 3,336, $\mathbf{T} 4$ freet | 510 | 5,736 | 11,022 | 5,963 |  | 12,150 | 6,240 | 41,961 |
| Timber S Shingle | $2{ }^{2050,397}$ No. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,304 |
|  | 1,314,375 do. | ......... | ....... | 2, 2,156 | -.... | …..... | 67 |  | $\xrightarrow{3,225}$ |
|  | 150 tons |  |  |  | 2,500 |  |  |  | 2,500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.503 |
|  | $775,280 \mathrm{fect}$ | 1,66if | 216 | 219 |  |  | 2,33 | $2 \times$ | 9,691 |
|  | 2, | 5,749 |  | 175 |  |  |  | 1,200 | - |
| $\text { Tobaceo }\left\{\begin{array} { l }  { \text { Manu- } } \\ { \text { factured } } \end{array} \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Fig \& Cavendish } \\ \text { Cigara } \\ \text { Snuff.......................... } \end{array}\right.\right.$ | 1,290,197 tos. | 23,275 | 50 | 17,7ifo | 925 |  | 43,601 | , 338 | 85.919 |
|  | 235,688 do. | 2,720 | 100 | 496 | 355 |  | 410 | 56,025 | 60,096 |
|  | 4,488 do. |  |  |  | 3,6t0 | 300 | 68 |  | 3,910 |
|  | ${ }^{639} \mathrm{pkige}$. | 14,20.5 | 30 | 560 | 120 |  |  | 2,330 | 17,335 |
|  | 22.720 gallons | 5,683 | 20 | 265 | 120 |  | 183 | ${ }^{8.5}$ | 6,336 |
|  | , 7,024 pkgs. | 4,423 | ${ }_{13}^{9}$ | 2,316 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6,881 } \\ \hline 280 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 461 | 10, 5160 |
| Tmine and Thread ....................... | 1,25 do. | ${ }_{6}$ |  | 85 |  |  | 20 | ${ }_{61}$ | 8331 |
| Vinerar .........co | 52,196 gatlons | 5,3,5 | 50 | 30 |  |  |  | ${ }^{456}$ | 5,892 |
|  | ${ }^{361}$ pregs. | 6,9:0 | 62 | 810 | ${ }^{108}$ |  | 968 | 530 | 9,468 |
| Whalebone..... | 615 fos |  |  |  | 270 |  |  |  | 870 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{164} \mathbf{4} 48 \mathrm{pkg}$ do. | 375 | 150 |  | O |  |  | 100 | ${ }_{2} 645$ |
|  | , ${ }^{2}$ do. | 1,450 |  | 1,4 |  |  |  | 15 | 165 |
| Wine........................................................................ | 0,603 gallons | 100,691 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 11,10s | 003 |  | 1,002 | 30,169 | 43,671 |
|  | 1,377 pkgg | 753 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square^{192}$ |
| Weol................................................. |  |  | 88,683 | 7,336 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vo lıesses ..................................................................................................................... } \\ & \text { Wonlens ...... } \\ & \text { Zine } \end{aligned}$ | 1,247 | 10,48: |  |  | …… |  |  | 250 | ${ }^{10,384}$ |
|  |  |  | 1,818 | 30 |  |  |  |  | 1,878 |
|  |  | 3, 3,427 | 8i) | 412 |  |  |  |  | 4,056 |
|  | 1,187 do. | 7:23: |  | 1,4 |  |  | 1,010 |  | 1 |
| Totnl Imports in 1850 |  | 6,389 | 177,098 | 477,271 | 59,02 | 39,0 | 348,55 | 881,0 | 460,971 |
| Total Imports in previous $\mathbf{Y}$ |  | 210,267 | 178,131 | 301,441 | 59,344 | 36,780 | 200,448 | 1,098,518 | 4,668,519 |

No. 26.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(EXPORTS.)
RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articees Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1856.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Anticles exportel.} \& \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{estmated yalue in poundos sterling.} \\
\hline Description. \& Quaxmit. \&  \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { British C } \\
\left.-\frac{\text { New }}{\text { Zerland. }} \right\rvert\,
\end{gathered}\right.
\] \& Colonies. - - --Flisowhere. \&  \&  \&  \&  \& Total. \\
\hline Agricultarnl Implements \& 111 pkgs . \& 5. \& \[
f_{630}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \hline \mathbf{£} \\
\& 519
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \(\bar{\chi}\) \& 2 \& £ \& 1,191 \\
\hline Alkni (Soda) ................................ \& 4011 do. \& \& 463 \& \[
1,261
\] \& \& \& \& \& 2,2,27 \\
\hline Ambergris ........................................ \& 10 \%s. \& 150 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 150 \\
\hline Apparel ................................... \& 71.2 pkgs . \& 3,0¢6 \& 1,40\% \& 2,32i \& 550 \& \& \& 293 \& 7.663 \\
\hline Arms and \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ginz, \&c.................. } \\ \text { finuowder }\end{array}\right.\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
20 pares \\
5041 ters
\end{tabular} \& 405 \& \({ }_{8}^{83}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}214 \\ 106 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 111 \& …… \& \& 190 \& 1 \\
\hline Ainmanition \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { dinuprder .............. } \\ \text { Shot ............. }\end{array}\right.\) \& \begin{tabular}{c}
504 kegs \\
58 pkgs \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \& 1,021 \& 196 \& \& .......... \& \& \& 1,097 \\
\hline Arrow hoot and Sago......................... \& \(0 \cdot 14\) cases \& \& 419 \& 1,151 \& \& \& \& \& 1,5i0 \\
\hline fangs and Socks......... \& 682 baics \& 338 \& 2,170 \& 8,062 \& 15 \& \& \& 100 \& 10,675 \\
\hline Mark ................ \& 3 lons \& 160 \& 15 \& \& 1 \& ......... \& ........ \& ........... \& 175 \\
\hline Maskety \(\ldots\)............................... \& \(410 \mathrm{pk} 5^{2}\). \& \& 45 \& 102 \& ........ \& ........ \& ........ \& 126 \& 127 \\
\hline Beehu-lc-Mer ............................................. \& 192,9il mailons \& 300 \& 2,371 \& 47,591 \& 5011 \& 4 \& \& ¢5 \& 50,905 \\
\hline Beilowe, Smith5' . ................................ \& 1:3 No. \& \& \({ }^{2} 15\) \& - 26 \& \& \& .......... \& \& 51 \\
\hline blacking... \& 177 cases \& \& 257 \& 281 \& \& \& ......... \& ......... \& 568 \\
\hline Blankets and Counterpaues .............. \& 92 hales \& 50 \& 2.031 \& 701 \& \& ...... \& ......... \& ........... \& 2,910 \\
\hline Bats \& \({ }_{5}{ }^{\text {N No. }}\) \& \& 20 \& 101 \& ......... \& ... \& ......... \& . \& \({ }_{5} 121\) \\
\hline Bran wo............................................ \& 73,2̇8 buphels \& \& 288 \& 5,228
4 \& . \& ... \& …….... \& \& 13 \\
\hline Brickis. \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bath } \\ \text { Firc.................................... }\end{array}\right.\) \& 36,755 \({ }^{2}\) pres. \& ……....... \& 4 \& 17 \& 90 \& \& ... \& \& 111 \\
\hline Brushram .......................................... \& \% 565 pkgs . \& ............ \& 209 \& 394 \& 12 \& \& \& \& 512 \\
\hline Butter and Cheese . \& \(8,439 \mathrm{cwt}\). \& ........... \& 29 \& 38,301 \& 41 \& ........ \& ......... \& - 100 \& 40.241 \\
\hline Candies. \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Tallow } \\ \text { Sprm }\end{array}\right.\) \& 27,037
950

cises
hoxos \& \& 7 7,56 \& 36,417 \& 5 \& .......... \& …….... \& 600
70 \& 44,969 <br>
\hline Candlewicz........................................ \& 35 bags \& 230 \& 233 \& - 278 \& \& ....... \& \& \% \& ${ }^{-51}$ <br>
\hline Convas \& 57 boita \& 15 \& 308 \& $1: 0$ \& 310 \& \& ........ \& ........... \& 720 <br>
\hline Carpeting \& ${ }^{94}$ 900ls \& \& 122 \& 2,55j \& \& \& ........ \& .......... \& $2 \cdot 6.7$ <br>
\hline Carts, Drays, and Waggons ............... \& 557 No. \& \& 2,395 \& 5,554 \& 52 \& ......... \& ......... \& \& 8,501 <br>
\hline Ccment \& 1,483 casks \& \& 195 \& 1,114 \& \& $\cdots$ \& \& \& 1,309 <br>
\hline Coals and Coke ............................. \& 84,086 tons \& 190 \& $9,03.3$ \& 57:000 \& 121 \& ......... \& 790 \& 3,882 \& 65,T\%0 <br>
\hline ('upor Nuts \& 1.950 No \& \& 12 \& \& 37 \& ... \& ...... \& \& 138 <br>
\hline Confee, Chocolate, fnd Cocoa ............ \& 607,846 Ps, \& $1: 37$ \& 5.760 \& 17,419
4,388 \& 181 \& \& ...... \& 138 \& 22,7, <br>
\hline ('opper .................... \& 2, ${ }^{21}$ \& 2,äfi) \& 1,170
60 \& ${ }^{4} 266$ \& 200 \& …...... \& ……... \& 740 \& 3.826 <br>
\hline Сорper Ore.................................. \& 538 (io. \& 500 \& \& \& ........ \& ......... \& ......... \& ........... \& 500 <br>
\hline Regulus ............................ \& $7,254 \mathrm{do}$ \& 0,078 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 9,673 <br>
\hline Cordage and kope ....................... \& 5,9ff8 coils \& 310 \& 1,350 \& 17,614 \& 38. \& ……. \& ........ \& 175 \& 19,811 <br>
\hline Corks and Bungs ........................... \& 125 hags \& \& 207 \& \& -25 \& \& 2 \& ${ }_{37}^{20}$ \& 8312 <br>
\hline (urioniticy \& ${ }^{2}$ 2 cases \& 5 \& 20,374 \& 20, 051 \& 18,04 \& \& 2 \& \& 9 <br>
\hline Cutlery .................................. \& 25.8 dm . \& \& 438 \& 178 \& 1. \& \& \& 110 \& 740 <br>
\hline Druga and Modic \& 3,029 do. \& 910 \& 2;110 \& 16,041 \& 309 \& ......... \& ..... \& \& 18,496 <br>
\hline Earthenware ................................ \& 213 crates \& 40 \& 719 \& 1,056 \& J69 \& ........ \& ........ \& ........... \& 1,175 <br>

\hline | Ekgs ...... |
| :--- |
| Fish, Sait | \& 4838 carsos \& \& 327 \& 1,230 \& 5 \& ........ \& …...... \& \& 1,230 <br>

\hline Flux and 1 cmp \& 8 bales \& 4 \& 37 \& 120 \& \& \& \& \& 1 <br>
\hline Flour nutd breat .......................... \& 1,440 tons 17 cwt . \& \& 10,203 \& 23,034 \& 327 \& \& …….. \& 5,270 \& 38,886 <br>

\hline $$
\text { Frults. }\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Dried nul Preserved (Cur- } \\
\text { rants, Malsins, \&c.) }
\end{array} .\right.
$$ \& 202,493 1 ¢ \& \& 2,219 \& 5,091 \& 13 \& \& \& \& 7,923 <br>

\hline furniture ................................. \& 18,962 pkgr. \& \& 448 \& 24,993 \& \& \& \& \& 2J,44, <br>
\hline Furniture ........... \& 1,015 cases \& 236 \& 2,112 \& 4,732 \& 354 \& -........ \& …..... \& 10 \& 7,474 <br>
\hline Glues $\{$ Tindow ............................ \& 266 do. \& \& G7 \& ${ }_{5}^{21}$ \& 59 \& ..... \& …...... \& ….......... \& 1,261 <br>
\hline Glses. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Waro ............................................ } \\ \text { Looking }\end{array}\right.$ \& 718 \& 90 \& 121 \& 1,091
80 \& 9 \& ........ \& ........ \& ........... \& 1,271 <br>
\hline Glue .......................................... \& 2 tangs \& \& 33 \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{33}$ <br>
\hline Gold. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Cotonsal...................... }\{1\end{array}\right.$ \&  \& 206,571 \& \& \& ......... \& \& \& 468 \& 335,007 <br>
\hline $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Coin } \\ \text { Wheat } \ldots \text {......................................... }\end{array}\right.$ \& 6 boxes \& \& …........ \& 18,144 \& ......... \& \& ........ \& \& 18,144 <br>

\hline Mrize.................................. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 7,59.5 \text { has! } \\
& 258,850 \text { do. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& 1,034 \& 40 \& 512 \& \& ........ \& 11 \& 01,403 <br>

\hline Grain. \{ Barky .................................. \& 26,670 do. \& \&  \& 5,201 \& 15 \& .... \& \& \& 5.509 <br>
\hline Onts ............................ \& 60,426 do. \& \& \& 14,894 \& 200 \& ...... \& ........ \& \& 14,594 <br>
\hline Rice \& 1,2t8 10ns 4 crst. \& \& 4,291 \& 11,579 \& 784 \& \& \& 3,032 \& 19,696 <br>
\hline Grindery .................................................................... \& 94 plegs. \& 13.490 \& 108 \& 1,4.4 \& 44 \& ..... \& . $1 . . . .$. \& \& $1{ }^{13,506}$ <br>
\hline Haberdaskery \& 42 cases \& 812 \& 830 \& 697 \& 79 \& \& \& 58 \& 1,916 <br>
\hline Tardmare and Iranmonyery ............ \& 11,185 pkess. \& 1,181 \& 11,202 \& 20,631 \& 4,6in9 \& \& \& 203 \& 37,866 <br>
\hline Hats, Caps, and Bonnets ................ \& $20+$ cnses \& 2,140 \& 519 \& 6,418 \& 100 \& ........ \& ......... \& 5 \& 9,289 <br>
\hline 1latters' Materials ....................... \& 13 bales \& 30 \& \& 50 \& \& ........ \& ........ \& \& ${ }_{80}$ <br>
\hline Hey and Straw ............................ \& 70 tons \& \& 100 \& 275
20
20 \& 62 \& - \& …...... \& 15 \& 463
20 <br>
\hline Honefs, and Boncs................................ \& 759 cons 12 cmt . \& 2,000 \& …....... \& \& \& \& \& \& 2,500 <br>
\hline Itoms ........ .................................... \& 382.307 No. \& 2,062 \& \& \& \& ..... \& - \& \& 2,962 <br>
\hline YIops \& 953 bales \& \& 302 \& 10,14S \& \& ........ \& …..... \& 350 \& 10,860 <br>

\hline Worse Ifair .a............................ \& 202 bugs \& $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ 885 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $$
59
$$ \& 139 \& \& \& ......... \& \& - 264 <br>

\hline Hosiury und Gloves .............................. \& 2. cases
6740. \& 885

140 \& (35 \& | 692 |
| :---: |
| 1,399 | \& 70 \& \& \& 50 \& 1,612

2,839 <br>
\hline Instruments. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Musicai } \\ \text { Scientio................... }\end{array}\right.$ \& ${ }^{61} \mathrm{dos}$. \& 140 \& 10 \& 1,939 \& 70 \& \& \& 50 \& 2,889 <br>
\hline Iron and steel .. \& 1,046 tons 12 crt . \& 1,980 \& 1,336 \& 10,023 \& 330 \& ........ \& ..... \& 1,282 \& 14,681 <br>
\hline Jemetlery.,.................................... \& . 16 cases \& 1,840 \& 20 \& 412 \& \& ........ \& ........ \& 34 \& 2,996 <br>
\hline Leard ......................................... \& $61 / 2 \mathrm{cwt}$. \& \& \& 29
47 \& \& ........ \& ......... \& ............ \& 29 <br>
\hline Lime. \& ${ }_{6}^{62}$ bushels \& 650 \& 10 \& \& \& \& ......... \& \& 10 <br>
\hline Lisme Juice ....................................... \& 1,29t Gullons \& \& 248 \& 31.5 \& ........ \& ......... \& ......... \& \& 40.3 <br>
\hline Jeather $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Unmanufictured ............. } \\ \text { Manufartured, }\end{array}\right.$ \& 044 bales \& 1,594 \& ........ \& 3;346 \& \& \& ......... \& \& 4,940 <br>
\hline Jether $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Manufartured, } \\ \text { (Boots, Shoes, Een.) ........ }\end{array}\right\}$ \& 2,3i5 trunks \& 17 \& 2,410 \& 30,056 \& 456 \& ..... \& \& \& 32,969 <br>
\hline Linces ...................................... \& 1 case \& 40 \& \& \& \& \& …..... \& \& 40 <br>
\hline  \& 1,948 \& ….......... \& 13,625
5,880 \& $\begin{array}{r}14,003 \\ 4,140 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 880 \& .......... \& ..... \& ${ }^{2,365}$ \& 20, 11,567 <br>
\hline Tive Stock ${ }_{\text {Sheep }}$ S.......................... \& 23,103 \& \& 4,283 \& 5,091 \& 705 \& .......... \& .... \& 744 \& 12, 829 <br>
\hline Jucifer Matches ..................................... \& ${ }^{225}$ \& \& \& [35J \& ........ \& \& \& ........... \& 335 <br>
\hline Mucifcr Matches ........................... \&  \& \& [15133 \& 5,655 \& ...... .. \& ........ \& \& \& 8.015 <br>
\hline Mats and Rugk................................................ \& 182 pkg \% \& \& 512 \& $\mathrm{l}_{823}$ \& \& \& \& …........ \& 1,3\% <br>
\hline Millincry .................................. \& 4 cascs \& 50 \& 120 \& 10 \& \& \& ........ \& .... \& 180 <br>
\hline Molasses ..................................... \& 3,839 cwt. \& \& 754 \& 3.036 \& \& ........ \& \& .... \& 3,780 <br>
\hline Nalls $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { ron } \\ \text { Copper }\end{array}\right.$...................................... \&  \& \& 1,299 \& 2,190
400 \& \& \& \& ...... \& 3,686 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

EXPORTS-Coniinusd.

(WHALE FISHERIES-PORT OF SYDNEY.)
Return of the Sitrps and Vessels engagod in the Frsseries that have visitod Port Jackson during the last Ten Years ; distinguishing those that are Colonial, British, or Forcign, with


| yEARS. | description of vessels. |  |  |  |  |  | Description and Varue of Cargo mistosed of by Forfign Ships. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Coronial. |  | British. |  | Forrigan. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number. | T.onnage. | Number. | Tonnage. | Number. | Tonnage. | Spernm Oil. | Black Oil. | Whalebone. | $V_{\text {atue. }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tuns. | Tuns. | Cwt. |  |
| 1847 | 23 | 5,345 | 4 | 1,137 | 43 | 13,866 | 368 | 192 | 673 | 15,804 |
| 1848 | 26 | 6,103 | 1 | 267 | 37 | 11,203 | 158 | $8{ }^{3}$ | 5 | 4,340 |
| 1849 | 17 | 4,023 | 1 | 430 | 24 | 7,417 | 257 | 170 | 40 | 10,417 |
| 1850 | 14 | 3,313 | 3 | 952 | 25 | 7,43土 | 57 | $63 \frac{1}{3}$ | ......... | 2,208 |
| 1851 | 20 | 4,556 | 1 | 164 | 12 | 3,710 | 439 | 3 | 268 | 17,923 |
| 185\% | 23 | 5,676 | 4 | 1,169 | 2 | 689 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ......... | ......... | 780 |
| 1853 | 7 | 1,338 | ... | ..... | ... | ......... | . | -..... | ......... | .... |
| 1854 | 5 | 958 | ... | ......... | 1 | 280 | 10 | ...... | ........ | 480 |
| 1855 | 13 | 2,504 | ... | .... | 2 | 702 | 18 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 1,60 |
| 1856 | 25 | 4,883 | $\ldots$ | ......... | ${ }^{6}$ | 1,789 |  | ........ | ......... | ........... |

J. GIBBES,


No. 2 S .

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

(IMPORTS.)
RETURN of the Value of Imports into the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| Year. | From Great Britain. | From Briti <br> New Zealand. | Elsewhere. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fion } \\ \text { Socmi SEA } \\ \text { Islands. } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Fisheries. }}{\text { Frome }}$ | Figas UMTRD STATES or AJERICA. | From Foriagn States. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |  | £ | $\mathcal{L}$ |
| 1847 | 1,028,817 | 26,971 | 259,678 | 6,919 | 41,557 | 1,550 | 178,835 | 1,544, 227 |
| 1848 | 840,743 | 8,982 | 139,988 | 2,642 | 73,715 | 2,065 | 114,739 | 1,182,874 |
| 1849 | 1,014,387 | 25,244 | 107,095 | 3,202 | 41,516 | 3,961 | 115,384 | 1,312,589 |
| 1850 | 1,070,511 | 12,385 | 61,210 | 31,827 | 11,052 | 8,143 | 138,285 | 1,333,413 |
| 1851 | 1,152,421 | 15,609 | 174,250 | 6,771 | 23,033 | 14,127 | 177,720 | 1,563,981 |
| 1852 | 1,395,091 | 40,12. 4 | 1.34,862 | 4,501 | 25,770 | 29,690 | 270,398 | 1,900,436 |
| 1853 | 4,679,435 | 90,065 | 509,114 | 29,702 | 15,600 | 218,795 | 769,686 | 6,342,397 |
| 1854 | 4,354,268 | 60,650 | 484,840 | 47,065 | 14,611 | 146,337 | 873,292 | 5,981,063 |
| $1 \mathrm{S55}$ | 2,710,267 | 178,181 | 301,441 | 59,334 | 30,780 | 290,048 | '1,098,518 | 4,668,519 |
| 1850 | 3,475,359 | 177,698 | 477,271 \| | 59,029 | 39,020 | 348,550 | 1884,044 | 5,460,971 |

No. 29.

## (EXPORTS.)

RETURN of the Valuc of Exports from the Colony of Nem South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusire.

| Te.r. | To Great Britain. | To Britisir Coloness. |  |  |  |  | To Foreigy States. | 'Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Now } \\ \text { Zealand. } \end{gathered}$ | Elsewhcre. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | £ | £ | £ | $\pm$ | £ | $\mathcal{L}$ | £ | £ |
| 1847 | 936,674 | 121,195 | 112,448 | 14,231 | ...... .. | ......... | 16,987 | 1,201,535 |
| 1848 | 901,80 | 163,938 | 78,210 | 6,944 | $\ldots$ | ......... | 4,048 | 1,155,009 |
| 1849 | 898,854 | 91,255 | 76,075 | 10,160 |  | 55,611 | 3,989 | 1,135,944 |
| 1850 | 1,038,34 | 96,003 | 97,35 | 17,537 |  | 95,473 | 13,072 | 1,357,784 |
| 1851 | 1,477,45 | 94,046 | 146,805 | 15,334 |  | 33,784 | 29,491 | 1,790,912 |
| 1852 | 3,607,269 | 74,759 | 904,271 | 6,271 |  | 5,081 | 6,383 | 4,604,084 |
| 1853 | 2,980,763 | 236,713 | 1,245,947 | 10,928 |  | 3,028 | 45,967 | 4,523,346 |
| 1854 | 2,307,609 | 370,629 | 1,254,088 | 61,025 |  | 3,408 | 53,367 | 4,050,126 |
| 1855 | 1,499,792 | 292,546 | 997,491 | 26,373 | 1,499 | 8,758 | 57,671 | 2,884,130 |
| 1856 | 1,660,187 | 320,963 | 1,269,277 | 53,624 | 47 | 3,628 | 123,154 | 3,430,880 |

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 1st May, $18 \overline{9} 7$.

Hy. WATSON PARKER,
Colonial Secretary.
No. 30.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(IBPORTS AND EXPORTS.)
raturn of the Value of Iarports into, and Exports from, the Colony of Nevs South Walcs, from the Year 1847 to 1850, inclusive.

| YEAR. | IMPORTS. |  |  |  | EXPORTS. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Articles the 1'roiluce or Mianufacture of the United Kingdom. | Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other Dritish Dominions. | Articles the Produce or Mamufactare of Forcign States. | TOTALS. | Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New Soath Wales. | Articles the Probluce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. | Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions. | Articles the Produce or M tanufacture of Foreionn SLates. | TOTALS. |
|  | £ | £ | $£$ | £ | $£$ | £ | $\pm$ | - $£$ | - $£$ |
| 1847 | 933,364 | 51,101 | 559,862 | 1,544,327 | 996,909 | 122,935 | 15,865 | 65,820 6 | 1,201,535 |
| 1818 | 790,720 | 52,229 | 339,925 | 1,182,874 | 963,590 | 114,158 | 20,054 | 57,207 | 1,155,009 |
| 18.49 | 900,759 | 87,892 | 324,938 | 1,313;969 | 964,018 | 95,789 | 17,920 | 58,211 | 1,135,944 |
| 1850 | 961,364 | 30,316 | 341,733 | 1,333,413 | 1,158,858 | 121,099 | 15,400 | 62,427 | 1,357,784 |
| 1851 | 1,109,480 | 77,013 | 377,438 | 1,563,931 | 1,572,654 | 124,452 | 20,550 | 79,250 | 1,796,912 |
| 1852 | 1,235,664 | 97,776 | 566,996 | 1,900;436 | 4,380,272 | 112,034 | 34,490 | 77,238 | 4,604,034 |
| 1853 | 3,993,670 | 287,488 | 2,061,239 | 6,342,397 | 3,500,782 | 739,927 | 33,328 | 249,309 | 4,523,346 |
| 1854 | 3,699,623 | 266,539 | 2,014,901. | 5,981,063 | 2,965,552 | 762,988 | 61,187 | 260,399 | 4,050,126 |
| 1855 | 2,569,790 | 318,836 | 1,779,893 | 4,668,519 | 2,009,850 | 600,180 | 47,020 | 227,080 | 2,884,130 |
| 1856 | 3,140,873 | 333,434 | 1,986,064 | 5,460,971 | 2,132,837 | 754,649 | 55,587 | 487,807 | 5,430,880 |

No. 31.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(IMPORT OF GRAIN, \& $c$.)
RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Grans, \&c., Imported iuto the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| Year. | Wheat. | Maize. | Bartey, OAts, AND Peas. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Flour } \\ \text { A.d Bread. } \end{gathered}$ | Rice. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pomatoes } \\ & \text { And } \\ & \text { Yass. } \end{aligned}$ | Valce. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Tons. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | £ |
| 1847 | 218,877 | ......... | 21,996 | 3,214,400 | 782,208 | 1,122 | 41,034 |
| 1848 | 115,691 | - | 33,044 | 1,283,520 | 680,960 | 840 | 25,577 |
| 1849 | 130,599 | 4,844 | 48,309 | 1,831,200 | 1,525,776 | 1,104 | 31,767 |
| 1850 | 54,070 | 100 | 47,635 | 943,522 | 640,192 | 657 | 16,939 |
| 1851 | 140,278 | 550 | 10,056 | 8,320,816 | 5,073,376 | 1,869] | 66,882 |
| 1852 | 108,229 | 755 | 18,444 | 4,686,080 | 1,619,520 | 1,056 | 61,259 |
| 1853 | 24,881 | 5,585 | 72,979 | 25,081,086 | 2,559,068 | 2,498 | 306,319 |
| 1854 | 53,788 | 158 | 100,637 | 6,855,520 | 3,351,040 | 950 | 232,144 |
| 1855 | 836,363 | 5,483 | 183,985 | 17,976,000 | 3,709,440 | 5,612 | 717,779 |
| 1856 | 333,244 | 534 | 77,448 | 36,937,040 | 4,664,800 | 2,542 | 595,019 |

No. 32.
(EXPORT OF GRAIN, \&c.)
RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Gratn, \&e., Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856 , inclusive.

| Tear. | Wheat. | Mazze. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Banlay, } \\ \text { OATB, AND } \\ \text { Pras. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Flouse } \\ & \text { AND } \\ & \text { Blesed. } \end{aligned}$ | Potatosy. | Valce. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Pounls. | Tons. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | £ |
| 1847 | ............... | 62,262 | 3,860 | 1,458,240 | 22 | 13,406 |
| 1848 | 154 | 27,058 | 1,300 | 490,672 | 1 | 5,873 |
| 1849 |  | 1,240 | 1,111 | 1,184,960 | 12 | 6,162 |
| 1850 | 2,693 | 1,712 | 19,831 | 4,715,200 | 27 | 21,454 |
| 1851 |  | 54,232 | 30,340 | 2,155,636 | 21 | 22,856 |
| 1852 | 600 | 69,214 | 50,219 | 7,037,520 | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ | 57,094 |
| 1853 | .............. | 81,106 | 19,445 | 2,500,960 | 928 | * 71,303 |
| 1854 | 45,493 | 90,670 | 20,457 | 10,008,320 | 2,768 | 297,419 |
| 1855 | 15,310 | 37,015 | 34,852 | 2,171,008 | 869 | 91,644 |
| 1856 | 3,093 | 258,880 | 55,790 | 1,430,016 | $293 \frac{1}{2}$ | 84,517 |

Colonial Secretart's Office, $\}$
Sydney, 1st May, 1857.

Hy. WATSON PARKER,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 33.
NEW SOUTII WALES.
(IMPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.)
RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Butper and Ceferse Imported into the Colony of Now South Walcs, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| Year. | Quantity. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1 \mathrm{lb}^{\text {c }}$ | £ |
| 1847 | 6,832 | 130 |
| 1848 | 6,496 | 124 |
| 1849 ' | 38,332 | 1,058 |
| 1850 | 147,952 | 4,088 |
| 1851 | 70,140 | 1,302 |
| 1852 | 112,000 | 2,992 |
| 1853 | 1,300,300 | 45,796 |
| 1.854 | 902,720 | 43,879 |
| 1855. | 800,864 | 65,072 . |
| $1856{ }^{\text {* }}$ | 14,656 pkgs. | 56,995; |

No. 34.
(EXPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.)
Return of the Quantity and Value of Butrer and Cherse Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| Year. | Quantity. | Vande. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | 1bs. | $£$ |
| 1847 | 132,384 | 2,803 |
| 1848 | 182,530 | 2,836 |
| 1849 | 89,824 | 1,760 |
| 1850 | 18,212 | 1,109 |
| 1851 | 200,789 | 3,494 |
| 1852 | 573,328 | 16,048 |
| 1853 | 898,688 | 25,725 |
| 1854 | 299,640 | 24,970 |
| 1855 | 70,990 | 6,636 |
| 1856 | 242,032 | 9,824 |

Colonial Sechetary's Office, $\}$
Sydncy, 1st May, 1857.

HY. WATSON PARKER, Colorial Secretary.

No. 35.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(IMPORT OF LIVESTOCK.)
RETURN of Live Stock Imported into the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856 , inclusive.

| Year. | DESCRIPTION OF STOCK. |  |  |  |  | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Horses. | Horsed cattic. | shezp. | costs. | Hogs. |  |
|  | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Nurnber. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | £ |
| 1847 | 4 | ........... | 46 | ............ | ............ | 630 |
| 1848 | 5 | ............ | 11 | ........... | ............ | 240 |
| 1849 | .... | ... | 65 | ............ | ............ | 123 |
| 1850 | 6 | ... | 10 | ............ | .... | 380 |
| 1851 | 4 | 5 | 184 | ............ | .. ......... | 510 |
| 1852 | 6 | ............ | 169 | ........... | ............ | 377 |
| 1853 | ............ |  | 68 | ......... .. | ............ | 68 |
| 1854 | 8 | 11 | 158 | $\ldots$ | 550 | 3,061 |
| 1855 | 14 | 4 | 29 | ............ | 183 | 4,557 |
| 1856 | 19 | 31 | 74 | 7 | 654 | 5,568 |

No. 36.
(EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.)
RETURN of Live Stock Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856 , inclusive.

| Year. | IJESCRIPTION OF STOCK. |  |  |  |  | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Horses. | horned cattie. | sheer. | goars. | нояs. |  |
|  | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. |  |
| 1847 | 457 | 1,977 | 16,905 | 10 | 1 | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{E} \\ 15,701 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1848 | 1,181 | 10,208 | 25,331 | .... | ............ | 39,511 |
| 1849 | 1,135 | 763 | 13,271 | ............ | ............ | 17,292 |
| 1850 | 830 | 1,498 | 6,814 | 52 | 51 | 15,304 |
| 1851 | 1,941 | 971 | 18,186 | ... | ............ | 23,645 |
| 1852 | 770 | 1,178 | 31,357 | ............ | 0 | 16,605 |
| 1853 | 907 | 6,425 | 41,151 | . | 418 | 36,779 |
| 1854 | 1,179 | 7,491 | 28,140 | ............ | 422 | 78,440 |
| 1855 | 1,282 | 4,125 | 28,052 | ........... | 3 | 75,107 |
| 1856 | 1,948 | 2,677 | 23,103 |  | 225 | 54,744 |

Colonial Secretary's Office, $\}$
Sydney, 1st May, 1857.

HY. WATSON PARKER,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 37.
NEW SOUTY WALES.
(IMPORT OF SALT MEAT.)
RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Salt Mear Imported into the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.


No. 38.
(EXPORT OF SALT MEAT.)
RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Salif Mieat Exported from the Colony of Now South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856 , inclusive.

| Year. | bele, pori, aid mutton. | bacon and hams. | tongees. | Phiserved meats. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Quantity. | Quantity. | Quantity. |  |
| 1847 | 4,345 casks. | 218 cwt. | 127 casks. | 224 packages. | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 12,289 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1848 | 2,308 casks. | 145 cwt . | 84 casks. | 90 casks. | 3,060 |
| 1849 | 192 tons 3 cwt . | 284 cut. | 151 casks. | 370 cases. | 5,446 |
| 1850 | 308 tons. | 141 cwt . | 218 tons. | 4,000 cases. | 15,344 |
| 1851 | 221 tons 17 crrt. | 246 cwt . | $4{ }^{3}$ tons. | 765 crut . | 9,099 |
| 1852 | 1,121 tons 11 cwt. | 3,638 cwt. | 23 tons 3 cwt . | 1,086 cwt . | 17,638 |
| 1853 | 913 tons 16 crt . | 2,792 cmt. | 4 tons 19 crt . | 1,694 cwt. | 29,646 |
| 1854 | 797 tons 17 cwt . | 1,594 cwt. |  | 382 cwt . | 32,220 |
| 1855 | 2,433 casks. | 77 packages. | ............... | 1,151 tins. | 22,686 |
| 1856 | 2,002 casks. | 146 packages. | 252 packages. | 1,350 tins. | 9,999 |

Colonial Secretary's Office, $\}$
HY. WATSON PARKER,
Sydney, 1st May, 1857.$\}$
Colonial Secretary.

No. 39.

## NEW SOUTII WALES.

## (IHPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Hides and Leamifer Imported into the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| Year. | HIDES. |  |  |  | LEATHER. |  | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Horned Cattle. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SHEEP AND } \\ & \text { GOSTT. } \end{aligned}$ | kangaroo and OPOSSCM. | ALL отнer. | Mant:- <br> factured. (Boots\&Shoea.) | cmant- <br> factured. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Quantity. | Quantity. | Quantity. | Quantity. | Packagcs. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tacknges and Trunks. |  | $\pm$ |
| 1847 | 319 No. | 68 pkgs . | 113 bales. | $\ldots . .$. | 484 | 26 | 14,810 |
| 1848 | ............. | 49 " | 112 " | ......... | 624 | 32 | 17,440 |
| 1843 |  | 29 " | 89 " | ... | 907 | 35 | 22,043 |
| 1850 | 311 No. | 170 bundles. | 1,140 No. | $\ldots . .1$. | 1,090 | 34 | 22,556 |
| 1851 | 1,221 No., \& 7 cascs | 109 bules. | $\left\{\begin{array}{cc} 2,652 & \text { No. } \\ \text { and } 8 \text { cases } \end{array}\right\}$ | ........ | 1,057 | 92 | 22,807 |
| 1852 | 500 No | 229 bundlcs. | 23,736 No. | 500 No. | 2,630 | 175 | 69,271 |
| 1853 | 639 , | 303 , | 172 pkgs . | 2Q pkgs. | 8,977 | 505 | 232,308 |
| 1854 | 1,862 " | 2,243 No. | 1,050 No. | 1,056 No. | 3,476 | 107 | 182,059 |
| 1855 | 1,201 „, | 3,109 " | ¢,219 „ | 600 " | 6,737 | 68 | 171,971 |
| 1856 | 3,259 | 2505 jkgs . | 20 " | 8 " | 9,789 | 107 | 215,732 |

No. 40.

## (EXPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Hides and Jeateer Exported from the Colony of New South
! Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856 , inclusive.

| Year. | ILIDES. |  |  |  | LEATHER. |  | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | horned cattle. | maxgazoo. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SHEEP } \operatorname{AND} \\ & \text { COAT. } \end{aligned}$ | ALL otier. | MAKUFactured. (Bnots\&Shoes.) | crmayo- <br> factured. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Quantity. | Quantity. | Quantity. | Quantity. | Quantity. |  |
|  | $1^{-}$ |  |  |  | 1'ackagee and Truaks. |  | $\pm$ |
| 1847 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}1,711 \\ \text { and tons } 10 \text { pkgs. }\end{array}\right\}$ | 2 pkgs . | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}178 \mathrm{pkgs.} \\ \text { and } 29 \text { No. }\end{array}\right\}$ | $57 \mathrm{No}$. | 23 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 26 \text { tons } \& \\ 17 \text { cwt. } \end{array}\right\}$ | 35,276 |
| 1848 | 1,308 tons 1 cwt. |  |  | 1 cask. | 22 | 109 tons. | 23,668 |
| 1849 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}1,293 \text { tons } 11 \text { cwt. } \\ \text { and } 10 \mathrm{pkgs} .\end{array}\right\}$ | 3 plcgs . | 14,760 No. |  | 30 | 1524 | 21,353 |
| 1850 | 1,581 tons. | 1 case. | 1 pkg . |  | 25 | 35 tons 6 cwt. | 33,114 |
| 1551 | 1,748 tons. | 612 No. | 306 bundles. | 2 cases. | 23 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 248 \text { tons } \\ \& 17 \mathrm{crt} . \end{array}\right\}$ | 36,625 |
| 1552 | 1,616 tons 9 cwt. | 1 case. | 56 " |  | 373 | 1,247 cmt. | 37,661 |
| 1853 | 1,582 tons 10 cwt . |  | 34 pkgs: | 1 case. | 202 | 1,427 " | 41,159 |
| 1854 | 89,562 No. |  |  |  | 35 | $819 \mathrm{pkgs}$. | 44,936 |
| 1855 | \%4,035 |  | 37,390 No. |  | 125 | 594 " | 42,782 |
| 1856 | 90,003 " |  | 79 pligs . | 4 plegs. | 77 | 380 " | 64,638 |

No. 41. .
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(EXPORTOF WOOL.)
RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Wool Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| Year. | 'Quantity. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jbs. | £ |
| 1847 | 12,169,684 | 706,313 |
| 1848 | 12,445,048 | 683,623 |
| 1849 | 13,396,525 | 663,965 |
| 1850 | 14,270,622 | 788,051 |
| 1851 | 15,268,473 | 828,302 |
| 1859 | 11,086,974 | 676,815 |
| 1853 | 1.6,358,869 | 999,896 |
| 1854 | 18,976,300 | 1,181,95f |
| 1855 | 17,671,684 | 1,078,017 |
| 1856 | 19,200,341 | 1,303,070 |

No. 42.
(EXPORT OF TALLOW.)
RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Tarlow Exported from the Colong of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.


No. 43.
(EXPORT OF BARK.)
RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Bark and Extract of Bark Exported from the Colony of New South Walcs, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.


Colonial Secketary's Office, $\}$
Sydney, 1 st May, 1857.

HY. WATSON PARKER,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 44.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

(IMPORT OF TIABER.)
RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Trmber Impoited into the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1850 , inchusive.

| Year. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DesLl } \\ & \text { AND } \\ & \text { RATTENS. } \end{aligned}$ | SATs, \&c. | OTEDER 'ly $^{\text {wrovgns. }}$ | $\frac{\text { Mnel. }}{\text { gnnales. }}$ |  | 家宫 | Vatur. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Quartity. | Quantity. | Quantity. | Quantity. Quantity. | Tons. |  |
| 1817 | 1,615 Nั. | 456,480 fect |  | No. | . ...... | 351 | $£$ 4,426 |
| 1848 | 3,682 ", | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}258,480 \\ \text { and } 250 \\ \text { londs }\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  | $\cdots \cdots$ | (0) | 1,760̆ |
| 1849 | 6,120 " | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}362,120 \\ \text { and } 300 \text { loats }\end{array}\right\}$ |  | 46,000 | - $6,000 \mathrm{No}$ | 71 | 1,601 |
| 1850 | 7,244 \# | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}263,353 \text { feet } \\ \text { and } 1,934 \text { pieces }\end{array}\right\}$ |  | 30,000 | . $20,000 \ldots$ | 105 | 2,159 |
| 1851 | 21,687 " | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}482,903 \text { feet } \\ \text { and } 2,000 \text { treenails }\end{array}\right\}$ | 1,068 pkgs. | 318,300 | 58,000 No. 36,690 , | tò | 3,721 |
| 1852 | 13,508 " | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1,950,228 \text { feet } \\ \text { and } 245 \text { treenails }\end{array}\right\}$ | 67 " | 81,000 | 200 bdis. 7,000 " | $\cdots$ | 7,820 |
| 1853 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}1,091 \\ 98,790 \\ \text { flet }\end{array}\right\}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1,005,273 \text { fect } \\ 18,756 \text { plas. } \\ 5 \text { tons firewood } \end{array}\right\}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}18,671 \\ \text { (Houses) }\end{array}\right\}$ | 2.33,245 | 212,000 No. 116 pk \%s. | 386 | 88,738 |
| 1854 | ¢, 180,000 fect | 1,936,000 feet | $28 \pm$ Houses | 2,200,000 | ...... | 480 | 178,783 |
| 180̃0 . | 242,036 No. |  | 112 " | 1,523,000 | 854,900 No. $237,025 \mathrm{No}$ | 290 | 134,312 |
| 1850 | 396,871 " | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}4,127,004 \text { fect } \\ 400 \text { spars }\end{array}\right\}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}480 \mathrm{pkggs} \\ \left(\begin{array}{l}\text { Louses }\end{array}\right\}\end{array}\right\}$ | 2,050,397 | 1,514,375, ,282,885 , | 150 | 90,175 |

No. 45.
(EXPORTOFTIMBER.)
RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Trmaer Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| Year. | Cenar. | OTHER TMMBER. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SAWE, de. | wrotget. | shingles. | Lathes. | paling. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TREMAILS } \\ & \text { AND SPOKES. } \end{aligned}$ | Value. |
|  | Quantity. | Quantity. | Quantity. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | No. | No. | No. | No. |  |
| 1847 | 953,995 feet | 31,350 feet |  | 70,500 |  | $\ldots$ | 163,178 | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 7,1 \tilde{j} 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1848 | 863,307 " | 16,150 " | ............. |  |  | $\ldots . .$. | 75,901 | 5,591 |
| 1849 | 1,269,321 " | 456,080 " |  | 611,140 | 60,150 | 3,765 | 154,717 | 12,988 |
| 1850 | 715,039 | 1,149,054 : | 115 Houses | 92,900 | 12,000 | 2,180 | 307,141 | 17,188 |
| 1851 | 1,468,658 " | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}135,592 \\ \text { and } 5 \text { tons }\end{array}\right\}$ |  | 143,000 | ...... |  | 318,409 | 17,462 |
| 1852 | 1,013,775 " | 777,110 feet |  | 8,900 | 61,800 | 5,364 | 203,092 | 17,330 |
| 1853 | 2,945,883 | 1,419,5057 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 3,829 \text { pkgs. } \\ (\text { Houses, } \delta \mathrm{c} .) \end{array}\right\}$ | 370,064 | 271,805 | 98,556 | 77,005 | 82,217 |
| 18054 | 2,887,000 " | -6,800 ", | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}20 \text { Houses } \\ \text { and } 494 \text { pkgs. }\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  | $\ldots . .$. | 103,672 | 62,365 |
| 1805 | 1,443,202 " | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}609,800 \\ 65,829 \\ \text { pieces }\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | 6,200 | 32,772 | 44,777 |
| 185̃6 | 2,619,757 " | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}359,666 \text { feet } \\ 164,868 \text { pieces }\end{array}\right\}$ |  | 50,000 |  | 3,000 | 09,903 | 42,333 |

Colontal Secretary's Office, Syduey, 1st May, 1857.$\}$

HY. WATSON PARKER,
Colonial Secrctary.

No. 46.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

(EXPORTOFOIL, \&c.)
RETURN of the Quantity and Value of OLi, \&c., Exported from the Colony of Now South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1956 , inclusive.


No. 47.
(EXPORT OF GOLD.)
RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GoLD Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1851 to 1856 , inclusive.


This Return includes a large portion of Gold brought from the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, but the quantity camot be accurately ascertained.

[^18]HY. WATSON PARKER,
(SHIPPING INWARDS.)

| Yfar. | $\underset{\text { Grat Britain. }}{\text { From }}$ |  | Fron British Colonies. |  |  |  | South ${ }_{\text {From }}^{\text {Sram }}$ Islunds. |  | From Fisheries. |  | $\underset{\text { States of America. }}{\substack{\text { From United }}}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { Freign States. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Totals. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | New Zoalund. |  | Elsewhere. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| 1847 | 57 | 25,349 | 70 | 10,176 | 193 | 37,422 | 25 | 2,443 | 77 | 22,501 | 1 | 160 | 32 | 8,968 | 455 | 107,019 |
| 1848 | 71 | 34,309 | 106 | 23,877 | 233 | 45,173 | 23 | 2,695 | 63 | 17,473 | 1 | 406 | 30 | 7,753 | 527 | 131,686 |
| 1849 | 105 | 54,641 | 68 | 15,732 | 134 | 25,792 | 20 | 2,804 | 47 | 13,226 | .... | ... | 40 | 9,769 | 414 | 121,964 |
| 1850 | 90 | 48,776 | 79 | 14,474 | 94 | 19,293 | 22 | 2,755 | 38 | 10,432 | 60 | 17,848 | 38 | 12,607 | 421 | 126,185 |
| 1851 | 73 | 40,807 | 80. | 17,577 | 191 | 40,190 | 40 | 5,643 | 33 | 8,430 | 72 | 20,473 | 64 | 19,822 | 553 | 153,002 |
| 1852 | 111 | 71,307 | 66 | 12,858 | 381 | 68,059 | 32 | 3,602 | 30 | 7,433 | 51 | 16,846 | 50 | 17,261 | 721 | 197,366 |
| 1853 | 208 | 125,054 | 74 | 15,637 | 598 | 144,777 | 24 | 3,676 | 7 | 1,814 | 46 | 17,321 | 91 | 28,573 | 1,048 | 336,852 |
| 1854. | 206 | 123,817 | 115 | 32,395 | 542 | 153,953 | 57 | 9,814 | 6 | 1,238 | 29 | 11,136 | 103 | 44,574 | 1,058 | 376,927 |
| 1855 | 134 | 97,617 | 136 | 27,368 | 652 | 159,009 | 46 | 6,884 | 15 | 3,206 | 50 | 22,007 | 113 | 37,232 | 1,152 | 353,323 |
| 1856 | 106 | 87,771 | 123 | 22,809 | 728 | 154,235 | 33 | 4,307 | 31 | 6,672 | 32 | 15,532 | 90 | 30,353 | 1,143 | 321,679 |

No. 49.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (SHIPPING OUTWARDS.)

| yEAR. | $\underset{\text { Great Britain. - }}{\text { To }}$ |  | To British Colonics. |  |  |  | South Sca Islands. |  | To Fisheries. |  | To United States of America. |  | Foreigno Statcs. |  | тота.s. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Now Uealand. |  | Elscwhere. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | No. | Tons. | No. | Mons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | 'Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| 1847. | 50 | 21,267 | 99 | 19,156 | 203 | 37,915 | 29 | 3,383 | 79 | 23,645 | $\ldots$ | ........ | 48 | 14,664 | 508 | 120,030 |
| 1848 | 51 | 21,468 | 143 | 34,349 , | 186 | 42,959 | 31 | 5,316 | 57 | 10,039 | $\ldots$ | ........ | 31 | 12,097 | 499 | 132,22s. |
| 1849 | 49. | 23,232 | 76 | 19,052 | - 145 | 37,616 | 25 | 3,706 | 46 | 13,832 | 46 | 10,385 | 60 | 23,324 | 447 | 131,147 |
| 1850 | 47 | 24,68i | 105 | 22,364 | 144 | 38,227 | 27 | 4,018 | 43 | 27,508 | 86 | 27,804 | 54 | 32,160 | 506 | 176,762 |
| 1851 | 54 | 26,694 | 77 | 13,920 | 201 | 41,821 | 32 | 5,513 | 33 | 9,658 | 26 | 9,457 | so | 31,957 | 503 | 139,020 |
| 1852 | 49 | ${ }^{1} 26,388$ | 64 | 12,708 | 471 | 95,749 | 27 | 3,872 | 20 | 5,557 | 18 | 5,602 | 52 | 27,084 | 701 | 175,960 |
| 1853 | 72 | -40,489 ${ }^{-1}$ | - 102 | 24,743 | 653 | 146,334 ${ }^{-}$ | - 45 | 7,939 |  | ${ }^{-1,254}{ }^{-}$ | -12 | 5,088 | -172 | 110,193 | 1,061 | 341,540 |
| 1854 | 61 | 44,649 | 114 | 25,354 | 614 | '198,941 | 60 | 9,616 | 8 | 2,003 | 20 | 6,605 | 235 | 122,321 | 1,112 | 409,489 |
| 1855 | 44 | 28,627 | 147 | 27,541 | 734 | 217,691 P | 64. | 9,708 | 17 | 3,110 | 30 | 8,787 | 149 | 67,018 | 1,185 | 362,482 |
| 18506. | 41 | 30,710 | 136 | 27,877 | 805 | 192,470 |  | 6,135 | 25 | 5,271 | 15 | 5,007 | 154 | 68,643 | 1,219 | 336,113 |

HY. WATSON PARKER,
PARKER,
Colonial Sccrefary.

No. 50.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(VESSELS REGISTERED.)
Return of the Number of Vessels Built and Recistered in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusire.

| Year. | Veisels Meilit. |  | Vessels Registemed. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Tons. | Number. | Tons. |
| 1847 | 33 | 2,121 | 93 | 8,609 |
| 1848 | 26 | 1,281 | 87 | 6,(1) |
| 1849 | 35 | 1,720 | 109 | 7,551 |
| - 1850 | 36 | 1,605 | 99 | 7,783 |
| 1851 | 24 | 939 | 97 | 9,181 |
| 1852 | 23 | 1,582 | 131 | 13,188 |
| 1853 | 16 | 808 | 190 | 22,702 |
| 1854 | 33 | 1,952 | 188 | 24,221 |
| 1855 | 33 | 2,804 | 138 | 15,344 |
| 1856 | 24 | 839 | 86 | 9,409 |

No. 51.
(COAL.)
RETURN of the Number of Coal Minfs, and of the Quantity and Value of Cọal produced from the same, from the Year 1849 to $18 \overline{5} 6$, inclusive.

| Year. | No. | Quantity. | Valce. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tone. - | £ | s. | d. |
| 1849 | 6 | 48,5161 | 14,647 | 4 | 3 |
| 1850 | 9 | 71,216 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 23,375 | 15 | 6 |
| 1851 | 10 | 67,610 | 25,546 | 8 | 6 |
| 1852 | 10 | 67,404 | 36,885 | 2 | 0 |
| 1853 | 13 | 96,809 | 78,059 | 0 | 0 |
| 18.54 | 12 | 116,642 | 119,380 | 8 | 0 |
| 1855 | 14 | 137,076 | 89,082 | 18 | 0 |
| 1856 | 14 | 18, ,960 | 117,906 | 17 | 7 |

1849.-I
1850.-1 $\}$ No Peturn of Produce.

18̄ั1.-1
1856 2 Not Worked


No. 52.
(LAND SALES.)
Return of the Amounts received from the Sale of Crown Lands in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856 , inclusive.

| Teas. | Amoust. |  | 'Total Amocnt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | General Revenie. | Territorial Revenuc. |  |
|  | $\pm$ s. d. | £ s. d. | $\pm$ s. d. |
| 1847 | 1,800 00 | 8,129192 | 2,929 19 2 |
| 1843 | 60000 | $7,024 \quad 6 \quad 6$ | 7,624 66 |
| 1849 | 7,073 60 | 13,040 66 | 20,113 $12 \quad 3$ |
| 1850 | 11,733 0 0 | 22,024 611 | 33,757 611 |
| 1851 | 21,369 10 5 | 43,05671 | $\begin{array}{llll}64,425 & 17 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 1852 | 11,740 18 | $44,067 \quad 19 \quad 6$ | 55,808 1 |
| 1853 | $41,61619 \quad 2$ | 169,418 $12 \quad 7$ | 211,035 11.9 |
| 1854 | 32,596 168 | 286,936 1312 | $319,533 \quad 910$ |
| 1855 | * 55,434 411 | 215,202 78 | 270,636 12 7 |
| 18.56 | $\dagger 245,555 \quad 2 \quad 5$ |  | 245,555 25 |

[^19]Colonial Secretary's Offioe,
HY. WATSON PARKER, Colonial Secretary

No. 53.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(MORTGAGES ON LAND.)
RETURN of the Number and Amount of Moutgagrs on Land, Registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| Iedr. | hlint on town mands. |  | dent on countily lands. |  | IENT ON TOWN AND countiv lands. |  | Totals. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { rortgages } \end{array}\right\|$ | Amomit. |  | Amount. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nunber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Mortgnges } \end{gathered}$ | Amount. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Mortgages } \end{array}$ | Amount. |
| 1847 | 100 | $\begin{array}{ccc}£ & s . & \text { d. } \\ 81,516 & 18 & 4\end{array}$ | 149 | $\begin{array}{ccc} \pm & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 82,605 & 12 & 2\end{array}$ | 15 | $\begin{array}{ccc}£ & \text { s. } \\ \text { 16,432 } \\ \text { che } \\ 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 320 | $\begin{array}{ccr}\text { £ } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ \text { 180,005 } & 1.0 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 1848 | 196 | $\begin{array}{llll}110,501 & 6 & 3\end{array}$ | 103 | 70,572 134 | 8 | 21,572 10 G | 307 | 202,646 $10 \quad 7$ |
| 1849 | 211 | 74,130 00 | 150 | $82,710 \quad 68$ | 15 | $41,620 \quad 4 \quad 0$ | 376 | 198,479 11 1 |
| 1850 | 181 | 83,890150 | 112 | $50,873 \quad 76$ | 14 | 7,25888 | 310 | 142,022 1006 |
| $18{ }^{\circ} 1$ | 249 | 86,438 $11 \begin{aligned} & 11\end{aligned}$ | 100 | 49,836 $\quad 3 \quad 5$ | 10 | 8,127181 | 359 | 144,402 $12 \quad 8$ |
| 1852 | 233 | 120,606 17 0 | 88 | 58,363 1910 | 9 | 7,0:7 101 | 330 | 186,008 1511 |
| 18:53 | 340 | 236,346 610 | 113 | 117,052 132 | 7 | 27,501 00 | 460 | 380,940 $19 \quad 2$ |
| 1854 | 514 | 521,170 90 | 170 | 194,045 211 | 8 | 14,244 00 | 692 | 720,459 1111 |
| 1855 | 616 | 546,425 $15 \quad 9$ | 282 | 251,551 149 | 18 | 19,044 1.63 | 916 | 817,022 69 |
| 1856 | 688 | 431,810 $14 \quad 6$ | , 244 | 210,627 $10 \quad 8$ | 42 | 34,701 1610 | 974 | $680,145 \quad 2 \quad 0$ |

No. 54.
(PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.)
REITJRN of the Number and Amount of Preferable Liens on Woor and of Mortgages on Live Stock, Registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1850, inclusive.

| Yean, | preferable lifest on wool. |  |  | mortgages on live stook. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Liens. } \end{aligned}$ | Number of Shecp. | Amount of Liens. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Mortgages. } \end{gathered}$ | Number of Shecp. | Number of Horned Cattle. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Iforses. } \end{aligned}$ | Amount Lent. |
| 1847 | 193 | 1,095,402 | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 107,447 & 16 & 10 \end{array}$ | 168 | 623,257 | 45,578 | 1,110 | $\begin{array}{ccc}£ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 137,856 & 15 & 1\end{array}$ |
| 1848 | 240 | 1,378,180 | 108,892 211 | $20{ }^{\circ}$ | 1,118,762 | 84,411 | 2,006 | 219,7056 15 8 |
| 18.49 | 211 | 1,154,468 | 84,692 $18 \quad 3$ | 213 | . 1,132,466 | 72,892 | 1,747 | 161,553 511 |
| 18 ¢ั0 | 187 | 1,148,344 | 82,73100 | 168 | 639,76\% | 54,481 | 770 | $\begin{array}{llll}118,987 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ |
| 1801 | 192 | 1,069,981 | $\begin{array}{llll}85,110 & 2 & 2\end{array}$ | 158 | 768,180 | 75,668 | 1,137 | 193,126 26 |
| 1852 | 69 | 917,170 | $79,610 \quad 311$. | 101 | 557,208 | 55,223 | 1,103 | 120,958 197 |
| 1803 | 89 | 676,298 | $77,124 \quad 8 \quad 2$ | 11.3 | 664,338 | 67,560 | 1,150 | 285,059) 120 |
| 1854 | 85 | 944,061 | 122,354 46 | 165 | 1,444,370 | 157,107 | 1,506 | 1,055,199 3 |
| 18005 | 107 | 1,254,059 | $180,549 \quad 5 \quad 1$ | 217 | 1,190,546 | 169,979 | 2,068 | 847,076170 |
| 18006 | 100 | 1,055,919 | 160,162 88 | 190 | 1,285,191 | 188,061 | 3,548 | 818,938 31 |

N.1t,-Whed any mim has heen securat both by a Lien on the Wool and ly a Mortgage of the Sbeep, the amount is included under the hend of Mortgages ouly.

- Sif, In transmitting to you the Meturna required by your Girrular of the 2nd November last, 1 do mgele the honor to observe, that in the keturn of the Number nt Slicep anis Amcint of Money adrineced mader the Jien Aet, it would appear aa if au aduitiounl sum was advanced cach subsequent jear mon that mentionerl to have been advaneed the year previous. It must, however, be borne in mind, thant as the Lien Act only authorives an advance to be made on the enswing elif, of Wool, the Lieus sre renewable every yenr, and that, consequently, the same Sheep and Money may he included fin one year is that mentioned for the previons year. The samo remark may atso apply to the Mortgages of Slicen, Catile, and Morses, as the Mortgages are gencrally made redeemable a twelvemonth from the date thereof.
gequired to be inade freery the Amount seeured by Morgagen of real Estate, however, the repayment of the amodint is, njphe an averago, and re-sedured, thero tines during the frind (ten yenry) incladed in this Itelum, Under theso circumstances I have not given a Genernl Total of the Amount, as it night lead to a false conclusion.

In other reapects, I beg to observe the accompanying feturns are correct.
I liare the honor to be,
Your most obediont Scryant.
Your most obediont Servant.
Whllam OAnter,
Fegistrar Genera?

No. 55.
NEW SOUTE WALES.
(CONVICTIONS.)
RETURN of the Number of Convictrons in the Supreme Court and Courts of Quarter Scssions of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| Year. | Felonics. |  |  | Misdemibanoms. |  |  | Total Number of Convictions. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Supreme Court. | - Courts of Quarter | Total. | Supreme Court. | Courts of (Guarter Sessions. | 'Total. |  |
| 1847 | 115 | 281 | 396 | 24 | 61 | 85 | 481 |
| 1848 | 91 | 269 | 360 | 40 | 45 | 85 | 415 |
| 1849 | 148 | 289 | 437 | 28 | 69 | 97 | 53t |
| 1800 | 149 | 302 | 451 | 40 | 61 | 101 | 535 |
| 1851 | 139 | 322 | 461 | 46 | 67 | 113 | 374 |
| 1852 | 103 | 319 | 422 | 32 | 7\% | 103 | 527 |
| 1853 | 147 | 310 | 457 | 44 | $10 ;$ | 3.47 | 604 |
| $185 \pm$ | 157 | 320 | 477 | 152 | 98 | 160 | 637 |
| 1855 | 137 | 261 | 398 | 47 | 81 | 128 | 526 |
| $18 \% 6$ | 136 | 219 | 355 | 32 | 74 | 106 | 461 |

No. 56.
(CRIMINALS EXECUTED.)
Return of the Number of Commans laxecuted in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.

| YEAR | Number. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1847 | 2 |
| 1848 | 4 |
| 1849 | 4 |
| 1850 | 4 |
| 1851 | 2 |
| 1852 | 5 |
| 1853 | 2 |
| 1854 | 6 |
| 1855 | 2 |
| 1856 | Nil. |
|  |  |

* One a female.

No. 57.
(LITIGATION.)
Return of the Number of Criti Cases tried in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1856, inclusive.


Colonial Secretart's Office, $\}$
Sydney, 1 st May, 1857.

HY. WATSON PARKER, Colonial Secretary.
No. 58.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(COIN.)
RETURN of Coin and Budsion in the Colonial Treasury, Branch Royal Mint, Military Chest, and Banks, in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 31st December in each Year, from 1847 to


[^20]IIY. WATSON PARKER,

No. 59.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

(REVENUE.)
Return of the Revenue and Recerpts of the Colony of New South Wales, for the
Year 1850.

| Mead of Revenue. | Amoint. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Customs | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 471,401 & 1 & 6 \end{array}$ |
| Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony... ... ... ... ... ... | 51,074 1410 |
| Proceeds of Licenses to dig and seareh for Gold ... ... ... ... | 30,681168 |
| Fees for the Lscort and Conveyance of Gold... ... ... ... ... | $4,474 \quad 810$ |
| Mint Reccipts... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | $\begin{array}{lll}12,556 & 4 & 7\end{array}$ |
| Railmay Tolls ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... .. ... | 11,157 47 |
| Land Sales ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | $245,555 \quad 2 \quad 5$ |
| Licenses and Leases to occupy Crown Lands... ... ... ... ... | 51,366 $11 \quad 9$ |
| Quit Rents, and Redemption of Quit Rents ... ... ... ... ... | 1,237 $14 \quad 3$ |
| Rents, exclusive of Jand ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,716 19 5 |
| Licenses ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | $49,711 \quad 15$ |
| Postage ... ... ... . . ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 29,458 1011 |
| Fines and Forfeitures ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,713 8 |
| Fecs... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 26,403 5 |
| Salc of Government Property ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,34118 6 |
| Rcimbursements ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 41,845136 |
| Pilotage ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,551 78 |
| Asscssment on Jive Stock ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31,387 318 |
| Miscellancous ... ... | 4,541 $18 \quad 5$ |
| $£$ | 1,088,175 $16 \quad 6$ |
| Police Reward Fiund | 2,314 1611 |
| Police Superannuation Fund ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,251 128 |
| Immigration Remittances ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,70150 |
| Assessment on Shenp ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,439 19 1 |
| $\pm$ | $35,70713 \quad 8$ |
| ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}117,603 & 1 & 9 \\ 81,534 & 18 & 5\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}147,567 \\ \hline 186\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{llr} 251,424 & 19 & 5 \\ 258,408 & 18 & 10 \end{array}$ |
| $£$ | $856,539 \quad 611$ |
| Church and School Estates Fund :- <br> Leases and Licenses to occupy Lands ... ... ... | $6,130 \quad 7 \quad 10$ |
| Total Revenue and Receipts ... ... $£$ | 1,986,553 411 |

W. C. MAYNE,

Auditor General.

No. 60.

## NEW SOUTH WALES. <br> (EXPENDITURE.)

Retuin of the Expenditure of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1856.

| Head of Eapenditure. | paid out of the consolidated bevenee fexd. |  | PAID OLT OF THE tekihtorial bevfnue. (Arrears.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { PAID OUT OF THE } \\ \text { CHURCE AND } \\ \text { SCHOL ESTATES } \\ \text { FUND. } \end{gathered}$ | total onder Each uEAD OF EXPENDITURE. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under the Schedules. | Under Acts of Council. |  |  |  |
| Establisimentb. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ в. d. | £ 日. d. | £ B. d. |
| Civil | 12,668 11 9 | 199,2650 0 |  |  | 211,933 123 |
| Judicial | 11,680 14 2 | $34,026111$. |  |  | 45,706 161 |
| Ecelesiastical | 31,709 210 | 17,834 18 0 | 218611 | 4,206178 | $\begin{array}{llll}54,059 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ |
| Edacational | 1. | 49, $410610 \quad 5$ | .......... | 1,445 4 9 | 51,051152 |
| Mredical. |  | 20,159 $17{ }^{5}$ |  |  | 20,159176 |
| Gold |  | 21,766818 |  |  | 21,766 <br> 23,702 <br> 8 |
| Mint ....... |  | 23,702 <br> 23,544 <br> 10 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}23,702 & 7 & 7 \\ 23,544 & 10 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Yolunteer Corps |  | 1,721 6 8 |  |  | 1,721 68 |
| Police |  | 170;909-16 3 |  |  | 170,909 163 |
| Gnols and Penal |  | 35,505 126 |  |  | $3 \mathrm{3}, 805126$ |
| Colonial Agent General .. |  | 391101 | 391411 |  | 43150 |
| Sfryices, Exclusive of Establizhments. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pensions and Retired Allowances. | $5.32410 \quad 3$ | 90868 | 14134 |  | 6,374 003 |
| Charitable Allowances .... |  | 15,715 8 8 0 |  |  | 15,715 8 8 0 |
| Public Works and Buildings |  | 38,236159 |  |  | 38,236159 |
| Roads, Streets, and Bridges |  | 58,781 1711 | 8,076 96 |  | 66,85874 |
| Grants in Aid of Public Institutions |  | 3,400 40 |  |  | 3,40040 |
| Drawhacks and Refund of Dutics ............... |  | 30,068 19 6 |  |  | 36,068 196 |
| Revenue and Receipts Re-- tur,sed ................ |  | 2,076 60 | 155110 |  | 2,231 20 |
| All other Miscellaucons Disbursenents |  | 31,46S 142 | $690 \quad 79$ |  | 32,159 1111 |
| Interest on Loans ........ |  | $58,74819 \quad 3$ | 7, 273 8 838 |  | $66,022 \quad 76$ |
| Debentures paid off |  | 10,000 00 | 50000 |  | 10,500 00 |
| Survey, Salc, and Management of Crown Lands. |  | 69.323 0 4 | 12,288 180 |  | 81,611 18 4 |
| Immigration ............ |  | 99,775 67 | *20.871 181811 |  | $120,647{ }^{5} 5$ |
| Aborigines |  | 63231 | 115101 |  |  |
| Management of the Church and School Estates...... |  |  |  | 56505 | 66505 |
| Charges on the Police Reward lund |  | 639151 |  |  | 639151 |
| Ditto Police Superannua- tion Fund................ |  | $53613 \quad 3$ |  |  | 536133 |
| Ditto $\Lambda$ ssessmenton Sheep Frund, 18 Victoria, No. 26 |  | $3,461 \quad 2 \quad 4$ |  |  | 3,461 24 |
|  |  | 1,028,407 70 |  |  |  |
| Loan Survices. |  |  |  |  |  |
| to the City of Sydney, 17 Vic.31, 18 Vic. 36,19 Vic. 42 |  | 127,882 00 |  |  | 127,982 00 |
| Permanent Pullic Works, 18 Vic. 35,19 Vic. 40. |  | 107,252 172 |  |  | 107,252 172 |
| Railways, 18 Vic. 40,19 <br> Vic. 40, 20 Vic. 1 |  | 349,104 3 9 |  |  | 349,104 30 |
| Educational, 19 Victoria 38 |  | 53,000 0 0 |  |  | 53,000 00 |
| Debentures paid off, 20 Vic .1 |  | 48,800 0 0 |  |  | 48,800 00 |
| Promium of 1 per cent. paid to the holders of the same. |  | 48800 |  |  | 48800 |
| Intcrest on Loans ........ |  | 2,139 9 9 |  |  | 2,139 $9 \quad \mathbf{6}$ |
|  |  | 686,666 104 |  |  |  |
| Total Expenditure. . \& | $61,472 \quad 19 \quad 0$ | 1,717,073 $17 \quad 4$ | 50,370 19 \% | 6,216 68 | 1,835,134 26 |

* Includes $£ 14,291$ 8s. Immigration Remittances.
W. C. MAYNE,

Auditor Gcneral.
No. 61.


W. H. CIIRISTIE,

No. 62.

## NEW SOUTH WALES. <br> (PRICES OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.)

RETURN shewing the Average Prices of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January, 1847, to the 31st December, 1856, inclusive.

|  | Quamtits. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consturpion. <br> Whent |  | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { E } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 4 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} f & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{lll} f & s & d . \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\boldsymbol{A} & \text { a } & \text { d, } \\ 0 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { A } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 8 & \\ 0 & \text { a }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { f } & \text { c. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & \text { c } & \\ 0 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { £ } & \text { g. } \\ 0 & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 6 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & \mathrm{~g}, \mathrm{~d} \\ 0 & \text { d }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { E } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 10 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { f } & \text { e. } \\ 0 & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 11 & 3\end{array}$ |
| Bread, 1st Quality ...... | per pound... | 0 00 | 0 0 0 21/4 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 13 / 8 \\ 0 & 0 & \end{array}$ | $00017 / 4$ | 0 | 0 | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 31 / 2\end{array}$ | 0 0 0 | 006 | $3 / 1$ |
| Do. 2nd do. ........... |  | 00 | 0 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 11 & 12\end{array}$ | 0 0 0 O $11 / 2$ | 0 | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 23 / 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & & \end{array}$ | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Flour, Ist | do. | 0 0 $01 / 4$ | $0 \begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 21 / 4\end{array}$ | 00 | 0 0 0 13/4 | 00 | 0 | 00 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 51 / 2\end{array}$ | 0 0 07 | 51/4 |
| Do. Sod do. | do. | 00 | $00019 / 4$ | $0011 / 2$ | 0 0 $011 \%$ | 0 0 0 21/2 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 21 / 2\end{array}$ | 0 0 0 21/2 | 00 | 0 O 0 | 0 0 0 43/ |
| ice | do. | 00 | 0 0 31 | 0 0 0 33/4 | 0 O 0 | 004 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 0 4114 | 00 | 00 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 51 / 1\end{array}$ |
| Oatme | do | 00 | 00 | 00 | 006 | 0 | 00 | 00 | 0 0 0 \% $1 / 2$ |  | 0 0 7 |
| Teri | do. | 02 | 020016 | 0 | 0110 | 0 | 0 | 01 | 026 | 025 | 022314 |
| Sugar | do. | 00 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 3 & 3 / 4\end{array}$ | 0 O $0131 / 2$ |  | 0 0 031312 | 0 | 008 | 00 | 0 0 0 5; |
| Coffee | do. | 0 | 01 | 010 | 012 | 013 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ | 0 1 13 | 016 | 018 | 0 1 $171 / 4$ |
| Sago | do. |  | 01 | 0 | 00 | 0 O11 | 0011 | $0 \quad 011$ | 01 | 012 | 01 |
| Most, Irash | do. | 002 | 000 | 0 0 0 1 134 | 0 0 0138 | 0 0-13/4 | 0 0 3 | 0001312 | 0 0 121/2 | 006 | 0 0 $0031 / 2$ |
| Do., salt |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 13\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 13\end{array}$ | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 13 / 4\end{array}$ | 0 0 02 | 00 | 002 | 0 0 0 1 $21 / 2$ | 0 | 00 | 0 0 0 31/2 |
| Butter, fresh |  | 0 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 0 | 013 | $0151 / 4$ | 023 | 02 | 0111 |
| 3o., salt |  | 0 | 0011 | 0 | 0 | 010 | 010 | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 1 & 112\end{array}$ | 020 | 020 | 019 |
| Cheese, English | do. | 0 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ | 0 | 0 | 016 | 016 | 01 | 0110 | 0110 | 0110 |
| Do., Coloni |  | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 0 71 | 00 | 013 | 012 |
| alt | do. | 0 0 0 1112 | 0 0 0 I12 | 0 O $011 / 2$ | 0 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 11\end{array}$ | 0 0 $0111 / 2$ | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 13\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 21 \\ 0\end{array}$ | 00 | 003 |
| Potatoes | per c | 5 | 060 | 06612 | 07 | 000 | 0 G | 0130 | 0186 | 11 | 010 |
| Wiac, Colonial | per gallon... | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 3\end{array}$ | 04 | 0410 | 04 | 040 | 046 | 04 | 066 | 07 | 07 |
| Do., Impo | do. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 7\end{array}$ | 09 | 0 | 0 JJ | 0 | 080 | 0 | 090 | 096 | 015 |
| Brandy |  | 160 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 130 | 180 | 1300 | 150 | 1116 | 1 |
| Beer, Colonial . | do | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 026 | 026 | $1 / 2$ | 03 | 0 | 036 |
| Do., Imp |  | 0510 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | 0 | 046 | 066 | 0 | 0611 |
| audles | per | 0006 | 0006 | 0 0 0 | 0 |  | 006 | 006 | 0 0 0 61/2 | 0 O 010 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 93\end{array}$ |
| Lomp Oil | per gallon... | 0 | 0 | 040 | 0 | - | 0 | 043 | 060 | 0811 | 093 |
| S | per 10 | 005 | 005 | 0 0 $0051 / 1$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 51 / 2\end{array}$ | 0 O $01 / 4$ | 00 | 00 | 008 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 0 1714 |
| Starch |  | 01 | 0 | 011 | 010 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 076 | 016 | 0 0 $1111 / 4$ |
| Blue... |  | $02 \mathrm{D} / 2$ | 02 | 022 | 02 | 020 | 02 | 02 | 029 | 022 | 02281 |
| Tobacco, Colonial |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 040 | 0 | , | 0 | $261 / 2$ |
| Do., Imported |  | 0 | 04 | 047 | 0410 | 070 | 8 | 076 | 050 | 050 | 053 |
| Articles op Clormliva and beddino. Mats Clotaing. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mroleskin Jackets | cos | 090 | 096 | 083 | 090 | 09 | 090 | $0841 / 2$ | 0110 | 0110 | 010 |
| Do., Coats.............. |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0150 | 0150 | 0163 | 01 | 18 | 18 |
| Waistcoats |  | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 060 | 0606120 | 080 | 0 | 610 |
| Moleskin Tro | per p | 086 | 08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 070 | 121 | - | 086 | 085 |
| Flushing |  | 090 | 0 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ | 0 | 0880 | 080 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 9\end{array}$ | 012 | 011 | 011 |
| Coloured Shirt | ench | 0 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 2 & 7\end{array}$ | $02141 \%$ | 02 | 026 | 026 | 111/4 | 040 | 0 | 035 |
| Strong Boots .............. | per pair,..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 098 | 0 | 09 | 013 | 0190 | 0180 | 019 |
| Do. |  | 0 | 0 | 066 |  | 070 | 070 | 076 | 012 | 012 | 11 |
| Shepherds Coats |  | 110 | 1 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 0180 | 0190 | 196 | 5 | 1510 | 13 |
| Socks | per | 0011 | 0 0 $0111 / 20$ | 0 O $00101 / 4$ | 0 | 10 |  | $0 \quad 010$ | 0 0 10\% | 0 0 103 | $00103 / 4$ |
| Man |  | 0 0 11 | 0011 | 0 O 1014/4 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 103 / 4\end{array}$ | 0 | 0 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 71 / 2\end{array}$ | 0010 | $0 \quad 010$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 98\end{array}$ |
| Straw Ifat |  | 0 | 49 | 04 71/4 | $0 \leqslant 0$ | 050 | 050 | 05 | 080 | 090 | 076 |
| Frable Chthing. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Print Dresses. |  | 006 | 06 G | 0 O $611 / 4$ | 0511 | 0 G | 057 | 0 O $511 / 2$ | 080 | 070 | 068 |
| Mcrino do |  | 0130 | 0120 | 011 71/4 | 012 | 014 | 013 | 0120 | 0146 | 0140 | 0136 |
| Flanuel Petticoata |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 5\end{array}$ | 0512 | 0 0 5 1112 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 11 / 2\end{array}$ | 05 | 05 | 05 | 066 | 06 | 066 |
| Callico do. |  |  | 020012 | 02280 | $0231 / 2$ | 02 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 2 & 41 / 2\end{array}$ | 030 | 0 0 30 | 0211 |
| Stockings | per | 016 | 01 | 0 i $121 / 4$ | 016 | 01 | 01 | 015 | 010 | 019 | 0143 |
| Shoes |  | - | 05 | $0571 / 2$ | 0511 | 06 | 0 C | 060 | 080 | 09 | 0 \% 71 |
| Caps ... | each | 026 | 02 | 02 | 023 | 0 | 0 I | 0111 | 023 | 026 | 0210318 |
| Shaw |  | 089 | 083 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 781 / 4\end{array}$ | 079 | 07 | 076 | 083 | 010.8 | 0110 | 0113 |
| Shifts |  | 028 | 0210 | 0 | 02 | 026 | 02 | 026 | 040 | 08 | 03 |
| Stays | per pair...... | 07 | 07 | $06101 / 4$ | 070 | 06 | 080 | 060 | 076 | 08 | 07 |
| Chock Aprons | each | 0 | 012 | 0 O 1112 | 0 1 11/4 | 012 | 012 | 013 | 019 | 01 | 0 |
| Straw Bonnets |  | 0660 | 0 | 0566 | $0603 / 8$ | 0 | 050 |  | 056 | 070 | 06 |
| Fiannel | per | 0 | 0 |  | 0 i $61 / 2$ | 0 |  | 0 1 | 016 | 0 O 110 | 0 |
| Calico |  | 007 | 0 0 7 | 007 | 007 | 006 | 0 0 0 61/2 | 0 O $61 / 2$ | $0 \quad 010$ | 0 0 0 | 0068 |
| BEDSINO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bianteta | per pair. | 0183 | 0160 | 0168 | 0164 | 0150 | 0150 | 0159 | 10 | 13 | 117 |
| Sheeting Cali | per | 010 | 010 | 010 | 011 | 012 | 012 | 12 | 016 | 0.16 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ |
| Mattreases | each | 0 0 7 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & B & 8\end{array}$ | 07 | 084 | 086 | 08 | 086 | 0126 | 012 | 014 |
| Rug |  | 050 | 080 | 9 | 054 | 050 | 050 | 050 | 080 | 070 | 05 |

H. H. BROWNE,

Agent for Immigration.

## (RATES OF WAGES.)


$821$
$822$

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## LIST OF PENSIONS.

(PATD OUT OF SCHEDULE B. TO SCHEDULE 1.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 August, 1857.

LIST of PENSIONS paid out of Schedule B, to Schedule 1, of the Act of Parliament 18 and 19 Victoria, Cap. 54.

| F. Deas Thomson, C.B., | late Colonial Sccretary | 2,000 000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Campbell D. Riddell, | ," Colonial Treasurer | 1,000 0 |
| Francis L. S. Mcrewether, | ," Auditor General | 900 |
| John H. Plunkett, Q.C., | ", Attorncy General | 1,200 0 |
| William M. Manning Q.C., | Solicitor Gencral | 8000 |
| William Lithgow, | Auditor General | 3793 |
| William Carter, | ," Registrar General | 3000 |
| Jolun Nicholson, | " Harbour Master. | 2000 |
| George 13. White, | ", Surveyor | 22210 |
| George W. Newcombe, | " Clerk in Col. Secretary's Office | 18613 |
| James Larmer, | " Surregor | 1670 |
| Benjamin B. Grifin, | ," Clerk in Colonial Treasury | 790 |
| James Warner, | ", Assistant Surveyor .... | $70 \quad 0$ |
| Hariett M'Kenny, | " Matron, Protestant Orphan School | 2713 |
| William Taylor, | " Olerk of Petty Sessions, Wollongong | 245 |
| Samuel M. Burrowes, | " Forcman, Colonial Stores | 220 |
| Richard Williams, | ", Coast Waiter, Customs. | 712 |
| Susannah Milcham, | ", Widow of Surgeon Mileham | 1000 |
| $J \mathrm{ames}$ Graves, | ", Serjeant, Gold Guard | 5415 |
| William Galvin, | , Messenger, Legislative Council | 355 |
| Needham Robinson, | " Constable, Sydney Police | 2913 |
| John Proctor, | ", Do. do. | 230 |
| Thomas Williams, | ", Do. Windsor Police. | 2216 |
| William Callaghom, | ", Do. Sydney Police | 1419 |
| Edward Wilson, | ," Do. Penrith Police | 1418 |
| Joseph Moore, | " Kecper of the Supreme Court House | 1416 |
| lryan Naughton, | " Constable, Sydncy Police | 1210 |
| 13cnjamin Nichols, | " Do. do. | 92 |
| Michael Doyle, | " Messenger, Treasury | 3810 |
| Colin Mackenzic, | ," Clerk, Supreme Court | 30 0 |
| Nicholas Leader, | ", Clers, Court of Requests | $\begin{array}{llll}53 & 0 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Thomas S. Townsend, | ", Surveyor ...... | $110 \quad 011$ |
| J. J. Galloway, | " Do. | 801710 |
| Robert Ormiston, | " Clerk of Petty Sessions, Sydney | 7918 |
| Rev. Fredorick Wilkinson, | Colonial Chaplain | 18811 |
| William H. Kerr, | ", Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates | 71.8 |
| John Townshend, | \% Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office ...... | 850 |
| Francis Gosling, | ", Clerk in the Post Office | 520 |
| Mrs. Smith, | ", Widow of Judge Adrocate Bent | 2000 |
| Thomas Bevan | " Trooper, Mounted Police | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 2\end{array}$ |
|  | Total.................... | $8,916 \quad 5 \quad 9$ |

Audit Office, Sydney,
13 August, 1857.
W. C. MAYNE, Auditor General.

824
1857.

## NEW SOUTH WALES



## ROAD TRUS'I ACCOUNTS. (RANDWICK and COOGEE.)

 (mavd ink ANDOrdered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 August, 1857.
The COMMISSIONERS of the RANDWICK and COOGEF ROAD TRUST, in Account current for the Half.year ending 31 December, 185 ge . -

| Date | Pabticulars of Soms Received. |  | Amoust. | Date. | Partictiars of Sumis Expended. | Voucher | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1850 . \\ \text { July } 1 \ldots . . \end{gathered}$ | To Balance on hand ... <br> ," Cash (Mortgage of Tolls)... <br> " Toll Recipts for the Half-year <br> Balance due to Treasurer... |  |  | July 6 ... | Paid Richard Watkins, as per Voucher ... ... | 1 | $\begin{array}{ccc}2 & \text { s. } \\ 1 \\ 1 & 10 & \\ \text { d, }\end{array}$ |
| Nov. $8 . . .$. |  |  | 25000 | Aug. $18 . .$. | „J. Brown, as per Voucher ... ... ... ... | 2 | 499 |
|  |  | ... | $127 \quad 40$ | Oct. 25 ... | "Morris and White, as per Voucher ... ... ... | 3 | 2180 |
|  |  |  |  | , 31 ... | , Joint Stools Bank, being Amount borrowed in 1854. | 4 | 25000 |
|  |  |  |  | Dec. $31 . .$. | ", Wagges, as per Abstract ... ... ... ... | 5 | 101140 |
|  |  |  |  |  | " Secretary, as per Voucher ... ... ... ... | 6 | 500 |
|  |  |  | 793 |  | „ Miscellancoas Expenses, as per Voucher ... ...' | 7 | $20 \quad 7 \quad 4$ |
|  |  |  | $38519 \quad 1$ |  |  | $\pm$ | 38519 |

[^21]$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { SAMLL. HEBBLLEWHITE, } \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { ABI. ABRAHAM, }\end{array}\end{array}\right\}$ Commissioners.

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826
$$

## NEW SOUTH WALES



[^22]

[^23]J. B. HOLDSWORTH,
SAML. HEBBLEWHITE,
$$
828
$$
1857
NEW SOUTE WALES. ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS. Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14
THE COMMISSIONERS of the SOUTH HEAD TRUST Account of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS for the Half-year ending 31 December, $18 j 0$.

$830$
1857

## NEV SOUTH WALES. <br> ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS (SOUTH HEAD ROADS.)

## Ordered by the Liegislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1857.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRUST Account of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS for the Half-ycar ending 30 June, 1857.


832
1857.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

## Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 August, 1855.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURLA of the Commissioners of the PARRAMATMA ROAD TRUST, for the Fialf-year ending 31 December, 1856.


834


| $\dot{4}$ |
| :--- |
|  |
| $\vdots$ |
| $i$ |


NEW SOUTH WALES.
zegislation agsembly.

## ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

 Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to bc Printed,$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, } 2 \text { September, } 1857 \text {. } \\
& \text { ABSTRACT of the RECETPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of the PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST, for the Ualf-year ending } 30 \text { June, } 1857 .
\end{aligned}
$$



[^24]$$
836
$$
1857.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
zegislation assembly.

## ROAD 'IRUST ACCOUNTS.

(CAMPBELLI'OTVN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1857.
立
Cr.


TIIE COMMISSTONERS of the CAMPBFLLTOWN ROAD TRUST, in Account current for the IIalf Year ending 81 Decmber, 1850.

GEORGE TABER,
Dr.


$$
840
$$

1857
NEW SOUTH WALES.
正egislatíne axsembly.

## ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 August, 1857.
RECEIP'S and DISBURSEMENTS of the WINDSOR ROAD TRUST, for the Half-year ending 31 December, 1856.

$842$
1857.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

五egishatios Gissmbig.

## ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

(WINDSOR.)
Ordered by the Legistative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1857.
PUECLIPTS and DISBURSEIEESTS of the COMMISSIONFRS of the WINDSOR ROAD TRUS'T, from 1 January to 30 June, 180 T.

$844$

## ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

Ordered by the Legistative Assembly to be Prinled, 14 August, 1857.
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS of the RTCHMOND ROAD TRUST for the Halfyear ending 31 December, 1850.


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846
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Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1857.
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the COMMISSIONERS of the RICHMOND ROAD TRUST for the Halfycar commencing the 1st of January and ending the 30th day of NEW SOUTH WALES.
ZLegislatibe $\mathfrak{a}$ gsembdg.

## ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS. <br> (RICHMOND.)

## 1857.

(

WM. WALKER, Secretary.

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848
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NEW SOUTH WALES.
zegisiative $\mathfrak{m s s e m b l y}$.

# CAMPBELLTOWN WATER WORKS. 

(STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 22 October, 1857.

The CQMMISSIONERS of the CAMPBELLTOWN WATER WORKS in account for the Years ending 31st December, 1855, and 31st December, 1856, and for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1857.

The Commissioners of the Campbellitown Water Works, in Account current for the period ending 30th December, 1855.
Dr.
Cr.

| Date. | Particulars of Sums Received. | Amount. | Date. | Particulars of Sums Expended. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1855 . \\ \text { Dec. } 30 \end{gathered}$ | To Balance . . . . . . . . | $4417 \quad 6$ | $\begin{gathered} 1855 . \\ \mid=\operatorname{Jan} . \\ 22 \end{gathered}$ | By Cash, as per receipt to Fitzgerald, iron work to pump, de. ......... Cash to Bussell, as per receipt, repairs to road and fixing pump Cash, as per receipt, Creamer, slabs and posts Cash, as per receipt, Creamer, repairs to fence, \&c. ........... |  |
|  |  |  | Jan. 26 .. |  | 315 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April 30.. } \\ & \text { Aug. 20.. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 19100 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 700 |
|  |  |  | May $16 .$. | , Cash to Madigan, as per receipt, repairs to reservoir.............. | 0100 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Oct. } 15 \text {.. } \\ \text { Oct. } 16 \text {.. } \end{array}$ | " Finn, as per receipt, mason work ......... | 1160 |
|  |  |  |  | , Ditto, for cutting post holes in flags......... | 0100 |
|  |  |  | Oct. 26 .. | , Surveyor, as per receipt, shewing boundaries and extent of reserved land........ Cash for filling up and stoning near pump, and cleaning out pump .. | 6 6 |
|  |  | 44176 | Nov. 7 | $\pm$ | 44176 |

We certify to the correctness of the above Account.

Campbelltown, 8 August, 1857.

The Commissioners of the Campbellitown Water Woriss, in Account current for the period ending 31st December, 1856.
Dr.

| Date. | Particulars of Sums Received. | Amount. | Date. | Particulars of Sums Expended. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1856 . \\ \text { Doc. } 31 \end{gathered}$ | Balance due to the Commissioncrs ........ | 107179 | 1856.Jan. $1 . .$.Feb. $6 . .$.Arril $1 .$.Feb. $11 .$.Mar. $22 .$. | By Expenditure from 1855 <br> , Expense incurred for fencing <br> " Sawed stuff and carriage <br> , Fowler, paint for gates <br> ", Blackman, half-day's <br> " work <br> " Parker, , hooks and hinges... <br> "Watsonand Dairyman. painting. <br> 3 padlocks for gates. <br> "Gazette advertisements <br> ", Tent for reservoir. <br> $"$ Houghlan, for boards. stays to gates, and erecting đo. | 4417 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1230 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 768 |
|  |  |  | Mar. $22 .$. |  | 1150 |
|  |  |  | Mar. 22. |  | 050 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1060 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Mar. $25 .$. |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | Mar. $27 . .$. |  | 1150 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 107179 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

We certify to the correctness of the above Account.


Campbelltown, 31 December, 1857.

The Commissioners of the Campbellcown Water Works, in Account current for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1857.
Dr.
Cr.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Date. \& Particulars of Sums Received. \& Amount. \& Date. \& Particulars of Sums Expended. \& Amount. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1857 . \\
\text { June } 30 .
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Balance duc to the Commissioners} \& 108129 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left.\begin{gathered}
185 ̆ 7 . \\
\text { Jan. } 1 . . . \\
\text { June } 1 \check{5}
\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,
\]} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
By Expenditure from 1806 \\
" Cash to Crowley for crecting drains and turning water from the Reservoir
\end{tabular} \& 10717

0 <br>
\hline \& \& 108129 \& \& £ \& 108129 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

We certify to the correctness of the above Account.

$$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
\text { JOEN HURJEY, } \\
\text { MICHAEL BYRNF, } \\
\text { LAWRENCE KENDALL, }
\end{array}\right\} \text { Commissioners. }
$$

Cumpbelltoun, 30 June, 1857.


#### Abstract

$852$


## NEW SOUTH WALES.

$\qquad$
zegislative $\mathbf{a s s e m b l y}$.

## REGISTRATION.

## FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

## THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1857.


SYDNEY:
PRINTED BY WHILIAM HANSON, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
PHIISLIP-STREET.
$185 \%$

$$
854
$$

# REGISTRATION. (REPORT FROM REGISTRAR GENERAL.) 

The Registrar Generat to Tife Honorable the Coloniali Secretary, presenting a Report of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths registered in the Colony of Neto South Wales, during the ten months ended 31st December, 1856.

## FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Registrar General's Office,<br>Sydney, 26th August, 1857.

Sir,
On the 4 th of Junc, $\mathbf{1 8 5 6}$, I had the honor to submit a Report shewing the 1 wie, so. 34 . manncr in which the new Registration Law bad been brought into operation, and, on the 18th of September, I submitted a further Report, shewing the progress of the system, for the first six months, in the Motropolitan District. I now do myself the honor to present $A_{\text {ppendix }} 1$ to 12. to you, in the Appendix to this Report, Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, obtained under the provisions of this Law, throughout the Colony, for the ten months from the 1st of March to the 31st December, 1856.

To accompany these Returns I propose to offer a few observations upon the progress of the new system of Registration, and upon the means still wanting to bring it to perfection.
2. It will be obvious to the mind of every reasonable person, that perfection in this, Doseefsin ind faw, eaus as in most human ordinances, is attainable neither by intuition nor projection; and, through defects in the Law, I have met with many difficultics and obstacles in my endeavours to carry out, after a method the most perfect, the intentions of the Legislature.

I am happy, horrever, to have to report that, by the exercise of a mild and not overexacting policy, the inquisitorial objections raised by many persons upon the first introduction of the system have been softened down, and, that by facilitating, by every possible means consistent with prudence, the transmission of intelligence regarding births and Deatbs, and so making it easy for persons to give notice of the facts to the District Registrar, the complaints of others have been, to a great extent, satisficd.

With the exception of two or three of the out-lying Districts (which may hereafter call for special allusion), the system may be said to be in easy and quict operation, and to be gaining very largely upon popular favor.
3. It would be premature, at this early stage of Registration, to attempt any Analysis of facis estelaborate analysis of the facts collected, and it would be manifestly unfair to dram any deductions from the experience of so short a period; I shall, therefore, confine my observations to the elucidation of one or two of the most prominent points brought out in the Tables, and to such suggestions as seem necessary to secure the perfecting of the system of Registration which has been inaugurated.
4. As an cyidence of the success which has attended the operation of the ners Law, the registry of

| 8,546 Births | Aryendis (1.) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2,292 Marriages |  |
| 3,506 Deaths |  |

in the ten months may be instanced. If we compare these numbers with the Returns of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for the year ended 31st December, 1855, we shall find cause for concluding that much greater accuracy is to be secured by Civil Registration than by Returos furnished, as they have hitherto been, by the Clergy.

## BIRTHS

The Blue Book Returns to the end of 1855 give a total for that ycar of 10,344 Births. It is improbable that these figures represent the true increment of the population by Births in 1855 , because in the following year we find 8,546 Births actually registered in a period which cannot, for the purposes of comparison, be taken to extend beyond eight months or two-thirds of a year, and for this reason, the Registration Law having no compulsory retrospective operation, it was found that few persons availed themselves of the privilege conceded by it of registering the Births of Children which occurred before the Act came into force, and as sixty days were established as the privileged time from the date of birth to give notice of the facts to the Registrar, but few persons were found to come forward till near its expiration; the great majority of Births occurring during the two last months of the jear will therefore be found registered in the two first months of the present year. As this practice will obtain in each successive year, it is unnecessary, and would give useless trouble to the already overtaxed staff of the Office, to attempt to take out the Births registered in 1857, but which really belong to the previous year, for the sake of arriving at the exact number born, which, even then, from the probable escape of many Births in the first jear of registration might be far from the truth,-all that I wish to show is, that in as far as previous data afford us the means of judging, the operation of the Law has not failed from waut of zcal on the part of those entrusted to carry it out, but has been more successful than could have been expected from its novelty, from the enormous extent of country over which it has jurisdiction, the difficultics of communication, aud the pardonable ignorance of the people which had to be surmounted.
5. I. find, on reference to the Reports of the Registrar General of Victoria, that in the first year's registration ( 1853 to 1854) in that Colony, with a population of 236,798 , only 4,499 Births were registered; in the vext year ( 1854 to 1855) 10,210 ; and in the third year (1855 to 1856) 12,779.

I mention this merely as a further evidence of the great degrec of success which has attended the introduction of the Registration Law in New South Wales, as compared with that which appears to have attended its early operation in the sister Colony; this success may be attributed principally to the more settled state of our population, but $I$ have also to thank the Registrar Gencral of Victoria for having kindly given me the benefit of his experience, which enabled me to overcome more easily the carly difficulties by which the introduction of the system was surrounded.
6. Amongst the principle obstacles to the successful registry of Birtbs has been found the "Solemn Declaration" required by Section 22 to be made, prior to the registry, by the parent or some person present at the birth, if 60 days have been allowed to elapse from the date of birth. The object of this provision, it is presumed, was to sccure early registration; and had a fee or fine been attached, as is the case in South Australia, it might have had a beneficial effect; but, in the absence of any fine for the delay, the requirement of the "declaration" is found to be only an encumbrance to the working of the system in the Country Districts, and serves no good purpose whatever,--the neglect of the parent makes it necessary to record the facts twice, whilst the Registrar gets no extra remuneration for his trouble.

Birtha Registored in each Quader.
7. The number of Births registered in each quarter was as follows, viz. :-

|  | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To 30th June........ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 4 8}$ | 1,035 | 2,183 |
| " 30th Scptember.. | 1,567 | 1,602 | 3,169 |
| "31st December... | 1,593 | $\underline{1,601}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 1 9 4}$ |
|  | $\underline{4,308}$ | $\underline{4,238}$ | $\underline{8,546}$ |

The entries exhibit the number of 180 illegitimate children, 65 instances of twins, and 1 case of triplets. Beyond these, there are no other remarkable features calling for par ticular mention.

## MARRIAGES

8. The number of Marriages recorded during the ten months are 2,292. I regret Marringes. that the pressure of the current business of the office has prevented the possibility of analysing the facts exhibited in the Marriage Register ; such as the respective ages of the partics, their social condition, whether bachelors or widowers, spinsters or widows, whether signing their names or signing with marks. (Indeed, the Returns themselves are imperfect, and do not afford satisfactory information on all these points.) Facts of this vature may form the subject of future uscful and interesting enquiry, as nothing indicates the condition of a community so truthfully as the number of Marriages in any given period:-when they are well off they marry-when poorly off, matrimony is at a discount. The signing of the Registers, too, forms an index to the educational state of the people. Upon this evidence many very important calculations and deductions are made in England, and they have been found universally to stand the test of comparison with other reliable data.
9. The state of the Marriage Registers is not so satisfactory for statistical purposes as 3nfect in Xarriago corI could wish, as, althongh I have adopted the form recommended by the Statistical Society of London, and followed in Victoria, I aw yet, from a defect in the Marriago Certifieate, unable to obtain all the particulars necessary to perfection. This cannot be effected without an amendment of the Marriage Certificate, so that it should convey the information which the form of the Register demands. It is a point, however, which I refrain from pressing, out of consideration to the objections which have been urged against the form by some of the Clergy,-mbjections which are wearing away, and which, I an inclined to think, time and custom will remove altogether. It must be clearly understood, that whilst the Clergy are invited to obtain all the particulars the parties are disposed to furnish, it is left perfectly optional with the parties to confine the information to those facts, and those facts ouly, which the law warrants, and the Marriage Certificate is framed to convey.
10. To shew the extent to which that provision in the new Marriage Act which Marriages before Regisauthorizes Marriages before the District Registrar has been availed of, it may be interesting to state that 11 were celebrated in Syduey and the Hamlets, and 63 in the Country Districts. The limited extent to which the privilege of dispensing with the religious cercmony has been exercised in Sydney compared with the Country Districts, affords strong evidence of the wisdom of this provision of the law, and may satisfy the minds of those conscicutious Churchmen who disapprove of the solemn rite of Marringe being looked upon in the light of a mere moral contract,-that the concession is likely to prove as little prejudicial to the truc interests of religion as to the inviolability of the Marriage Vow.

## DEATHS.

11. The Mortality Tables shew an aggregate of 3,506 Deaths, distributed over the ten Desthe. months, as follows, viz:-

|  | Mates. | Females. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To 30th Junc ......... | $\mathbf{7 7 6}$ | 547 | 1,323 |
| " 30th September ... | 620 | 377 | 997 |
| " 31st December ... | $\mathbf{7 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 4}$ | $\underline{1,186}$ |
|  | $\underline{2,118}$ | $\underline{1,388}$ | $\underline{3,506}$ |

As compared with the Blue Book Returns for 1855, viz.-4,022 Deaths for the Comparison with Blae twelve months, these figures afford evidence of remarkable acouracy. Indeed, owing to the very careful provision made by the law for the Registry of Deaths, I have reason to belicve that very few have escaped Registration.
12. The Tables in the Appendix, No. 3 to 12, have been prepared with great care, $\Delta_{\text {ppendix }} 3$ to 12. and with every precaution, to secure accuracy as regards the classification of diseases.

The facts recorded with reference to the causes of death have been taken principally from certificates kindly furnished by the medical profession, and my thanks are due to these gentlemen for the attention they have paid to my requests, and for the raluable assistance they have afforded me. As this has been done at considerable trouble to themselves, it. shews that the profession view the collection and tabulation of facts bearing upon the diagnosis of diseases as highly valuable to medical seience, and necessary to the correct appreciation of the vital statistics of the Colony.
13. The Registration of the last ycar has shewn that the rate of mortality in Sydney exceeded that of London in 1854-a year of cholera-and that the infantine mortality is far beyond what it ought to be. These facts are incontrovertible, and call for remedy.
14. It will be seen by the Tables, that whilst in the Metropolitan District (including the City of Sydney and Hamlets) 45.515 per cent. of the deaths occurred under five years of age, in the Country Districts the deaths under that age were only $34 \cdot 668$ per cent.

This fact scems to justify the conclusion, that the infantinc mortality of Sydney arises from causes over which we have control, and may be made to disappear before progressive social amelioration.
15. A further reference to the Tables will shew us the extent to which diseases differ in the Country Districts as compared with Sydney. We see that 15459 per cent. of the deaths in the Metropolitan District are attributed to diseases of the Zymotic class, i.e., endemic, cpidemic, and contagious diseases, whilst in the Country Districts only 12.975 per cent. are put down to that class.

Of "Uncertain Scat," there are 16.242 per cent. in the Sydney District to 14.951 per cent. in the country.

Of the "Nervous System," there are 16.699 per cent. in Sydney to 11.809 per cent. in the country.

Of the "Respiratory System," there are 17.221 per cent. in Sydney to 13.786 per cent. in the country.

Of the "Digestive Organs," 15.264 per cent.in Sydney to 7.754 per cent. in the country.
On the other side we have dying of diseases of "Circulatory System," $3 \cdot 497$ per cent. in the Country Districts to 2.804 per cent. in Sydney.

- Of "Old Age," 5.575 per cent. in Country Districts to 2.674 per cent. in Sydney.

From "External Cauces," 16.776 per cent. in Country Districts to 7.958 per cent. in Sydney.

From "Unspecified Causes," 9.832 per cent. in Country Districts to $3 \cdot 131$ per cent. in Sydney.

The Table at foot will shew the range in the classification of the Deaths in town and country more clearly.

| Causes of Death. |  | Yer Centages on Tutal Deatheof Tea Months. |  | Dificrence. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Country } \\ \text { Districte. }}}{ }$ | Syaney and Hantlets over Conntry ${ }^{\text {over }}$ Districts. District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Country Dis- } \\ \text { irict over } \\ \text { Sidney and } \\ \text { Hanletr. } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1 | Zymotic Discases. | 15459 | $12 \cdot 975$ | $2 \cdot 484$ | ......... |
| 2 | Sporadic Diseases. | 16.242 | 14.951 | 1.291 |  |
| 3 | Of Nervous System... | 16.699 | 11.809 | $4 \cdot 890$ |  |
| 4 | Of Respiratory System ...... | $17 \cdot 221$ | 13.786 | $3 \cdot 435$ |  |
| 5 | Of Circulatory System .....: | 2804 | $3 \cdot 497$ |  | $0 \cdot 693$ |
| 6 | Of Digestive Organs ........ | $15-264$ | 7.754 | $7 \cdot 510$ |  |
| 7 | Of Urinary Organs........... | 0.391 | 0.861 | ......... | 0.470 |
| 8 | Of Generative Organs......... | $1 \cdot 108$ | 1.469 |  | 0.361 |
|  | Of Locomotive Organs ...... | 1.043 | 0.608 | $0 \cdot 435$ |  |
| 110 | Of Integumentary System ... |  | 0.101 5.575 | ......... | ${ }^{0} .101$ |
| 12 | External Causes ................. | 7.958 | ${ }_{16.776}$ | ... | 2.801 8.818 |
|  | Unspecified | $3 \cdot 131$ | 9.832 |  | 6.701 |

The difference is striking, but it would be unsafe to draw conclusions from the experience of only ten months; there are other considerations, too, which, to arrive at a true result, it would be nocessary to bring into the calculation.
16. It may be desirable that I should say a few words with regard to the minutencess minuteness of inforof the information required in the registry of Births and Deaths, as well to remove a mis- Generals m own dexign. apprehension that it is of my own design, as to support the maintenance of the form which has been adopted.

A refercuce to Schedules D and E to the Registration Act (19 Vic., No. 34,) will Schednlee D and $\mathbb{E}, 19$ acquit me of projecting a scheme of Registration unauthorised by the law, as it will be seen Registers that I have merely adapted to the general registry for the Colony the forms of marine Register prescribed therein, and the fact that the Forms adopted are those which have been in use in Victoria for the last four years, and that they are taken from the Schedules recommended by the Statistical Socicty of London, (for the Registration Bill for Scotland, will shew that they have been adopted upon the best authority and precedents within our reach.

Any one who will take the trouble to visit the Central Office and inspect the Registers, will see how perfect, in the majority of cases, is the information obtained, and how important the facts recorded may prove in years to come; whether viewed in the light of authentic and anquestionable legal records, or of valuable contributions to statistical and medical science in these Colonies.
17. The remuneration to the District Registrars was raised, this year, from 2 s . 6d. Remuneration of Pistrict
 additional funds, as I have reason to believe that the Vote taken in the last Session will mect the extra demand to be made upon it.

The remuneration, in some of the thinly populated districts, barely compensates for the trouble occasioned; and I have had difficulty, in some instances," in procuring the services of intelligent persons to undertake the duties.
18. It is obvious that the success of the system depends, in a high degree, upon the Success of eyetern deponds agents employed to carry it out; and I am happy to say, that in all the more important districts-indeed, I may say generally-the District Registrars have shewn a degree of assiduity in the discharge of their very responsible duties, higbly commendable.

The Districts of Tamworth, Carcoar, and Wagga Wagga, are the only Districts in which I have had reason to be dissatisfied with the progress of the system.

The Clerks of Petty Scssions have had eharge of these districts; and I have reason to believe that the law has been allowed to remain almost inoperative in their hands.
19. I regret to have to report, that the increase of the current labor of the office has fndexing for 1850 tu been so great, that the indexing of the Returns for 1856 is altogether in arrear ; and $I$ am, in many other ways, unable to keep pace with the requirements of the office.

The Indices being the key to the system, I trust that I may bave the means afforded me of preparing them without delay; and I have to express a hope, that to secure the efficiency of the Department, and in justice to the gentlemen employed in it, who have sbewn both zeal and ability in the discharge of their duties, a more liberal provision will be made by Parliament than was considered necessary on its first establishment.
20. In my Progress Report dated 4th June, 1856, I gave a slight sketch of the Duties of the ormos duties of this office; and perhaps it may not be out of place here to detail the nature of the work now being performed.

There are 83 Registrars throughout the Colony, from each of whom Returns are received Quarterly, of all Births, Marriages and Deaths registered in his District during the Quarter. These Returns amount to 249. After such a preliminary arrangement as is necessary to prevent intermixture of papers, each set of Returns undergoes carcful examination. If any discrepancy, informality, omission, or error in any entry is detected, it is immediately
noted; and when the Returns have passed through their examination, a letter, noticing all the inaccuracies, and calling for his immediate Report, is forwarded to the District Registrar ; and, if necessary, the Returns are sent back for correction or alteration. When the Returns are finally. reported to bo correct, payment is made to the Registrar, at the ratc of 3s. per entry.

The correspondence necessarily arising from the constant reference backwards and forwards, together with the multitudinous inquiries made by all classes is very large ; but it is to be boped that every succeeding year will diminish the habor arising from these causes.

In the ten months ending 31 st December, 1856 , the number of letters receired was 1,616 , and the number written was 1,313 , in addition to the forms, books, notices, \&c., it was neoessary to send out.
th section ofIeghlstration nct vesting ofice of District Regietras for Syuney in the Registrar Gencral requires amond ment.
"Census."
" Heceds:

Appendix (11.)
21. Daily cxperience makes it evident, that the 4th section of the Act, which provides" that the office of District Registrar for Sydncy shall merge and be vested in the "Registrar General," will require amendment. The time of one clerk is entirely occupied in attending upon the public, and it sometimes happens that six or eight persons are waiting at the same moment, to give information regarding Births and Deaths. The inconvenience to individuals having to wait their turn, and the very great interruption to the ordinary business of the Office, caused by people constantly going and coming, together with the chance, that many persons finding that they cannot have attention at once, leave the Office, and never return, form a very strong argument for relieving the Central Office from the duty of registering, and dividing the duty between two or three Deputy Registrars, with remaneration on the same scale given to the Country Registrars.
22. The compilation of the Census, which occupied my attention during the greater part of the year 1856, was brought to a conclusion on the 10 th of March last, and has been made the subject of a special Report.
23. The duties connected with the Registry of Deeds were transferred from the Supreme Court to this Department, by the Act of last Session, 20 Vic. No. 27, and were assumed by me on the 1st May last.

They are performed now under this roof; but I am bound to say, that the building is not only inconvenient to the public, and persons engaged in it, but is an unsafe place of deposit for the valuable public documents committed to my charge.
24. I beg to append a Return of the Registration Districts, with the names of the persons holding the office of District Registrar at this date.

## I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
CHRIS. ROLLESTON,
Registrar General.

## APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

## (1.)

TABLE shewing tho Number of Birtins, Marriages, and Deatis registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st March to 31st December, 1856.

|  |  | Bibtig. |  |  |  | Deathe. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. |  | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Sydnoy and Famleta | 1,357 | 1,336 | 2,693 | 960 | 846 | 687 | 1,533 |
| Country Districts.. | 2,951 | 2,902 | 5,553 | 1,332 | 1,272 | 701 | 1,973 |
| Total... | 4,308 | 4,238 | 8,546 | 2,292 | 2,118 | 1,388 | 3,506 |

(2.)

Mabriages in Ney South Wales, from 1at March to 31st December, 1856.

| DENOMINATION. | Sydney <br> and <br> Hamlets. | Country Districts. | TOTALS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Church of England ... ... ... ... ... | 332 | 579 | 911 |
| Roman Catholic ... ... ... ... ... | 257 | 349 | 606 |
| Presbyterian ... ... ... ... ... ... | 248 | 223 | 471 |
| Wesleyan ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 44 | 102 | 146 |
| Primitive Methodist ... ... ... ... | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Independent ... ... ... ... ... ... | 29 | 10 | 39 |
| German Lutheran ... ... .. ... ... | ............ | 1 | 1 |
| Baptist ... ..: ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Unitarian ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | $\cdot$ | 3 |
| Hebrew ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| Registrar's Office... ... ... ... ... | 11 | 63 | 74 |
| Toral... ... ... ... ... | 960 | 1,332 | 2,292 |

SUMMaRY of Deaths of Mares, Registered in Sydney and Hamlets, from 1st March to 31st December, 1856.

SUMMARX of Deaths of Females，Registered in Sydney and Hamlets，from 1st March to 31st December， 1856.

|  |  |  | $\stackrel{y}{E}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ray } \\ & \stackrel{+}{ \pm} \\ & \stackrel{y}{*} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\circ} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 皆 | \％ | : | $\stackrel{\square}{\text { ¢ }}$ | 答 |  | ¢ <br> ¢ <br> ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  | $\cdots$ | © | $\infty$ | ＋ | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\infty$ | $\theta$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\Rightarrow$ |  |  |  |


(6.)
Summary of Deaths of Males, Registered in Country Districts, from 1st March to 31st December, 1856.

SUMMARY of Deaths of Femares, Registered in Country Distriots, from 1st March to 31st December, 1856.

Sumhary of Deaths of Both Sexes, Registered in Country Districts, from 1st March to 31st Deecmber, 1856.


TabLe, shewing the actual Number of Deaths of Males and Females, from various causes, Registered in Spdney and Havicers during each of the Ten Months from 1st March to 31 st Deecmber, 1856, together with the per centage of the Total Deaths of Ten Monthe, from each Disease to the Aggregate Deaths of the entire class to which such Disease belongs.


## （9．）－continued．


（10．）
table shewing the Actual Number of Deatirs of Males and Females in each Class，registered in Sydney and Hamlets during each of the＇Ten Months from 1st March to 31st December，1856；together with the Average Per Centage of the Total Deaths during the Ten Months．

| Cagise of meath． | Marce． |  | Arbil． |  | mat． |  | June． |  | Jols． |  | Auaugt， |  | Skpt． |  | Ocr． |  | Nov． |  | Deo． |  | Total． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { 㔡 } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6} \\ \underset{\sim}{7} \end{array}$ |  | 密 |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { ex } \\ \text { ed } \\ \text { e } \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{5}{2} \\ & \frac{1}{4} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 䯩芸 | 关 品 品 | $\stackrel{g}{g}$ |  |  |  | 㡙 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ⿷⿹勹巳刂} \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1．Ztmonic Drembas ．．．．．．．．．． | 11 | 6 | 19 | 18 | 31 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 310 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 5 | －9 | 13 |  | 8 | 19 | ， 18 | 126 | 111 | 237 | $15 \cdot 450$ |
| 200funceatain feat ．．．．．． | 13 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 10 | 5 | 17 | 7 | 14 | 40 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 215 | 12 | ［ 24 | 122 | 12 | 249 | 18.242 |
| 3．Of Narvous System ．．．．． | 4 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 2 8 | 10 |  | 7 | 10 | 19 | 16 |  | 515 | 28 | 15 | 138 | 118 | 256 | 16.699 |
| 4．Of Rgspibatorx Stbtam．．． | 10 | B | 18 | 14 | 24 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 10 | ． 18 | 20 | 9 | 23 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 7 | 162 | 102 | 264 | 17．221 |
| 5．Or Creculatory Starma．．． | 2 | 2 | 2 | ．．． | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 23 | 2 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 1 | 3 | 2 | ${ }^{1} 2$ | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 24 | 43 | 2.804 |
| 6．Of Digestive Organs ．．． | 11 | 12 | 22 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 12 | $\theta$ | － | 4 | 6 | 14 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 21 | 24 | 119 | 115 | 234 | 15.261 |
| brsary Ongans | ．．． | ．．． | ．． | ．．． | 2 | ．．． | 3 | ．．． | 1 | ．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．．． | $\ldots$ | －… | 6 | ．．．．．． | 6 | 0.301 |
| 8．Of Generative Organs． | ．．． | 2 | ．．． | 3 | ．．． | 1 | ．．． | 3 | ．．． | ．． | ．．． | － 4 | ．．． | 2 | ．．． | ．． |  | ． 1 | ．．． | 1 | $\ldots$ | 17 | 17 | 108 |
| 9．Of Locomotite Oranke | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | ．． | 1 | 1 | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | 2 | 2 ．．． | 3 | 1 | 3 | ．．． | 1 | 1 ．．． | ．．． | 1 | 12 | 4 | 18 | 1043 |
| 10．Ofinteavalytary System | ．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．． | ．．． |  | $\cdots$ | ．. |  | － |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  | ． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | …… |  |
| 11．Old Agz．．． | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ．．． | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | 3 | 1 | ．．． | 21 | 20 | 41 | 74 |
| 12．Extrrsal Causes ．．．．．．．．． | 7 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 4 | －2 | 9 | 4 | 7 | ， 2 | 8 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 4 |  | 51 | 21 | 2 | 89 | 33 | I22 | 7．85： |
| Ussuzcirud．．． | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | － 3 | 1 | ．．． | 4 | 3 | ．．． |  |  | ．．． | ${ }^{6}$ | ．．． | 32 | 16 | 48 | $8 \cdot 131$ |
| Toial pzom all Catsza ．．．． | 60 | 52 | 107 | 85 | 95 | 87 | 81 | 60 | 80 | 57 | 68 | 72 | 71 | 55 | 89 | 63 | 70 |  | 127 | ${ }^{95}$ | 846 | 687 | 1533 | 99.924 |

(11.)

TABTAF, shewing the actual Number of Deaths of Mades and Frmales, from various causes, Registered in the Gountry Districts during each of the Ten Months, from 1st March to 31st December, 1856, together with the per centage of the Total Deaths of Ten Months, from each Disease to the Aggregate Deaths of the cutire class to which such Disease belongs.

(11.)-continued.

(12.)
table shewing the actual Number of Deaths of Majes and Females in each Class, registered in New Soutri Waties, beyond Synesy and Hanlers, during oach of the Ten Months, from 1st March to 31 st December 1856, together with the average Per Centage of the total Deatas during the Ten Months.

(13.)

Brrtes and Deaths occurring at Sea and Registered in New South Wales, from 1st March to 31st December, 1856.

| WHERE REGISTERED. | BIRTHS. |  |  | Deaths. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Femalfs. | Total. | Matres. | Females. | Total. |
| Syduey ................. | 27 | 26 | 53 | 37 | 22 | 59 |
| Brisbane ... | 9 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Totals . | 36 | 31 | 67 | 43 | 30 | 73 |

(14.)

RETURN of the Registration Districts, with the Names of the persons holding the Office of District Registrar.

METROPOLITAN DISTRIOT.
pistricts.
Registrars.


## COUNTRY DISTRICTS


(14.)-continued.

## COUNTRY DISTRIOTS.-Continued.

Distrleta. Registrars.

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[^25]
[^0]:    Leyislative Assembly Offices，
    Sydney， 17 Deceember， 1857.

[^1]:    Number of Qualified Electors, 1,920. Two Members returned.

[^2]:    - The Returns of Stock for the District of Maranoa not having come in.

[^3]:    Select Committees.-Mr. Haines moved, pursuant to amended notiee, the appointment of the undermentioned gentlemen on the following Committee:-
    Federal Union.-Mr. Moore, Mr. Michic, and Mr. McCulloch.

[^4]:    * Description of labor not stated. $\dagger$ No
    2ril. No record kept.

[^5]:    ${ }_{*}^{*} \mathrm{Nil}$.

[^6]:    No.
    Page.

    1. The Revd. Mr. Stack tn Alfred Denison, Esquire. Private Secretary, 2 Mareh, 1867, transmitting at Memorial with 406 signatures, and a Paper signed by the Jurors before whom the case was tried, recommending a remission of the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Mr. Arthur Irwin Ormsby

    2
    2. Colonial Sceretary to Chairman of Quarter Sessions, 5 November, 1807, referring the papers for his rejort

    6
    3. Report of the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, 6 Novernber, 1857............................ ${ }^{6}$
    4. Colonial Secretary to the Revd. Mr. Stack, 10 November, 1807, communicating the Governor Generals decision in the case. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

[^7]:    9. Of all causes which affect the efficiency of a school; and whiof lio beyond the
    teacher's control, the irregularity in the pupils' attendance is, perhaps, the most striking:

    - In

[^8]:    Segond Crass.
    Children enrolled one quarter, will be expected:-
    To read with ease and fluency the second book, as far as page 30 , and to have a fair comprehension of the lesson read; to spell correctly all words occurring in their reading lessons; and to understand their meaning.

    To write on slates from copies, or from dictation, passages from second book.
    To writc from dictation easy numbers, as far as seven places of figures ; and to work sums in Addition and Subtraction, and to know the Multiplication Tables.

[^9]:    The Honorable
    The Colonial Seoretary.

[^10]:    We recommend for acceptance the Tender of the undermentioned parties for three years and three months, from the 1 st of Octuber next, to 31 st December, 1860 ,
    W. Orane and $J$. J. Roberts.
    To convey the Mails by tro or more horse vehicle, from and to Yass, Gundagai, Tarcutta, and Albury, twice a-week, for the sum of Two Thousand Four Iundred Pounds ( $£ 2,400$ ) per annum.

[^11]:    page
    Registbar General's Report, and Appendix .. .. .. .. .. .. v. to xxxiv.

[^12]:    * Dalby, Deniliquin, Gerrigong, Gladstone, Hexham, Finton, Jugiong, Moruya, Panbula, Upper Picton, St. Mary's, Sofala, Stroud, 'Tenterficld, Tinonee, Wellingrove, Wingham.
    $\dagger$ Ailsa, Boyd, Bowning, Dubbo, Molong, Montefiores, Nurea, Seaham, ' ee Waa.

[^13]:    

[^14]:    

[^15]:    1853. $\}$ Some of the Ministers of the Prosbyterian Free Church have not iendered Returns of Birthe, 1855. $\int$." Marriages, and Deaths. No Baptist Minister in 1858.
    1854. Several Ministers of different Denominations have not rendered Returns of do. do. do.
[^16]:    - Exclusive of the portions of Country brought within the Settled Districts by the operation of the + Inclusive of Ditto Ditto.

[^17]:    ${ }^{*}$ Tha No. Returned from 2 Districts only

[^18]:    Colonial Stecretary's Office,
    Sydney, 1st May, 1857.

[^19]:    * Of this amount, £15,205 14s. 11 d-" Consolidated Revenuc Fund."
    $\dagger$ Consolidated Revenue Fund.

[^20]:    1847 to 1850 - be the New South Wales Savings' Bank, under the Act of Conncil, 17 Victoria, No. 24. . Individuals; but a larre portion of the Mint acknowledgments
    

[^21]:    We certify to the correctness of the above Account.

[^22]:    Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1857.

    The COMMISSIONERS of the RANDWICK and COOGEF ROAD TRUS', in Accou

[^23]:    We certify to the correctness of the above Account.

[^24]:    $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { JAMES BYRNES, } \\ \text { NATHL PAYTEN, } \\ \text { JAMES PYET, } \\ \text { F. O. DARVALt, } \\ \text { JAMES HOUISON, }\end{array}\right\}$ Commissioners.

[^25]:    1

